An interesting feature is the blood-cast of the ureter, which, I understand, is quite unique. In fact, I am unaware of a similar case, and shall be pleased to have the remarks of the Fellows either upon the case itself, or any theory they may have as to the origin of the blood-clot in the ureter."

Drs. Samuel Sloan, George Marshall, Kerr, Miller, Gunn, and the President took part in the subsequent discussion of the case.

REVIEWS.

The Structure of Man: an Index to his Past History. By DR. R. WIEDERSHEIM, Professor in the University of Freiburg; translated by H. and M. BERNARD; the translation edited, and a preface written, by G. B. HOWES, F.L.S. London: Macmillan & Co. 1895.

THE preface to this book states that "it is largely supplementary to the classical treatises of Darwin and Huxley, quoted in its pages." It also states that "it is desirable to place in the hands of the student engaged upon a first investigation of individual types of structure some sound treatise of a general character which he may read while continuing his more systematic studies. The editor also hopes that an educated public exists to whom a knowledge of the comparative morphology of man and the anthropoid apes may be acceptable," and he also distinctly states that this volume is "in no sense an exhaustive treatise."

This book, we think, admirably realises the aim expressed in the above quotations from the preface, and both for the scientific reader and the educated public affords much interesting information and food for careful reflection. Taking evolution as its keynote, an interesting account of the structure of man, not only from an embryonic point of view, but also in his relationships to ancestral forms, and in his ontogenous and phylogenous development is given.

Beginning with the integument and tegumentary organs, an interesting account of the foetal hairs and hair tracts is given, reference being made to the radial arrangement at the navel and vertex coccygeus. Pseudo-hypertrichosis is dealt with, and the post-embryonic persistence of the woolly covering or lanugo. Several very good drawings of hairy men and

orangs illustrate this portion. Under the heading of tegumentary organs, the nails and mammary glands are dealt with, considerable attention being paid to the development of the mammary glands and also to polymastia, several interesting cases being cited and illustrations and references given.

As might be expected in a book which is devoted to proving the relationship of man to the anthropoid apes and lower ancestral forms, the subject of man's "tail" claims attention. Most of the proof seems derived, as is to be expected, from embryonic evidence, but a summary of the purely anatomical facts which indicate that man's ancestors possessed a tail is given, and references are given to authentic cases—the tailed child Moi, with his pseudo tail of 12 inches, which, however, had no skeletal elements, being referred to and pictured.

The skeleton is also described in considerable detail, the evolutionary differences in man as compared with other mammalia being illustrated by numerous interesting anatomical data. The throwing forward of the pelvic girdle, with the shortening and flattening of the thoracic cavity during the man's upright attitude, gives the author an opportunity for interesting speculation regarding pathological conditions in the thorax and the spinal cord. The other parts of the book are not less interesting, and considering the excellence of the illustrations, and also of the translation, the book is cheap at the moderate price at which it is published.

A glossary of technical zoological terms, and a schematic list of the organs and topics considered in the text, classified according to the systems to which they relate, render great assistance to the general reader in his perusal of this work, and form an excellent feature of the work.

The translation, on the whole, is excellent, being as it is the work of an enthusiastic scientist and his wife. Any fault it has is on the side of being too technical.

The Evolution of the Diseases of Women. By W. BALLS-HEADLEY, M.A., M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P. Lond. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

"EVOLUTION is the mode of progress of the world." This is laid down as an axiom by the author in the first sentence of his preface. He goes on to state that the plan of the book is "to show the states of the sexual relations as they have evolved in the human race, and the position at which they have now arrived, with their causations and influences on