

(4) methods of embedding, with information upon microtomes; (5) method of preparing serial sections; (6) methods of staining the nerve-cells, the medullated sheaths, the axis-cylinders, the neuroglia, and the peripheral nervous system; (7) hints on photography (of specimens), and on drawing apparatus; (8) general practical remarks; (9) bibliography. It is curious that no reference is made to the fresh method of Bevan Lewis, which foreign writers appear studiously to ignore. The method is worthy of attention even on the part of those who are wedded to prolonged and elaborate methods of preparation, and to the use of cumbrous and expensive microtomes. Whilst all the methods of preparation referred to—and they are numerous—are clearly described, the chief ones, such as Golgi's, Nissl's, Weigert's (medullated sheath and neuroglia), and Ehrlich's methylene blue, are especially thoroughly gone into, and their most serviceable modifications are duly noted. The student is not left bewildered by an endless and indiscriminate description of methods, but will find, especially in the general practical remarks, suggestions for his guidance, based upon the author's experience, gathered under the tuition of distinguished workers. The book may be thoroughly recommended as a valuable, almost necessary work of reference for the asylum pathological laboratory.

On the Study of the Hand for Indications of Local and General Disease.
By EDWARD BLAKE, M.D. Published by Glaisner, London,
1899, 2nd edit., large 8vo, pp. 131, with 38 illustrations.

This monograph is of interest to physicians of any and every speciality, containing a large amount of careful observation and much valuable speculation and suggestiveness. The illustrations alone are a very valuable collection of instruction—very admirably produced, and the facts relating to the various conditions described manifest a wide extent of medical research and erudition. The brochure is indeed a mine of interesting information on the subject.

The addition to the work of a chapter on the dynamics of respiration, with paragraphs on lung development and a dilated heart condition, can scarcely be considered apropos to the subject, however ingeniously the author may connect them.

The book is admirably printed, and both in matter and form is worthy a place on every physician's book-shelf.