

uric acid, but to prevent its solution in the blood. According to this theory, the formation and retention of uric acid in the tissues, does not produce any fever symptoms, but the presence of uric acid in the blood does. By combining this method, with local and operative treatment when required, the author claims to have met with excellent results in dealing with a large number of cases.

In antral disease, Dr. Bishop, like many other writers, prefers to penetrate for drainage through the alveolus.

In adenoid disease of children the anæsthetic recommended is ethyl-bromide, and the instrument used Eottstein's curette, the work being completed by digital operation.

3. Diseases of the pharynx. Within this division diphtheria occupies several chapters. In connection with it, prophylaxis has a very important place. In examining patients, the author advises the medical attendant to remove coat and vest, and put an operating gown or sheet from neck to feet. He also approves of the physician holding a pane of window-glass between the patient's mouth and his own face. Complete isolation of patient and nurse is insisted upon. After a critical review of the various methods of treatment, including serum-therapy, he concludes by saying: "While the serum is a powerful remedy and may be capable of doing harm, the disease itself is so virulent that, in view of the great weight of testimony and statistics in favor of antitoxin, the physician should not fail to avail himself of this addition to thorough local and general treatment."

4. This last part is devoted to the larynx. The ground here is pretty thoroughly covered, with the exception that pachydermia laryngis has not been mentioned, and that *purulent laryngitis* has been given as a synonym of *edema* of the larynx.

In reference to the identity or duality of croup and diphtheria, the author considers it still a mooted question. He comes out strongly in the opinion of the duality of the disease. In other words, he believes that there are two varieties of pseudo-membranous disease—the one diphtheritic the other non-diphtheritic.

On the whole, the work is well adapted to accomplish the end the author had in view. It displays thought and care in preparation, and from its conservative tendencies should have a good influence upon the student as well as the physician, who may add it to his library. P.B.

LIPPINCOTT'S MEDICAL DICTIONARY; a complete vocabulary of the terms used in medicine and the allied sciences, with the pronunciation, etymology, and signification, including much highly valuable information of a descriptive and encyclopædic character, prepared on the basis of Thomas's Complete Medical Dictionary. By Ryland W. Greene, A.B., with the editorial collaboration of John Ashhurst, jr., M.D., Barton Professor of Surgery and Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania; George A. Piersoll, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M., F.C.S., Professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Complete in one imperial octavo volume of about 1100 pages. Price, cloth, \$7.50; sheep, \$8.50; half Russia, \$9; or with Denison's patent index, 75 cents extra. J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers, 1897. Montreal: Charles Roberts, 593a Cadieux street, general agent for Canada.

The work is the result of an endeavor to make a practical and useful medical lexicon.