

into four parts, which embrace the whole subject; the first, describing fully the anatomy and physiology of the hair and hygiene of the scalp, embraces 63 pages; the second to essential diseases of the hair, included in 118 pages; the third, parasitic diseases of the hair, 75 pages; and fourth, diseases of the hair secondary to diseases of the skin; the whole supplemented by a complete bibliography and journal literature of 25 pages. The book is neatly gotten up, and the type-work good—a credit both to author and publisher. We can thoroughly recommend this work to the profession. It is just this class of publication that the busy practitioner requires for ready reference, where he can find the literature of the subject dealt with up to date.

*Manual of Clinical Diagnosis.* By Dr. OTTO SEIFERT, Weirzburg, and Dr. FRIEDRICK MULLER, Berlin. Third Edition Revised and Corrected by Dr. Friedrich Müller. Translated, with the permission of the authors, by William Buckingham Canfield, A.M., M.D.; with sixty illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons; The Knickerbocker Press. 1887. Pp. 160.

This manual, in fourteen chapters, treats of the Blood, Temperature, Organs of Respiration, Sputum, Laryngoscopy, Circulatory System, the Pulse, Digestive and Abdominal Organs, Urine Producing System, Transudations and Exudations, Parasites, the Nervous System, Analysis of Pathological Concrements, Metabolism and Nutrition, Dose Table. Students and clinical clerks will find this little book a most valuable aid in their studies, and every student should buy it and carry it in his pocket for constant reference. It is one of the very best we have seen of its kind, short, concise, and to the point, and, as the translator says, "has been brought down to the latest acquisitions of science, thus representing the most advanced views."

*Differential Diagnosis. A Manual of Comparative Semeiology of the more important diseases.* By F. DE HAVILLAND HALL, M.D. Third American edition. Philadelphia: D. G. Buntion, Publishers.

This work is founded upon Dr. F. de Havilland Hall's synopsis of the diseases of the Larynx, Lungs and Heart. The American editor has

extended the plan adopted by Dr. Hall, so as to make it embrace all the more important diseases. In the revising of the work, the American editor has held specially in view (1) the early and often overlooked signs of the presence of disease; (2) the collection of whatever symptoms are alleged on good authority to be pathognomic of pathological conditions; (3) any peculiar features which diseases have been found to present in this country. Students will find this a very useful aid in the study of the diagnosis of disease. It is impossible to give in a book of a little over two hundred pages a complete treatise on this vast and important subject. It is marvellous how much has been crowded into so small a space. A good criterion by which to judge of the merits of a text-book is when one can readily find in it an answer to any question which may arise on the particular subject of which it treats. We have frequently so used the present work, and have found it a very good book of reference. We would especially recommend it to medical students.

*A Practical Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.* By ROBERTS BARTHOW, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics and Hygiene in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc., etc. Sixth edition, revised and enlarged; 8 vols., cloth, pp. 802. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1887.

Bartholow's work on therapeutics is eminently practical, and its deserved popularity is practically shown by the fact of six editions having been published within the short space of eleven years. On its first appearance it achieved a place in the front rank of American works on Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and every edition since has been kept abreast of the times by careful revision and the addition of all reliable advances and discoveries. Over one hundred pages have been added to the fifth edition, treating of the actions and uses of those new remedies that have stood the test of careful physiological study and clinical experience. Physiological action has, in the main, been the author's basis in discussing the therapeutical applications of remedies, though well-established empirical facts have nowhere been neglected throughout the work, which, in