

three years—and taken with the preceding three volumes make a compendium that one cannot well afford to be without. It is a practical impossibility to review each of the thirty-three articles, which cover 1,050 pages.

Dr. O. Edwin Solly has compiled the "Present Treatment of Tuberculosis" into a most instructive chapter. He deals with the subject of tuberculin as a means of diagnosis, and as a method of treatment. Maragliano, of Genoa, who in 1895 described his serum treatment, has received ample space, and the advantages of the method pointed out. Then nuclein, investigated by Dr. Vaughan, of Ann Arbor, is brought up to date. The antiseptic treatment, and treatment without drugs and climatic treatment, are all brought up to the ideas of the immediate present.

"The Present Treatment of Syphilis," by Dr. Edward Martin, is one of the most readable chapters in the volume; it contains all that is new and the good of the old. He advocates the excision of the initial lesion. This we are delighted with; it is the advanced idea undoubtedly.

The antitoxin treatment of diphtheria is thoroughly reviewed under the caption, "New Facts and Methods in the Treatment of Diphtheria," by Dr. William Hallock Park. A fact wisely pointed out is well worth noting. "If the inoculation with the antitoxin follows within a short time that of the poison or living germs, it will in greater amount still prove curative; but if the antitoxin is withheld until the animal is under profound constitutional poisoning, the antitoxin, without regard to dose, will prove valueless." This is true of animal experiments, and no doubt many reported failures are due to having allowed the disease to gain too great a hold before introducing the antitoxin. This is one of the most instructive chapters in the volume.

"Asthma, Bronchitis, and Whooping Cough," by Dr. Norman Budge, is well worth careful study. Many important points are brought out. In speaking of the treatment of whooping cough we do not think quite enough prominence is given to bromoform, which has yielded excellent results in our hands. The method of prescribing the same in water is not the best by any means, as the author says it does not mix. We administer it by dropping it on loaf sugar. The children eat the sugar readily. There is no danger by this method of giving a poisonous dose, as related in a recent issue of *THE PRACTITIONER*.

The chapter on "Typhoid Fever and Malarial Diseases," by J. M. Anders, M.D., LL.D., is very complete, although we miss from it an accurate description of the best methods of carrying out the antiseptic and eliminative treatment as laid down by Thistle and others.

Chapters on "Influenza," by Dr. H. A. Hare, "Scarlet Fever and Measles," by the same; "Pneumonia," etc., by Dr. J. B. Herrick; "Diseases of the Heart," Dr. F. P. Henry, etc., complete a most instructive volume, which, taken as a whole, is one of the best in the system, and deserves a very wide circulation. The presswork, binding, etc., are up to the usual good style of the Messrs. Lea Bros. & Co.

DISEASES OF EAR, NOSE, and THROAT, AND THEIR ACCESSORY CAVITIES—a condensed text-book. By Seth Scott Bishop, M.D., LL.D., Chicago.

This, as its name implies, is a summarized work, intended chiefly for the use of students, and for general practitioners who desire to obtain a practical knowledge of the diseases which affect the ear, nose, and throat. There is no