

larynx, and trachea as carefully as he does those of the lungs, liver and kidneys, and should be taught to use the laryngoscope as skilfully as he does the stethoscope.

Dr. Morell MacKenzie is an able physician, and probably the greatest living authority on diseases of the throat, and we would like to see his work occupying a place in the library of every medical practitioner in the country. He describes carefully the various kinds of instruments required, and his descriptions are always accompanied with excellent plates. He treats fully the different forms of pharyngitis and the diseases of the pharynx, such as cancer, tumours, syphilis, phthisis, neuroses, and disorders of traumatic origin. His chapter on Diphtheria and True Croup, which he considers identical, is especially comprehensive and instructive. The chapter on Diseases of the Tonsils also deserves special mention. He describes and treats in the same thorough and scientific manner all varieties of diseases found in the larynx and trachea, whether of local, constitutional, or traumatic origin.

In the Appendix he gives a number of special formulæ for topical remedies, such as steam and spray inhalations, gargles, lozenges, pigments, and insufflations; and specially indicates those which he has found most beneficial in his own very extensive practice. We regret exceedingly that our limited space prevents us from a more extended notice of many of the subjects he discusses so ably, and we only hope that our readers will supply the deficiency by a careful perusal of the work.

*Biological Atlas.* A Guide to the Practical Study of Plants and Animals. Adapted to the Requirements of London University, Science and Art Department, and for use in Schools and Colleges, with accompanying text. By D. M'ALPINE, F.C.S., Lecturer on Biology and Botany, Edinburgh, and A. N. M'ALPINE, B.Sc., Lecturer on Botany, School of Medicine, Edinburgh, &c. W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1880.

We are in possession of a copy of the aforesaid Biological Atlas by the Messrs. M'Alpine, of Edinburgh, and feel called upon to say a word or two in its praise. It rarely happens that one engaged in giving instruction in a

special subject meets with a book so well adapted to the wants of his class. The truthfulness, accuracy and neatness which mark each of its pages, compel us to speak in very high terms of this book. In fact, after carefully scanning its contents, the only regret felt is that the authors should have stayed their hands so soon in such a good work. Had they extended their labours so as to include the Insecta, Reptilia Proper, Aves and Mammalia, we feel assured the Atlas would have been still more useful and instructive. However, with its present compass, perhaps, while inexpensive, it contains all that is absolutely required by the average college student with but little time at his disposal. It is a volume of fifty pages, and has twenty-four plates, comprising 423 coloured figures and diagrams. Eight of the plates are devoted to the vegetable kingdom; the remaining sixteen illustrate the comparative anatomy and histology of the animal kingdom. The cryptogamic plants taken up are Yeast, Bacteria, Mould, Chara, Protococcus, and the Bracken Fern. Plates VI., VII. and VIII. exhibit parts of flowering plants, and, we think, might be somewhat improved; for example, microscopic views might be substituted for those of the leaf of the Pea, the Horse-Chestnut and the Honeysuckle, which leaves themselves may be readily obtained by all students.

The Proteus and Bell Animalcules, Fresh-water Polype, Earth-Worm, Lobster, Crayfish, Mussel, Snail and Frog, are the animal types, the last seven plates being monopolized by the Frog, an amphibious creature that has frequently contributed to the advancement of science, and whose structure, physiology and development form a most interesting and profitable study. In order to give our readers some idea of the character and value of this Atlas, we here enumerate a few of the objects therein beautifully figured. In Plate XVII. portions of the edible Snail are represented, among which are the horny upper jaw, the radula, longitudinal vertical section of anterior portion of odontophore, subradular membrane with its longitudinal muscles, auricle and ventricle of heart with cephalic and abdominal arteries, the colourless, nucleated and amœbiform blood-corpuscles, blood-vessels in the lin-