operations are the only successful ones, for when a tumor can be palpated the patient is beyond the reach of a radical cure.

The new text-book by Prof. Francis Carter Wood, of Columbia University, has been prepared with special attention to the needs of the practical clinician. It is the result of a good many years of teaching and laboratory work in Columbia and in one of the largest hospitals in New York City.

The section on the examination of the blood, which is one of the most difficult for the practitioner to master, without direct laboratory teaching, has been made especially full, and, owing to the liberality of the publishers, a series of light-colored plates has been introduced into the text, the drawings being made by the author directly from the specimens as stained for routine examination. The practitioner, therefore, has an atlas of the diseases of the blood, such as is given in no other published work. Besides these, the text has been embellished with numerous photographs of blood, taken from various diseases in which the morphological findings are most important. The practitioner sees before him the exact picture which he would see through the microscope, the plates being entirely untouched and representing naturally the exact conditions which they are intended to illustrate. Great stress is laid upon the practical details of blood counting, estimation of hemoglobin and also on the testing of blood stains for the various blood pigments, while throughout the book the various tests for blood in the different excretions have been carefully amplified, with special directions for stomach contents and feces. Wood's Chemical and Microscopical Diagnosis devotes a very considerable space to the discussion of the blood findings in disease. The different anemias are classified and the morphological changes which are found are discussed in detail. Special stress is laid upon the changes in the blood in surgical conditions, in anemia in children, and in the obscure types of blood diseases intermediate between anemia and leukemia.

The section on Parasites is very fully illustrated and is thoroughly up to date, many illustrations being from photographs and drawings of specimens in the author's collection.

Under Sputum we may call attention to the completeness with which the methods of demonstration of the tubercle bacillus under various conditions are emphasized and described.

The chapter on Urine is one of the largest in the book, and contains much that is new and not to be found in other textbooks of clinical diagnosis. The needs of the practitioner are consulted. An especial feature is the introduction of a number of pages giving the reaction of drugs when they appear in the urine. The reactions of iodine in the urine are also given in full and likewise those for mercury, the detection of the latter