

thoroughly revised by the author and brought quite up to date by its translator.

The introductory chapters give instruction for the examination of a patient in order to make a diagnosis. While not minimizing the great advantages of chemical and microscopical tests, he warns against too much dependence being placed upon them to the exclusion of a more purely clinical examination in which the individual as a whole is closely studied. Directions are given for getting the anamnesis or previous history of the patient and of the present disease.

The author makes a strong appeal in behalf of case taking, and quotes Coupland, who says, "Who can estimate how much we have lost from the fact that generations of men gifted with powers of acute and shrewd observation have passed away without leaving one record behind them? Memory should not be trusted to, the observation should be faithfully recorded. It forms habits of thoroughness in examining cases, the examination being more systematic. Memory which depends on attention and repetition is strengthened and the mind is developed and both knowledge and intellectual cultivation are acquired and clearness and power of thought are increased, and the material for the ascertainment of broad facts and generalizations, and by which one can make contributions to general medical literature, is thus stored for future assimilation." An excellent table is given as a guide for taking the anamnesis, examining the patient and for special examination, general examination of the patient in regard to the physical condition, position in bed, attitude and position, general structure of body and nutrition, skin and subcutaneous cellular tissues and the temperature and pulse.

Then follows chapters on the special diagnosis of the whole body, beginning with the respiratory apparatus. All the usual methods of physical examination are clearly and minutely described and illustrated, and in regard to aspirated fluid in pleurisy, its chemical examination is described, and in regard to sputum, the revelations of the microscope as an aid in diagnosis are given and freely illustrated by coloured plates and cuts. The examination of the urine chemically and microscopically is clearly described, the illustrations are not so good as others we have seen and that of the gonococcus in pus from the urethra is not sufficiently characteristic of the invasion of the leucocytes by the coccus. The section on the examination of the nervous system is very complete, and its careful mastery cannot fail to make the recognition of this interesting class of affections free from difficulty. The translator gives a résumé of Widal's method of diagnosing typhoid fever by Johnson's modification. The illustrations of the malarial parasite are much inferior to much that is extant. Although we do not see many marked changes from the last editions, the book is a conservative representative of the best and most modern methods of diagnosis.

A Clinical Manual of Skin Diseases—with special reference to Diagnosis and Treatment, for the use of Students and General Practitioners. By W. A. Hardaway, A.M., M.D., Pro-