

medical and surgical diseases of children, and has written numerous articles on kindred subjects, besides being an eminent and successful teacher in the department of diseases of children. The lectures abound in useful hints and numerous aphorisms, and contain a vast amount of information rendered in a pleasing style, and were all nurses made acquainted with what is here taught, much better results would follow in their management of children.

We notice an important omission in the treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum, that of not warning the nurse to avoid touching the eyelids in the frequent opening that is required, but to draw them open from the bony edges of the orbit.

**Transactions of the American Pediatric Society,** Eighth Session, held in Montreal, Canada, May 25th to 27th, 1896. Edited by Floyd M. Crandall, M.D. Volume VIII. Reprinted from the Archives of Pediatrics, 1896.

This volume is neatly bound in cloth, and contains 242 pages. There is a list of the presidents, present officers, and council, the various meeting places and the members. A photogravure of Joseph O'Dwyer, the late president, appears just before his annual address, the subject of which was, The Evolution of Intubation.

Following this is the report of the American Pediatric Society's collective investigations into the use of antitoxin in the treatment of diphtheria in private practice.

Other papers are: Comparative Results of the Treatment of Diphtheria with and without its Antitoxin in the District of Columbia, by Sam. S. Adams, M.D.; Nasal Feeding in Diphtheria, by Henry Jackson; Puncture of Subarachnoid Space, by A. H. Wentworth, M.D., and a number of other interesting papers which appeared throughout the year in the Archives of Pediatrics.

**Hare's Practical Diagnosis.** The Use of Symptoms in the Diagnosis of Disease, By Hobart Amory Hare, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Laureate of the Medical Society of London, of the Royal Academy in Belgium, etc. New (2d) and revised edition. In one octavo volume of 598 pages, with 201 engravings and 13 full page colored plates. Cloth, \$4.75. Philadelphia, Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers.

This is one of the recent works which has received much favor at the hands of the profession. It is the second edition, the first having appeared in August, 1896. It adopts a novel method of presenting the salient points of diagnosis instruction, claiming for it the merit of being logical and scientific. Symptoms are first taught, those which belong to various regions of the body. A knowledge of these permits of their being applied to any case at the bedside with a greater likelihood, in a natural way, of making a diagnosis. This is claimed to be much better than learning the symptoms of various diseases as units, and applying these groups of symptoms seriatim to the case under consideration. There is an introductory chapter and two parts. In the first the manifestation of disease in organs is considered, and in the second the manifestation of disease by symptoms. In the introduction general diagnosis