

stated and free from all ambiguity. In a work of this sort, which is wholly practical, and dealing with operative methods, this is of the utmost importance. All the instruments required in ophthalmic surgery are well featured in the illustrations. The treatment that should be followed after these operations receives due attention. The book throughout is thoroughly practical, entirely reliable, and very attractive in appearance. The old and well-known firm of Messrs. Blakiston & Company have done full justice to the publishers' share in this work. We have nothing but praise for the volume.

SIMON'S CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.

A Manual of Clinical Diagnosis by Means of Laboratory Methods. For students, hospital physicians and practitioners. By Charles E. Simon, M.D., Professor of Clinical Pathology and Experimental Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. Eighth edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. Octavo, 809 pages, with 185 engravings and 25 plates. Cloth, \$5.00 net. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1914.

That this is generally recognized as the leading work on Clinical Diagnosis is shown by the demand which has carried it to its eighth edition. Such success indicates that it has won the hearty approbation of the profession; and this can result only from intrinsic merit of a high order. In this new edition will be found the advances which the last two years have brought forth. They are of great interest and importance. The account of the diagnostic methods based upon the appearance of the protective ferments of Abderhalden in the blood will be found up to date and, it is believed, a trustworthy guide for those who would venture into the attractive field of "organ diagnosis." Much of the technique in connection with the Wassermann reaction has been rewritten. The applicability of the complement fixation test to latent gonococcus infections having been satisfactorily established, the corresponding technique has been embodied in the present edition and should prove useful in many cases. The more modern methods of investigating the existence and extent of renal disease have been carefully considered, and should receive the attention of both the general practitioner and the laboratory worker. They are thoroughly practical, and should be employed as a matter of routine in the study of the corresponding diseases.

A very excellent and practical feature will be found in the second part of the volume, entitled "The Essential Factors in the Laboratory Diagnosis of Various Diseases." This section of 250 pages is devoted to the application of laboratory findings to diagnosis; and under the various diseases, which are alphabetically arranged, are given the essen-