

is well illustrated, and gives the methods of chemical analysis and the microscopical examination of the urine. The final article on uræmia is quite up to date, the various theories are fully considered, the urea theory, hydraemia, Frerich's ammonæmia theory, and Feltz and Ritter's potash theory, and the recent work of Bouchard is freely drawn on.

This volume fully maintains the position aimed at by the promoters of this work of becoming a representative system of modern medicine by American authors.

**Clouston on Mental Diseases.** New edition. Clinical Lectures on Mental Diseases, by Thomas S. Clouston, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Lecturer on Mental Diseases in the University of Edinburgh. Fourth edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo 736 pages, 15 full page plates. Cloth \$4.75, with Folsom's Laws of the United States on the Custody of the Insane (\$1.50),—\$5.50 for the two works. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1897.

There is no class of diseases in which the general practitioner is as a rule so deficient in as those pertaining to the mind. The great variation in the forms of mental disease, and the fact that all forms are most amenable to treatment if diagnosis is early and the appropriate management applied, render it very necessary that the general practitioner, who usually has the first opportunity of seeing the cases, should be well informed in regard to mental diseases.

This work, while containing sufficient detail for the specialist, is especially prepared to be a guide to the general practitioner, who, as we have hinted, should be able to recognize every variety of mental aberration—usually only a manifestation of some brain degeneration in its first manifestation—in order to fulfil his full duty towards suffering humanity. This work is arranged in a series of lectures, each given as if a patient was present for illustration and carrying out the clinical method of teaching, the most attractive and profitable to the reader. The book contains some eight hundred pages, and the subject is included in twenty lectures. At the beginning of each lecture—which rather embraces the entire subject than what could be given in the time usually given to an ordinary lecture—is a résumé of all that is contained in the section; then follows a detailed description of the form of disease, first the physiological varieties of the mental state under consideration, then the true psychopathies with all their varieties; the character of the affection and of its different stages; the differential diagnosis, prevalence, prognosis, and finally the treatment.

The opening lecture is one of much interest to the student and practitioner, it points out the method of studying a case clinically, and what points are to be considered in making a diagnosis, such as the temperament, and diathesis, education, heredity, and the organic unity of the body in which one organ is allied with the manifestation of all the others, especially the association of the brain functions and mental conditions with the conditions of the organs generally, then the influence of all conditions associated with the reproductive organ upon mental states. What questions to ask and the mental attitude of the examiner are pointed out.

In regard to classification, Dr. Clouston adopts as the best