

lamented editor. It exhibits the same care and learning which was the peculiar property of all the literary work of Dr. Packard, and serves to emphasize the loss which the American medical profession has sustained by his premature death.

Professor Riegel's work has been most ably edited in the American edition by Dr. Charles G. Stockton, of Buffalo. Although the work throughout is most admirable, yet for special commendation we would mention the part which deals with the analysis of the stomach-contents. This subject is now so all-important in the diagnosis of pathological conditions of that organ that it is of great value to have so authoritative a statement of the various means that are employed. In a work so complete as the present, one cannot but regret that somewhat more space has not been given to the surgical treatment of gastric diseases. This is the one criticism which we would offer of an otherwise most excellent book. The present volumes do not contain quite the wealth of illustrations which was so noticeable in those previously issued. They are, however, accompanied by plates which amply illustrate the topics under discussion. Both volumes contain large numbers of tables, and are particularly noticeable for the complete bibliographies appended to their various sections.

J. H. G.

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EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS. By STEPHEN PAGET, with an Introduction by LORD LISTER. New and revised edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. London: John Murray, 1903.

WE are all familiar with the saying, "Oh that mine enemy would write a book!" and there is no doubt that a large amount of the material which is put forth in controversial literature acts as a boomerang to its authors. Although we trust we have enough intelligence to be entirely out of sympathy with the fanatical vagaries of the antivivisectionists, it was with almost a feeling of regret that we picked up this book, knowing that it would be regarded as a contribution to this aspect of the warfare of science with ignorance. Its perusal, however, has instilled us with profound gratitude to Paget for the great service which he has performed in its compilation. He has not attempted to answer any of the so-called arguments of the antivivisectionists, but has contented himself with a plain, historical *résumé* of experimentation upon animals in different lines of scientific work.

The first section of the book deals with the history of the experiments by which physiology was raised to the rank of a science and the various functions of the body studied and ascertained by the labors of countless experimenters upon lower animals. The second section considers experiments in the realms of pathology, materia medica, and therapeutics. All the wonderful advances made in our knowledge of tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid fever, of the properties of snake venom, and in the proper understanding of the transmission of malaria, yellow fever, and various parasitic diseases, are detailed in a graphic and scientific manner, so that the mere recital proves the absolute necessity of animal experimentation to the advancement of medical knowledge.

The last part of the book is devoted to detailing the operations of the law relating to experiments on animals in Great Britain and Ireland.

It is a pity that a work of this character cannot be more widely circulated among the laity. It would hardly be worth while to attempt to popularize it among the antivivisectionists, as that purblind section of the community is hardly worth the effort at conversion, and is only aided in its mischievous work by any attention bestowed upon it. If, however, the ordinary layman could be brought to read, learn, and inwardly digest its contents he would be much less likely to be disturbed by the clamor of the ignorant, who assume that there is another side to this one-sided question.

F. R. P.

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A MANUAL OF DISEASES OF THE EYE FOR STUDENTS AND GENERAL PRACTITIONERS. By CLARENCE A. VEASEY, A.M., M.D., Demonstrator of Ophthalmology in the Jefferson Medical College, Assistant Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, and Consulting Ophthalmologist to the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity. Illustrated with 194 engravings and 10 colored plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1903.

IN this book of 412 pages (19 chapters) Dr. Veasey gives a lucid exposition of the present state of ophthalmology as fully as this can be done in these limits. As the author truly states, the difficulty consists in deciding what is best to include, the amount of material being so great. The choice has been very judiciously made. The writer has succeeded in the purpose he set for himself, namely, "to present in a systematic, practical, and concise manner those facts concerning diseases of the eye which will be of most service to students and practitioners of medicine."

A limited treatise upon a subject of the extent of modern ophthalmology can treat only of the most salient points. If these are judiciously selected, clearly stated, and the views in general sound, everything has been accomplished that can be expected of such a work. The book before us entirely fulfils these conditions. It deserves and will, no doubt, rank with the best works of its class. The reader who has mastered its contents will have to go to the larger and more pretentious works to extend his knowledge of ophthalmology. He will have gained from Dr. Veasey's book all that is possible from a work of its scope.

T. B. S.

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ESSAYS ON CLINICAL MEDICINE: being reprints of papers published at various times in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, A.M., M.D., Paris. Philadelphia: William J. Dornan, 1903.

INTO this volume Dr. Robinson has gathered eleven articles on practical medicine, which he has contributed to the columns of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES during the last fourteen years. Seven of these essays deal with the diagnosis and