

Jas. Sawyer and Norman Walker. The book is arranged alphabetically as to subjects, though we think that the publishers have made a mistake in using such small type. W. A. Y.

The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. By FRANCIS M. PORTENGER, A.M., M.D. Professor of Clinical Medicine University of Southern California. Pp. 377. 42 charts and illustrations. William Wood & Co. New York. 1908. Price, \$3.50.

We must confess to having read this work with pleasure. It is a capital monograph, covering well the clinical aspect of the disease. The diagnosis of the disease in early and advanced stages is treated in separate chapters. The various methods of diagnosis are clearly stated, and as in other chapters throughout the book the author's personal experience is brought prominently before the reader. In these chapters more space might have been given to Kromp method of percussion of the apices. The diagnosis on page 20, which illustrate both this and the lowering of the apex from infiltration are very poor, giving one the impression of being photographed from a normal chest which is slightly asymmetrical through muscular action. One gathers that the author is familiar with Turbau's work on diagnosis, and yet he states on p. 89 that he has seen no reference in the literature to the occasional difficulty in locating the apex beat in cases of advanced tuberculosis. Turbau ascribes this to interposition of the left lung, when the left thoracic viscera are drawn to the right through contraction of the right lung.

There is a very practical paragraph on thermometry in diagnosis. The use of the X-rays in diagnosis is dismissed in a few words in spite of the value placed upon it by many clinicians.

Careless copying from another author has given us, on page 112, a startling table of deaths from consumption in the village of Falkenstein, of 5 to 33.3 per 100 population, when the figures should read as percentages of deaths from all causes. On the same page he gives the mortality from consumption in Davos as 9.7 per thousand population, as compared with 22.5 per thousand in Germany. This should read per ten thousand.

Tuberculin therapy is discussed at length. The author shows a wide knowledge of the various tuberculins and their clinical application. The work of Wright and Bulloch is quoted at great length, though the author does not consider the estimation of the opsonic index at all necessary in the administration of tuberculin. Dosage and intervals are both considered, making these chapters a safe guide to the practitioner wishing to use tuberculin therapeutically.

His initial dose of old tuberculin, 1-10 to 1 milligram, is