formed their part; the want of uniformity in the colour of the paper on which the volume is printed is very unsightly.

In spite of Dr. Hammond's care, we have noted a considerable number of misprints, and the wood-cuts, except in their occasional complicated obscurity, have not struck us as being worthy of the text they are meant to illustrate.

J. A., JR.

ART. XXX.—*Inhalation ; its Therapeutics and Practice. A Treatise on the Inhalation of Gases, Vapours, Nebulized Fluids, and Powders, including a Description of the Apparatus Employed, and a Record of Numerous Experiments, Physiological and Pathological ; with Cases.* By J. SOLIS COHEN, M.D. Illustrated. pp. 305. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1867.

THIS book is well printed and of convenient size. We recognize in it the work of a persevering physician who has faithfully studied his subject, and added to its literature much that is useful from his own experience. While preparing a report to the American Medical Association on the Therapeutics of Inhalation, he accumulated a quantity of material much too voluminous for that purpose, and therefore determined to incorporate the most valuable portions in book-form. It is divided into three parts, treating respectively of the inhalation of nebulized fluids ; of medicated airs, gases, and vapours ; and of powders.

The author has entered extensively into details in all sections of the subject, particularly in the historical record of experiments upon men and animals, physiological and pathological, as to the penetration of spray into the respiratory passages. These details are carefully grouped, and are interesting for reference ; but the value of the work as a guide to practice would have been rendered more direct and positive by condensation, and by the conspicuous summary of principles and rules which have been gradually eliminated, and for which a considerable degree of certainty may now justly be claimed.

The cases furnished from Dr. Cohen's own note-books are corroborative, in the main, of the general conclusions heretofore deduced from observations made in various directions. They tend to confirm our belief that in the inhalation of atomized fluids we have gained a therapeutic means of great importance in the treatment of respiratory maladies, and which possesses also a range of application far beyond the production of local effects for which it was originally intended.

The use of medicated airs, gases, and vapours, although long familiar to the profession and frequently investigated, is more fully considered in Part II. of Dr. Cohen's treatise than in any other equally accessible work. The scattered literature of the subject has been diligently collected and faithfully classified ; the reader being presented with the accumulated facts under well arranged heads, so that he can easily form his own estimate of their value. In regard to the employment of "lime inhalations" in diphtheria and croup, according to the plan of Dr. Geiger, who poured hot water upon unslaked lime, and caused the steam arising from it to be breathed, we are inclined to believe that but little lime could reach the affected parts, and that the benefit was really derived from the steam alone. This is rendered more probable from the fact that subsequent observations have failed to establish the view, originally advanced by Biermer and Küchenmeister, that hot lime-water, applied by means of an atomizer, will speedily dissolve false membrane.

In Part III. Dr. Cohen has given us briefly and clearly whatever is valuable in relation to the insufflation of powders in respiratory affections, with the experimental proofs and pathological evidence of their penetration into the bronchial tubes and lung tissue. We think the subsequent pages justify the statement in the preface that "the writer has endeavoured to present the whole subject as impartially as a decided bias in favour of inhalation would permit.

E. R.