

points. Mastery of the information so easily presented in this compact volume will qualify its readers on the essentials of the subject and facilitate the work of those who desire to pursue it further in the larger treatises. The series of which this is one is nearing completion. Twenty are now ready, and the volumes on the Nose and Throat, Hygiene, and Gynæcology will soon follow. The series make a handy and very useful working library, covering the various fields in a brief, but reliable manner. The well-known publishers (Messrs. Lea Brothers & Co.) have done the medical profession a real service by the publication of these most useful volumes.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Report of J. G. Rutherford, V.S., the Veterinary Director General of the Department of Agriculture of Canada, 1905. Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

This report gives a good account of what has been practically accomplished in the study and control of the diseases affecting horses, cattle, swine and sheep. Very full attention is given to such diseases as tuberculosis, glanders, anthrax, dourine, mange, rabies, hog cholera, etc. When we remember that the horses, cattle, sheep and swine are said to be worth \$1,040,410,916, the importance of their health becomes apparent.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

Lectures on Diseases of the Lungs by James Alexander Lindsay, M.D., F.R.C.P., M.A.; Professor of Medicine, Queen's College, Belfast; Physician to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, etc., etc. Second edition, enlarged and rewritten. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. Toronto: J. A. Carveth and Company. Price \$2.50.

This excellent work on the diseases of the lungs is now in its second edition. It has been carefully revised and enlarged. This edition is confined entirely to the diseases of the lungs and pleura. The first part is devoted to the methods of diagnosis. On the various diseases the author is full and explicit in the matters of diagnosis and treatment. Speaking of tuberculosis, he says that it runs strongly in families. He also holds that it may be transmitted by inoculation. The most frequent method of spreading the disease is by fine particles of dust in the air. The views that the disease is spread by milk and meat are not much favored. On the subject of asthma the author makes the remark that "the proximate cause of the asthmatic paroxysm is spasm of the muscular fibres of the bronchioles, with or without a concomitant broncholitis exudativa; but