

known as able exponents of what is best on diseases of the chest, dermatology and syphilis, obstetrics, and neurology. These various departments of the work of the every-day practitioner are well reviewed. We can again express the opinion that if practitioners would keep themselves well posted on what comes out from quarter to quarter in *Progressive Medicine*, they would be able to meet and cope with almost every condition that could arise in general practice. The entire series makes a very complete medical library.

SAVILL'S CLINICAL MEDICINE.

A system of Clinical Medicine, dealing with the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of disease for students and practitioners, by Thomas Dixon Savill, M.D., Lond., Physician to the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases; Physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London; formerly Medical Superintendent of the Infirmary, Paddington; Medical Officer of the Paddington Workhouse and Post-Graduate Lecturer to the London Post-Graduate Association; Assistant Physician and Pathologist to the West London Hospital; Examiner in Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Glasgow; and Medical Officer to the Royal Commission on Vaccination. Second edition, revised by the author, assisted by Frederick S. Langmead, M.D., London, Casualty Physician to St. Mary's Hospital; Assistant Physician to the German's Hospital, and Physician to the Out-Patients at the Paddington Green Children's Hospital; and Agnes F. Savill, M.A., St. And., M.D., Glasgow, Assistant Physician to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin. London: Edward Arnold, 1909. Price, 25s. All rights reserved.

We have here a work on clinical medicine written on a thoroughly sound plan—the inductive. The first thing that strikes the student or practitioner in his study of any case are the symptoms. From these the disease must be named, its pathology determined, and the treatment laid down. With a skill that can only come from long years of experience and much thought, the author has built up his method of the study of disease. With that method we are well pleased.

Taking disease of the heart as a group, we have Part A.—symptomatology. Under this comes a study of breathlessness, dropsy, cyanosis, palpitation, pain, syncope, cough, sudden death. When these have been all disposed of the next portion of the study is taken up, namely, Part B.—Physical examination. Under this there is a thorough review of what is best known in auscultation, percussion, inspection, the pulse, etc. Then comes Part C.—the disease of the heart and pericardium. This leads up to a classification of the diseases. From this analysis of one chapter the general plan of the book may be judged.

In each chapter there is a careful review of the diseases to be discussed. Thus, in the chapter on general debility, there is first a resumé of our knowledge of the condition, which lays a sound foundation for the