

features. It is divided into three parts: Part I. dealing with General Pathological Anatomy, and being preceded by a chapter on Normal Histology—cells and normal tissues; and one on General Principles—alterations of cells and tissues. The subjects of Inflammation and Tumours are then discussed. To the last-named section a valuable addition has been made by the insertion of a highly excellent "Classification and Condensed Description of Tumours, arranged on Virchow's Histogenetic basis from the lectures of Prof. Tyson, of the University of Pennsylvania, by Dr. H. F. Formad."

Part II. treats of Diseases of Organs and Tissues, and each section is preceded by an account of the normal histology of the organ or tissue under consideration.

Part III. is subdivided into five sections, in which the Normal and Pathological Histology of the Respiratory, Digestive, Hæmopoietic and Genito-urinary apparatuses and of the Skin are successively and lucidly described. As a general criticism, and the limits of our space preclude all detail, we may say that the volume reflects very faithfully the present state of scientific knowledge in this interesting and most important department of medical research. A copious and useful Bibliography completes the work. The illustrations, as a rule are good, and most of them will be familiar to the reader being culled chiefly from the well-known textbooks of Rindfleisch, Green, Gray, Carpenter, etc. To student and practitioner alike, the work may be safely commended as a recent and reliable exponent of the facts of Pathological Histology hitherto acquired to science.

*A Treatise on Diphtheria.* By A. JACOBI, M.D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1880. Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

The author of this treatise is well known in medical literature, and has embodied his views on diphtheria in communications to various journals at different periods. This work embraces his latest views of the disease in question.

The book is divided into seven chapters devoted to the consideration of the History, Etiology, Anatomical Appearances, Diagnosis

Treatment, etc. At the conclusion of each chapter is a summary of its contents, a novel and convenient feature of the work.

Dr. Jacobi is not an adherent of the Bacteria theory of the cause of diphtheria. He considers the evidence in favour of that theory to be insufficient for its establishment. His opinion on the identity of true croup and laryngeal diphtheria is, we think, the correct view; and we shall be pleased when it is generally recognized that the word croup indicates merely the sign of stenosis of the larynx arising from whatever cause.

The period of incubation is two days or may be more. The contagium shows a disposition to rise, so that when the disease makes its appearance in a house it is well to remove the patient at once to the top room of the building.

The author rejects Certe's view of the nature of diphtheritic paralysis, and considers that it is, at times, central, and at others peripheral; and that its most prominent characteristic is the uncertain course it may pursue.

Potassium chlorate is used frequently in small doses for its beneficial action upon the accompanying stomatitis and pharyngitis. He deprecates the employment of large doses of the drug for fear of producing severe and even fatal nephritis. Chloride of iron is recommended, also in small doses frequently repeated. As soon as the pulse begins to be small and frequent, stimulants must be exhibited in large and frequent doses. He says the danger is in giving too little. The local treatment of the disease consists in frequent washings of the throat and mouth with disinfectant washes. He disapproves of cauterisation unless it can be thoroughly done, and of forcible removal of the membrane. Steam, if it does not interfere with the proper oxygenation of the patient, is a source of relief. When suffocation threatens tracheotomy is to be performed. The paralysis often requires time and rest only; but if severe, or threatens life by implicating the respiratory muscles, strychnia hypodermically acts promptly and efficiently.

Most of the remedies introduced by Bacteria enthusiasts as Sodium Benzoate, have not withstood the test of experience in his hands.

The book is nicely gotten up in clear type, good paper, attractive binding, and has a copious index. It is the completest scientific work upon the subject which has yet appeared.