

**POSOLOGICAL TABLE**:—Including all the Official and the most frequently employed Unofficial preparations. By Charles Rice, Chemist, N. Y. New York: Wm. Wood & Co.

The above Pocket Manuals will be found very convenient for those requiring aids of this kind. They are the best of the kind in the market.

**MEMORANDA OF POISONS.** By Thomas Hawkes Tanager, M.D., F.R.S. Fourth American, from the last London edition. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. 1879. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

This work will be found convenient and valuable both to the student and practitioner. It is a very "complete manual of toxicology, as far as it goes, showing at a glance the treatment to be adopted in each particular instance of poisoning to which a medical man is liable to be summoned."

**FIRST STEP IN CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES.** An introduction to modern chemistry, intended especially for beginners. By Henry Leffman, M.D., Lecturer on Toxicology in Jefferson Medical College, etc., etc. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. Price, 50 cents.

This work embraces the substance of lectures which the author is in the habit of delivering, and appears to us very plain, easy of comprehension, and well calculated to aid the student in the commencement of his studies.

**THE NATIONAL DISPENSATORY.** Containing the Natural History, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Actions and Uses of Medicines, including those recognised in the Pharmacopœias of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, etc. By Alfred Stillé, M.D., and John M. Maisch, Ph. D., of Philadelphia. Second edition, thoroughly revised, with numerous additions. With 239 illustrations. Philadelphia: H. C. Lea, 1879. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

The issue of a second edition so soon after the publication of the first, takes us quite by surprise. It shows the appreciation in which the first edition was held by the medical profession and pharmacists, and proclaims more loudly than words can express, the intrinsic value of the book. It is not a reprint merely, but has undergone careful revision, and the addition of upwards of 100 pages of new matter. It is a most comprehensive and exhaustive work.

**ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY,** with explanatory text. By R. J. Godlee, M.S., F.R.C.S., University College, London. Part II. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

This atlas, which is to be completed in 12 or 13 parts, is designed to illustrate most of the ordinary dissections, and also many not usually practiced by the student. It has been most favorably noticed by the press, and is deserving of the highest commendation both as a work of art and as an aid to the student of anatomy.

**DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NASAL PASSAGES.**—

By J. Solis Cohen, M.D., Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc. Second Edition, revised and amended, with two hundred and eight illustrations. Pp. 742. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1879. Toronto: Willing & Williamson. Cloth, \$5.50.

The edition before us has been considerably enlarged, most of it rewritten, and all carefully revised. The work is, without exception, the best systematic treatise on the subject in America.

In his treatment of diphtheria, which may be taken as a sample of the author's style, and because of the interest in the subject at the present moment, owing to its prevalence in different parts of the country, he says "The patient is placed in the most convenient room of the house, encumbered with as little furniture as practicable, care being taken to provide for due ventilation and an equable temperature of 75° F. Great attention is given to nourishment, and to systematic alcoholic stimulation, when the strength is becoming exhausted. The nostrils, when clogged, are assiduously cleaned by douche or syringe. Tincture of the chloride of iron is given in full and frequent doses, and applied locally to any circumscribed patches that can be reached in their entire extent. A continuous evolution of steam is kept up in the apartment so as to moisten the air; the throat and nostrils are kept as clean as possible by douches of weak solution of carbolic acid (two grains to the ounce), and the same is occasionally administered by inhalation in spray. As soon as there is any evidence of morbid products in the larynx, or parts below it, inhalations of the fumes from lime, in the process of slacking, are administered for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, and repeated every second hour, hour, or half-hour, according to the freedom of respiration and the moisture of the bronchial tubes. If the lime does not appear to suit the case, or if its good effects are not continuous, inhalations of the warm spray of bromine, a grain to the ounce of water, with a grain of the bromide of potassium, are substituted. Should these likewise prove inefficacious, the sulphurous acid spray is tried. If the laryngeal symptoms increase, and asphyxia is to be dreaded, tracheotomy is advised as soon as there is marked inspiratory incurvation of the intercostal, substernal, and suprasternal tissues, without waiting for the period of cyanosis, provided that no respite is procured by the inhalations, or by the action of emetics."

He considers croup and diphtheria as two distinct morbid processes, and that the latter is often contagious.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF SKIN DISEASES.**

—By Geo. Henry Fox, A.M., M.D., &c., New York. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. Toronto: Willing & Williamson. Parts I., II., III., and IV.; price \$2 each.

This work is to be completed in twelve parts, each to contain four plates besides letter-press descriptions of the diseases illustrated. Part I. contains four excellent colored plates, by a new process devised for the production of pictures from photographic negatives. These represent comedo, acne