

MEDICAL DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

By Dawson Williams, M.D., London, Eng. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

This last addition to the many new works on pediatrics is presented in very attractive form—the print and paper being extremely good—whilst the reading matter is quite up to date. The work will especially commend itself to students, not being full enough in etiology and pathology to be reckoned a reference handbook for practitioners, except in the subject matter of foods, baths, and prescriptions where a deal of time has been expended in thoughtful study of these necessary points.

The article on blood dyscrasia is extremely well written being condensed and at the same time lucid—whilst the plates illustrating the various types of corpuscles, as indeed all the illustrations, are beautifully finished. The price of the work, which contains 538 pages and 52 illustrations, is moderate \$3.50, placing it within the reach of all. A. B.

A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF THE EYE,

For students and general practitioners with 243 original illustrations including 12 colored figures, by Charles H. May, M.D., New York.

We think the author has succeeded in accomplishing what he endeavored to do, that is he has produced a concise, practical, and systematic manual, and although so small it can be carried in the pocket, it is explicit and comprehensive enough to be well suited for the use of the student or general practitioner. C. T.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

ANAEMIA, AND ITS RATIONAL TREATMENT.

By W. E. Holland, M.D., Chicago, Ills. Consultant, Mary Thompson Hospital, Assistant Gynecologist, Illinois Medical College.

From the standpoint of our present knowledge, there is no contesting the fact that in all forms of anaemia, iron, alone, or in combination with other recognized remedies, stands without a peer. The results accruing from its use, however, are in direct ratio to the assimilability of the preparation used.

The condition of the digestive organs during the administration of iron, and the consequent lack of power to utilize the remedy as ordinarily prepared, have presented a very discouraging prospect for the patient and disappointment to the physician, who finds that nearly all the chalybeate compounds can be tolerated but a short time—much shorter than is necessary for the accomplishment of the desired result, producing almost invariably loss of appetite, irritability of the stomach, obstinate constipation, headache, etc.

With an experience of some time in hospital as well as private practice, during which I have been fortunately or unfortunately blessed with