

they are of little or no scientific value from a clinical, or for that matter, any other standpoint. What is the reason? Are there no registrars, or is there something rotten in the state of things?

Dose Book and Manual of Prescription-writing.

With a list of the official drugs and preparations, and also many of the newer remedies now frequently used, with their doses. By E. Q. THORNTON, M.D., Ph.G., Demonstrator of Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Acting Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Service. Price \$1.25 net. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut Street.

The general trend of opinion with regard to medical education in Canada and the world over is in favor of the raising of the standard both in matriculation and the studies which follow. Many think, and rightly in our opinion, that every man seeking a diploma should be a graduate in Arts in some university before being allowed to take up his life-work in this the noblest of professions. Although this view is held by many it has never been carried out by any school except the Medical Department of Dublin University. So, therefore, students entering in and carrying on their medical career require certain aids to their studies not supplied by their preliminary education. Although this is a deplorable fact, still it must be faced and their wants supplied in the best manner possible.

Dr. Thornton in this work has gone a long way towards supplying a want to students, although in our opinion he has carried it a little too far for Canadian students. Excellent as they may be, his tables giving the declensions of the many words used in medicine seem to us superfluous to a well-educated man, in spite of the fact that many prescriptions we have seen are sorely wanting in such knowledge as he gives us. This material is certainly useful to any student, and can be and is recommended strongly for their use, but a student should not need it. The fault lies with the student and not with the author who has supplied subject-matter for reading which would be of great use to beginners.

The plates given representing the connection between our ordinary and the metric measure are a lesson in themselves, and should certainly be a

boon to all. We know of nowhere that such a simple and effective illustration could be found. Weights and measures generally, solubilities and incompatibilities are well dealt with, and altogether an enormous expenditure of work is seen in the writer's researches.

The great and best part of the book is the posology, maximum and minimum doses of all and every drug being given with a description of many of the newer remedies. This department alone would justify the purchase, but combined with the remainder, a first-class volume, in fact, one of the best before us, has been issued. The publishers are to be congratulated on the issue of such a handy and useful work for practitioners and especially students.

A Practical System of Studying the German Language, for Physicians and Medical Students. For self-instruction. By ALBERT PICK, M.D. In 12 parts. Newtonville, Mass.: E. S. Tanner.

There are few progressive men in the medical profession that have not recognized the great advantage it is to one to have a good knowledge of the German language. Recognizing Germany as the centre from which springs so much laboratory thought, one feels that he is hardly in it unless he knows sufficient of the German tongue to carry him safely through an article in that language.

The difficulty of attaining a knowledge of it alas stands in the way of many.

In the system under discussion the parts are divided into a medical part and a practical conversation part.

A German sentence is given; below it there is the key to the pronunciation of each word, and below that again the English translation. At the end of each part in which new idioms have been introduced there is a page or two devoted to "grammatical hints." This method, when a careful vocabulary is selected, appears to be a good one, and it would seem, if one continues to read the parts over and over again, that ere long he would have a very useful knowledge of the subject. Of course everyone knows that there is no high road to learning other than by hard and earnest work; but it would seem as if this would prove a very helpful aid.

Each part is made up of from fifteen to twenty-