

Dear Madam, accept our deepest sympathy and heartfelt condolence on your present sad bereavement, and we hope that when the cares of this life are over you may meet your dear husband in that brighter land that knows no parting.

Signed on behalf of the students of Victoria College.

R. McDONALD,  
D. S. McCOLL,  
F. D. ASTLEY,  
L. C. CAMPBELL,  
Committee.

Yorkville, 22nd Oct., 1870.

### BOOK NOTICE.

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**RENAL DISEASES.** A Clinical Guide to their Diagnosis and Treatment. By W. R. Basham, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Senior Physician to the Westminster Hospital, and Lecturer on Medicine, &c., &c. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. Toronto. Adam Stevenson & Co.

This little volume treats, in a plain practical way, of the various disorders to which the kidneys are liable. It is divided into three parts, the diseases being grouped together in a manner very convenient for clinical reference. Part I. treats of those diseases marked by symptoms of a more or less inflammatory type. Part II. of non-inflammatory renal affections, while Part III. is devoted to the physical, chemical and morphological properties of the urine, and a consideration of their significance in disease generally.

Part III. takes our fancy especially, as supplying a want felt by many young practitioners. Here we have the various morbid constituents of the urine described, simply, yet practically. Under albumen, for example, we have in the first place a few prefatory remarks as to its great pathological importance &c. The diseases in which it is present are then divided into two groups—1st. Those in which it occurs permanently, and, 2nd. Those in which it occurs temporarily, in the urine. Then come the usual tests, sufficient for ordinary clinical purposes, followed by others more delicate when the quantity of albumen may be very small, and the means of making an accurate estimate, where a knowledge of the exact quantity present may be desired. In like manner, sugar, urea, the phosphates, &c., are taken up, their pathological significance considered, and the various means of testing for them and estimating their quantity described.

A thorough knowledge of this subject is of great utility to the practitioner, and it is to be feared that, in Canada, it scarcely receives that attention, at the hands of many of the profession, to which its importance entitles it.