

do a great deal towards advancing the knowledge of their pupils by recommending to them the perusal of this volume. There are but very few works upon veterinary physiology. We believe that until quite recently students attending veterinary colleges have been under the necessity, for the most part, of studying works on human physiology to obtain their required knowledge. The work of Prof. Mills will consequently supply, in a very effectual way, one long felt want.

"OINTMENTS AND OLEATES, ESPECIALLY IN DISEASES OF THE SKIN," by John W. Shoemaker, A.M., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Clinical Med., etc., in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia. Second edition, revised and enlarged. F. A. Davis, publisher. Price, \$1.50 nett.

Probably no other man in the world has given so much attention to external applications in the various diseases of the skin as Dr. Shoemaker, and the results of his studies and experience is embodied in this work. The use of the oleates in medicine has increased of late, and would probably come into more general use if physicians had ready formulas for their preparation. This, the book amply provides for. Indeed, there is scarcely a formula in the English, German or Spanish pharmacopœia that is not to be found in it. It is invaluable as a ready reference when ointments or oleates are to be used, and is serviceable to both druggist and physician.

SAUNDERS' QUESTION COMPENDS. ESSENTIALS OF DISEASES OF THE EYE, NOSE AND THROAT. By Edward Jackson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, etc., and by E. Baldwin Gleason, S.B., M.D., Surgeon in charge of the Nose, Throat and Ear Department of the Northern Dispensary of Philadelphia, etc. With 118 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. E. Saunders, 913 Walnut street. 1890.

This number of the Question Compendis is fully up to the high standard of the excellent series of which it forms a very essential part. While its arrangements does not materially differ from the others of the series its use is designed to be somewhat more extensive. Most of the compends are chiefly adapted to the use of students in reviewing and preparing for examinations. This one is applicable not only to the students' purposes, but may be appealed to with confidence and profit by the general practitioner. The manner of bringing out the points by asking questions is excellent, and gives a definiteness to the information, which renders it especially apt to remain impressed upon the mind. The chapters upon refraction are particularly plain and easily understood, and will be acceptable to those who have been deterred from studying this abstruse subject because of the mathematical problems usually attending it. The chapters on the nose and throat are also clear and concise. In fact clearness and directness characterize the little work throughout. Quite a number of illustrations (considering the size of the book) of an extremely high character are spread over its pages.

A MANUAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH. By A. Wyntee Blyth, M. R. C. S., L. S. A., Barrister-at-Law, Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst for St. Marylebone. London and New York: MacMillan & Co. 1890.

This is a work which has been written for the guidance of Medical Health officers and officials under them. Section I. treats of Vital Statistics. Section II. Air Ventilation and Warming. Section III. Meteorology. Section IV. Water Supply. Section V. Drains, Sewers, Sewage Disposal. Section VI. Nuisances. Section VII. Disinfection and Disinfectants. Section VIII. Zymotic Diseases. Section IX. Isolation Hospitals. Section X. Food and Diet. Section XI. The Duties of Sanitary Officers. Section XII. Inspection of Food. We have given this work a careful perusal, and have great pleasure in testifying to the thorough and conscientious manner in which the author has prepared his work. The articles on nuisances and on tubercle are exceedingly interesting. The whole history of the experimental study of the tubercle bacillus from the time of its discovery almost to the present day is fully recorded, and directions are given for the artificial cultivation and weakening of the plant. It throws a great deal of light upon Koch's work in this direction. Every member of Boards of Health should at once procure this book.

A TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD. By J. Lewis Smith, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children, Bellevue Medical College, New York, &c. Seventh edition. Thoroughly revised with fifty-one illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1890

This work has been so long and favorably known as a standard text-book that the task of the reviewer is a very light one. It has been so often revised that the author has been able to make it almost perfect. As he says in his preface, "since the issue of the sixth edition of this treatise in 1886, so many additional facts have come to light relating to the etiology, nature and treatment of the diseases of children, that the necessary revision has produced virtually a new book. In the amount of information presented, the work may properly be considered to have doubled in size, but this real growth has been accommodated without rendering the volume inconveniently large." A paper by Dr. Joseph O'Dwyer on Intubation has been added, which is very interesting. We may add that the work covers nearly 900 pages, and has a carefully arranged index; the whole being gotten up in Lea Brothers usual first-class style.

DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE. BY VARIOUS WRITERS. Edited by James Kingston Fowler, M.A., M.D. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street.

This is a work which merits more than a passing notice in our columns. On looking over the list of contributors we notice the names of many of the ablest of the younger men, the majority of them being assistant physicians and assistant surgeons at the great hospitals of London, although some of them, such as Herman, are among the senior men on the staffs. The effect of employing the new generation in its preparation has had a distinct and decided effect in the character of the work, principally evidenced by the newness and conciseness of the information given on each subject. On looking over the index which is placed at the beginning of the book we can see that hardly anything of importance pertaining to medicine has been left out. Although it covers nearly a thousand pages of pretty fine print we can hardly ex-