

trated with 380 figures on 107 plates, many beautifully coloured, and upwards of 250 woodcuts in the text). The drawings by Hermann Faber, from dissections by the author. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1883.

Section III., comprising the muscles and fasciæ of this beautiful atlas, has come to hand, and completes the first half of the publication. This number comprises 15 plates, containing 43 figures of very excellent execution. As before, the text is remarkable, not only for clearness of diction and typography, but more especially for its practical applicability in everyday experience. The concluding remarks on Displacement in Fracture well illustrate this. Each section is enclosed in a separate portfolio. The price per section (six in all) is \$3.50; and the practitioner who owns it has his money well invested.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Illinois.

The citizens of the State of Illinois are to be congratulated upon the successful organization of so energetic and efficient a Board. The duties have been extensive, covering a wide range of subjects, prominent amongst which are the suppression of smallpox and the enforcement of the Medical Practice Act. The former has occupied a large portion of the energies and means of the Board. The introduction of the disease has been greatly obstructed and its spread largely prevented.

In the working of the Medical Practice Act much time has been consumed, great labour involved, some dissatisfaction expressed, much discussion aroused; but generally its operations have been advanced with circumspection and thoughtful discrimination. No one is allowed to practice medicine in the State without possessing a certificate from the State Board. This certificate is to be obtained by examination or by presentation of diplomas from medical schools in "good standing." No school is recognized as being in "good standing"

that does not require a preliminary certificate of proficiency in English, and that does not compel a three years' course of study in medicine. A list of institutions recognized by the Board as fulfilling the indications of being in good standing is given.

Medical Diagnosis: A Manual of Clinical Methods. By J. GRAHAM BROWN, M.D., Edinburgh: Bell & Bradfute, 12 Bank St. Toronto: Carswell & Co., 1882.

"It is a creditable character of the treatment of diseases in the present day, that it seeks to proceed on rational principles." Accuracy in diagnosis is a *sine quâ non*, a necessary precursor of rational therapeutics. Diagnosis is the discriminatory cognition of the changes produced in the animal economy by disease, and is founded upon the signs and symptoms cognizable by our senses, and by the methods which the tributary natural sciences have placed at our disposal. To give a clear and succinct account of these has been the aim of the author of this present volume; and it is but a merited meed of praise to say that he has within the compass of some three hundred little pages, satisfactorily accomplished the task which he set before him as far as medical diagnosis is concerned. After a brief but pertinent and interesting introduction, the subject matter of the work is taken up according to the physiological systems of the body in the following order: Alimentary, Absorbent, and Hæmopoietic, Circulatory, Respiratory, Integumentary, Urinary, Reproductive, Nervous, and Locomotory. All these, with the exception of the last, which was perhaps unnecessary, are very good; but the sections on the Circulatory, the Respiratory, and the Urinary are undoubtedly the best. The description of Broncho-Vesicular breathing, however, is, we think, totally insufficient and misleading. To show how careful the author has been to bring his subject matter up to date we may mention that Appendix A is inserted in order to record the latest results of Nothnagel's examination of the