

with the organic diseases of the heart. A short chapter is given to functional derangements. In this age irregular or irritable heart's action is of such frequent occurrence that one would like to see greater attention paid to it by clinical writers. We can recommend these lectures as an exhaustive and reliable work on diseases of the heart.

*A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin, for the use of Students and Practitioners.* Second edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. By JAMES NEVINS HYDE, A.M., M.D., Professor of skin and venereal diseases, Rush Medical College. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1888. Toronto: J. E. Bryant & Co.

It is but a short time since the first edition of this treatise was issued, founded on the teaching of the second great Vienna School of Medicine, with Hebra as the master of this branch of medical science, it met with success. The author has carefully revised each page, has added new chapters on cutaneous disorders, nameless but a few years ago, and has conformed to the classification adopted by the American Dermatological Association; many pages have been added, together with a number of new woodcuts, and two portraits of rare diseases of the skin in colored plates (nævus lipomatodes and xanthoma). The parasites receive due notice, and the ravages of the bed-bug, flea and mosquito, or to be more scientific, the cimex-lectularius, pulex irritans and culex pipiens, are remembered. This treatise will prove to be a safe guide to all students of dermatology.

*Diseases of Man, Data of their Nomenclature, Classification and Genesis.* By JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M.D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. New York: J. H. Vail & Co., 21 Astor Place, 1888. Toronto: J. E. Bryant.

The objects of this work are, to urge the official adoption of a stable basis for the nomenclature and classification of the diseases of man; to awaken the attention of teachers to the necessity of ameliorating the nomenclature of medicine, and to place before the medical profession certain propositions directed to an improved classification of disease. The book is divided into five sections. Section I., deals with the definition of medicine, a classification

of the science and art of medicine, definition of disease, a synopsis of the morbid states and morbid processes of the body. Section II., treats of human nosography. Section III., of nosographical bibliography. Sections IV. and V., are alike interesting. In the latter is included a review of the morbid states and morbid processes, the bacteria, ptomaines, leucomaines, and extractives. It is a very timely and instructive little volume of over four hundred pages, containing all the more recently coined words necessitated by advances made in biological science.

*The Rules of Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery.*

A practical treatise for the use of students and the general practitioner. By ARPAD G. GERSTER, M.D. Illustrated with 248 engravings and threechromo-lithographic plates. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1888.

This work of Dr. Gerster, who made so favorable an impression upon the members of the Ontario Medical Association a year ago, has been received everywhere in terms of approval and commendation. In the author's own words, "The leading idea, traceable through all the matter contained in the book, is to illustrate the incisive practical changes that the adoption of aseptic and antiseptic methods has wrought in surgical therapy," and it is the pleasing duty of the reviewer to record his testimony as to the entirely satisfactory manner in which the idea has been fulfilled. Part I. is devoted to Asepsis, and the first chapter discusses, though not profoundly, what sepsis and asepsis are. Chapter II. is devoted to aseptic wounds and aseptic treatment, giving rules for surgical cleanliness of hands, instruments, wounds, sponges; a description of materials for ligatures and sutures, drainage-tubes, lotions, dressings, their preparation and application. Chapter III. deals with soiled wounds and antiseptic treatment. Chapter IV., with special rules regarding the treatment of accidental wounds; and Chapter V. details at considerable length the special application of the aseptic method in nearly all the operations of surgery, even down to hydrocele and catheterism.

The second part of the book is entitled Antisepsis, and Chapter VI. describes the natural history of Idopathic suppuration, and the treat-