albumen we mark the omission of any statement relative to the forms of that substance which have an unusual reaction with heat and nitric acid; and also of the fact, very important in many cases, and carefully insisted upon by Beale, that when the quantity of albumen is small, either a very little or much nitric acid will dissolve it and prevent its detection. Dr. Flint's suggestion that the several solutions of Fehling's test for sugar be kept in separate bottles and combined as required, is a very good one. The gradual reduction of the copper and consequent vitiation of the mixed fluid is thus avoided. For estimating the amount of urea Davy's process is recommended, and Liebig's mentioned only by name. The author has found, however, that the results are not satisfactory if the American solution of chlorinated soda is used instead of the French. In the appendix there are directions for the analysis of urinary calculi most frequently met with, and tables to facilitate quantitative calculations. These tables are reprinted upon a single folded sheet at the end, which can be cut out and posted in a conspicuous place for easy reference. We regret that the author has followed Dr. Beale in substituting the embarrassing grains and fluidounces for grammes and cubic centimetres. Apparatus graduated according to the decimal system is readily obtained, and renders the whole proceeding much more simple.

E. R.

ART. XXVI.—*The Dispensatory of the United States of America.* By GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., President of the American Philosophical Society; President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.; and FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., Late Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Late Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Late President of the American Philosophical Society, &c. Thirteenth edition, carefully revised. 8vo. pp. 1810. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1870.

AN enlarged leaf, and about one hundred additional pages in the thirteenth issue of this great work, give us the measure of the rapid advance in pharmacological knowledge since the twelfth edition was published, only five years ago. Any analysis of the new matter would be superfluous. As the work has been done before, so is it continued now, and the profession will recognize with peculiar pleasure that the surviving author's skilful hand has lost none of its power. Everything that is of value concerning discoveries in pharmacy, recent uses of old remedies, and the introduction of new ones, will be found fully stated down to the latest possible date. The Dispensatory maintains its position as the most beneficent and generally useful medical book now in use.

E. R.

ART. XXVII.—*Ueber das Vorkommen Fibrinöser Entzündungs Producte in den Bronchien, und Lungen alveolen. Ueber Fibrinöse oder Pseudomembranöse Bronchitis und Pneumonie. Bronchitis Fibrinosa, Bronchitis Pseudo-membranacea, Pneumonia Fibrinosa.* Von Dr. LEBERT, Geheimerath, und Professor in Breslau.

On the Product formed in the Bronchi and in the Air-cells of the Lungs in Cases of Inflammation of these Organs. On Fibrinous or Pseudo-membranous Bronchitis and Pneumonia, Bronchitis Fibrinosa, Bronchitis Pseudo-membranacea, Pneumonia Fibrinosa.

UNDER the above title, Professor Lebert has published in the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medicin*, running through the numbers for 1869, a very complete, able, and instructive monograph in relation to a form of disease with