

than this "Text-book of Obstetrics," by Professor Adam Wright.

The words of the famous Samuel Johnson about Oliver Goldsmith may fittingly be applied to Dr. Wright and his book: *Nihil est quod non tetigit; nihil quod tetigit non arnavit*—he has touched upon everything, and all he has touched he has adorned.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Mucous Membranes, Normal and Abnormal, including mucin and malignancy.
WM. STUART-LOW, F.R.C.S., London. Bailliere, Tindal & Cox.

This small volume embodies the author's opinions on the importance of mucin in the animal economy, and his practical application of his theories to the treatment of diseases in which the mucous membrane is impaired. His views are well known in America from articles he has written from time to time in the various journals.

Lea's Series of Medical Epitomes. Edited by VICTOR C. PEDERSEN, M.D.

Arneill's Epitome of Clinical Diagnosis and Uranalysis. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By JAMES R. ARNEILL, A.B., M.D., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the University of Colorado, Physician to the County Hospital and to St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver. In one 12mo volume of 244 pages, with 79 engravings and a colored plate. Cloth, \$1.00 net. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1905.

Lea's Series of Medical Epitomes will comprise twenty-two volumes, of which this is the seventeenth. The volumes are so uniformly excellent, modern and trustworthy, and so well adapted to the needs of students and to preparation for college and State Board examinations that they have practically monopolized the entire "compend" market.

Dr. Arneill has furnished a work that is a fit companion to the others of this series.

It contains an enormous amount of up-to-date information on laboratory investigations and clinical diagnosis, skilfully condensed, simply and clearly stated. As might be expected, the sections on the blood and urine are very full, but sufficient consideration is also given to the examination of stomach contents, feces, sputum, many bacilli, cerebro-spinal fluid, milk, etc.

In every line the book is practical, the author never losing sight of the fact that it is intended for the student of medicine and for the practitioner who may not have acquired the ability to put into practice the laboratory methods which so surely lead to precise and correct diagnosis.

An attempt is successfully made to explain fully the most important tests and procedures, and the author very happily anticipates the mistakes and difficulties of the inexperienced worker. Illustrations are freely used wherever they can help to a better understanding of the text.