

with the subject. Even topographical drawings of pathologic alterations in the eye are extremely complicated and a correct description of the coloring is often extremely difficult or even impossible. Thus a little more white, or a little more red or gray may make an important difference in the appearance of the optic nerve, and may be enough to show the expert that he has to deal with a serious condition, though to the inexperienced eye the appearance may be normal." And he also states, "to supplement one's own observations, and profit by those of others, one must use carefully colored illustrations."

Not only does Prof. Haab give a great number of beautifully colored plates of the eye ground with good descriptions, but also the microscopic changes cleverly drawn and colored.

It is a book well worth the money and should be prized by the surgeon or physician, as it will greatly lighten his labor, and help him in his diagnosis with the ophthalmoscope.

C. TROW.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A LABORATORY FOR POISONS.

It's a wonderful laboratory, this human body. But it can't prevent the formation of deadly poisons within its very being.

Indeed, the alimentary tract may be regarded as one great laboratory for the manufacture of dangerous substances. "Biliousness" is a forcible illustration of the formation and absorption of poisons, due largely to an excessive proteid diet. The nervous symptoms of the dyspeptic are often but the physiological demonstrations of putrefactive alkaloids. Appreciating the importance of the command, "Keep the bowels open," the physician will find in "Laxative Antikamnia & Quinine Tablets" a convenient and reliable aid to nature in her efforts to remove poisonous substances from the body. Attention is particularly called to the therapeutics of this tablet. One of its ingredients acts especially by increasing intestinal secretion, another by increasing the flow of bile, another by stimulating peristaltic action, and still another by its special power to unload the colon.
