

omission within the range given. We note with great pleasure and instruction the exhaustive article on "Cholelithiasis," by Dr. J. E. Graham, which is a classic on the subject. It occupies twenty-one pages of the volume, and deals with both the surgical and medical aspects of the condition. All of the articles are arranged uniformly, dividing the advances year by year, enabling the reader to keep in touch with each subject in its chronological order of advancement. The article on "Diphtheria," by Drs. Northrup and Bovaird, of New York, is well worth the price of the volume. These articles are monographs in themselves, and are ready references to all points. We are unable to refer to other articles, and do not pick the above from the hosts of others, excepting for their common occurrence and general interest. One of the greatest advantages of this series is that a monthly cyclopedia is issued conjointly with the series, and keeps current literature on all subjects thoroughly reviewed, so that at the end of each year the subscriber has a complete review of the literature to be bound, and go with the series. This is a venture that deserves the hearty support of the profession, and the busier the practitioner is, the more reason he has for having this series on his desk.

---

*The Pocket Formulary for the Treatment of Disease in Children.* By LUDWIG FREYBERGER, M.D. Vienna; M.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng.; Clinical Assistant Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. London, W.C.: The Rebinan Publishing Company. 1898.

This is a well gotten up book of 208 pages, and bound in leather. Its object is to give concisely all the information required as regards the treatment of disease in children by drugs. The drugs are arranged alphabetically in the front of the book, and the diseases in the last part. As an example of his method take atrop. sulph. The information given is under the following arrangement:

*Properties.*—White crystalline powder or crystals; soluble in 1 part of water and three parts of alcohol; taste bitter, etc.

*Use.*—Used hypodermically and internally as an anhydrotic and cardiac sedative; externally as a powerful local anodyne and mydriatic.

*Therapeutics.*—Useful in the treatment of convulsions, tetany, tetanus and trismus neonatorum, enuresis nocturna, and night sweats. Infants do not bear atropine as well as belladonna.

*Dose.*—Internally, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$  for one-year old child; externally,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 per cent. sol. or 1 per cent. ointment; hypodermically, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$  for a child one year old, and so on.