

heading we find the methods of examining sputum, stomach contents and the blood and urine. While the work was designed by the author as an aid to his students in their work in the laboratory during their college course, it will be found to be of great value to the general practitioner. Especially is this true of the third part. While, it is true, a diagnosis of such disease, as pneumonia, tuberculosis, diphtheria, gastric ulcer or cancer and many others may be made by the clinical history and physical examination, even in well marked cases this diagnosis may be confirmed by bacteriological examination and in doubtful cases the doubt may thus be removed and the nature of the diseased confidently affirmed. The author does not pretend to give an exhaustive treatise upon bacteriology and the application of bacteriological methods to the diagnosis of disease, but merely an outline of how to conduct those examinations and of the use that may be made of them in the diagnosis of many diseases. In this we would say he has succeeded, and his work will be found to be of great value as a guide to the student and as an aid to the general practitioner.

*Diseases of the Skin* :—Prof. Dr. Franz Mrazek, Vienna—W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, Publishers.—J. A. Caveth & Co., Toronto, Canadian Agents.

This work consists of two parts. The first part contains the text, and includes an outline of the anatomy and physiology of the skin, a consideration of the etiology of the diseases of the skin, the general therapeutics of such disease together with the internal and external treatment. The classification adopted is that of Hebra modified. The second part of the work consists of 60 coloured plates, and 39 full-page, half tone illustrations. Each illustration is accompanied by a short clinical history of the case from which the illustration was taken. This to the student is a most valuable aid in the study of diseases of the skin. While, no doubt, the best way to study these diseases is from actual cases, yet in the absence of such facilities, coloured plates taken from life make a fairly good substitute. Of the work in general we feel like saying we wish there was more of it. We would have preferred to find more upon the anatomy and physiology of the skin, more upon the etiology of skin diseases, and a fuller description of the primary