

but a limited range of usefulness in shock and may even be injurious, but in collapse they may be useful. In shock saline infusion raises but cannot sustain the blood pressure. Adrenalin was the only drug which was found to have a markedly beneficial effect. It raises the blood pressure in the normal animal, in every degree of shock; when the medulla is cocaineized; and in the decapitated animal. Its effects are fleeting, and it should be given continuously. By means of adrenalin the circulation of a decapitated dog was maintained for ten and one-half hours. By the combined use of artificial respiration, rhythmic pressure upon the thorax, and the infusion of adrenalin, animals which were apparently dead as long as fifteen minutes were resuscitated. A pneumatic rubber suit, which produced an artificial peripheral resistance, was found to be of additional value in raising the blood pressure. By means of this apparatus, combined with the procedures just mentioned, a patient, who, from a fatal injury of his brain, had been conventionally dead for nine minutes, was partially resuscitated for thirty-two minutes, during which time a strong heart beat was noted, and he was able to move his head.

W. T. L.

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CHART OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVE (Life Size). By BYRON ROBINSON, of Chicago. Chicago: E. H. Colegrove, 1904.

THE operations upon the cervical sympathetic ganglion which have been recently frequently discussed have brought this portion of the nervous mechanism prominently before the surgical world, and it follows naturally, therefore, that the anatomy of this system should be carefully understood by the profession. Robinson's chart will be found of considerable aid in this study. J. H. G.

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MODERN MICROSCOPY. A HANDBOOK FOR BEGINNERS AND STUDENTS. Combining: I. Microscope and Instructions for its Use, by M. I. CROSS. II. Microscopic Objects: How Prepared and Mounted, by MARTIN J. COLE, Lecturer in Histology at Cooke's School of Anatomy. Third edition, entirely revised and enlarged, to which is added: III. Microtomes: Their Choice and Use. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1903.

THE book is not specially prepared for the physician or medical student and could be of little value to those working in the special branches of scientific medicine. There is no attempt to make the book one of reference, and most of the technical methods are given