

of busy practitioners, were a herculean task; nor in most cases would the lapse of memory work injury, rather otherwise. Yet there are many synthetical remedies which have proved their worth by their staying qualities—they wear well. Again, when reading of some new compound which an enthusiastic experimentalist has created and given birth, duly christened with a sixteen-syllabled name and dubbed with a conveniently short nick-name, for which some equally enthusiastic godfather has stood sponsor, clothed it with an imposing mantle of statistics (all favorable), and launched it on a career of vicissitudes ending too often in premature death, it is a certain amount of satisfaction to trace its lineage and descent, to find its exact standing in the pharmaceutical “De-bret,” and promptly forget it; and Coblentz has gathered together the odds and ends, the “scattered remnant,” the rag-tag and bob-tail of these preparations; the waifs of which all that is known is that “they are of a proprietary nature.” and their composition “given upon the authority of various published analyses,” as well as the aristocrats of the series, the drugs which mix in good society, and appear on the prescription pads of the “specialist”—and the faddist. When one remembers that Coblentz has classified considerably over a thousand of these remedies, it will be seen that the work has not been a light one, and a reference to the little book will show that it has been well and conscientiously done, thoroughly up to date, most complete, with name, synonym, method of preparation, chemical formula, tests, hints on handling, and very briefly, its chief therapeutic uses, and doses (maximum and minimum adult), in grms. and approximate apothecaries’ measures. It is a little work which does not pretend to deal extensively with the physiological action, but as a handy reference work, arranged alphabetically, it will be found invaluable, and will save many an hour’s fruitless search through files of old periodicals.

A Manual of Anatomy, by Irving S. Haynes, Ph.B., M.D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the New York University. Visiting Surgeon to the Harlem Hospital, etc., etc. Published by W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

This manual contains 134 half-tone illustrations from photographs of the cadaver, showing various dissections, and 34 diagrams. Some of the photographs show up the dissection sufficiently well to be of material advantage to the dissector, but many do not show the fine points clearly enough to recommend this method of illustration. Dr. Haynes has employed the camera to aid in illustrating his work much more freely than former writers, and deserves credit for his effort. Photography is more accurate than sketching, but sketching gives a clearer, plainer portrait of the average dis-