

two lectures. In hospitals and in the training of nurses, too little attention is paid to the subject, while in works on food and dietetics the practical application of dietetics to disease receives but slight notice. This work is intended to remedy these shortcomings, and to furnish to the practitioner a text-book containing instructions as to the appropriate diet in diseases which are influenced by right feeding.

Beginning with the elementary composition of foods, the author next classifies them, and takes up in succession force production and energy; the force-producing value of the different classes; stimulating foods; their economic value; a comparison of the nutritive properties of animal and vegetable foods; and vegetarianism. The classes of foods are next considered, including water, salts, animal and vegetable foods, fats, and oils. In the section on animal foods much attention is given to the subject of milk in all its forms—pure, adulterated, prepared, etc.—in accordance with the great importance of the article so commonly used. Stimulants and beverages, with their good and ill effects, their comparative values, administration and varieties, are fully and carefully considered.

The various methods of cooking food are given, with the effect of each method on the different classes; also the means used for condensing and preserving foods. In the article on foods that are required for special conditions, the author takes up food in its relation to age, individual size, body weight, sex, diet and heredity, diet and race, and climate and season. Proper attention is paid to the subject of digestion and the conditions which especially affect it. The author considers the general relations of food to special diseases; those that are caused by dietetic errors and the administration of food for the sick, giving the necessary rules as to method, time, etc. Dietetic treatment in fever in general is followed by instructions for diet in specified diseases, with lists of food suitable for the patient in certain stages of the disease, as in the infectious fevers and other acute affections.

The work abounds in analytical tables giving the percentages of ingredients in the various animal and vegetable foods; standards for daily dietaries as influenced by age and occupation; the energy developed by a given quantity of certain foods; diet tables representing a ration as issued in the army and navy under different conditions; and also those used in various prisons and reformatory institutions.

The feeding of pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and young children constitutes a very important part of the work, and an appendix contains receipts for invalid food and beverages suitable for fevers and convalescence from acute illness.

The work gives much evidence of careful and

intelligent observation on the part of the author, and will, the publishers believe, be found to fill a field heretofore practically unoccupied. It is a book which will be found to be of great assistance to the practitioner in the dietetic treatment of diseases that are influenced by proper feeding, invaluable to the trained nurse in hospital and private nursing, and of inestimable service as a guide in the administration of proper food to infants and invalids in the home.

GREEN'S PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY.

Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. By T. Henry Green, M.D., Lecturer on Pathology and Morbid Anatomy at Charing-Cross Hospital Medical School, London. Seventh American from the eighth and revised English edition. Octavo volume of 595 pp., with 224 engravings, and a colored plate. Cloth, \$2.75. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., publishers, 1895.

Green's PATHOLOGY AND MORBID ANATOMY has long been the leading text and reference book in all English speaking countries, a fact indicated by the number of editions demanded. A knowledge of the subjects covered by its title is essential to graduation and not less so to the practitioner, who must understand the nature of a disease as a prerequisite to rational curative measures. Thanks to the tireless industry of laboratory workers and clinicians, these sciences are in a state of constant development, and in order to represent their existing position, this volume has been thoroughly revised and new chapters have been added. The previously rich series of illustrations has been increased with sixty new engravings.

PAMPHLETS.

ADDRESS ON THE FOUNDING OF THE ILLINOIS HOSPITAL. Delivered in Central Music Hall, June 12, 1895. By Seth Scott Bishop, M.D., Professor of Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear in the Chicago Summer School of Medicine; Professor in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Chicago. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 29, 1895. Chicago: American Medical Association Press. 1895.

REMINISCENCES OF DR. J. MARION SIMS IN PARIS. By Edmond Souchon, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Reprinted from the Medical Record, December 8, 1894. New York: Trow Directory, Printing & Bookbinding Co., 201-213 East Twelfth St. 1894.

NOTES ON A HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED SKIN DISEASE. Endemic in Central America, called by the natives "Bulpiss." Otto