investigator in all that pertains to the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of this class of affections; in fact, we know of no one who has recently written in English whose views on these points are more original, or who has done more for the elucidation of this portion of our science. The first edition of the book before us was favourably noticed in the July number of this Journal for 1860, and by the medical press generally. The accomplished writer of the review in this Journal has done his work with such thoroughness and impartiality, that it is only necessary at this time to confirm the favourable opinion which he there expressed of the merits of the work, and to indicate some of the changes and additions which have been made in this edition. The ten years which have passed since the publication of the first edition, have afforded to Dr. Flint many opportunities for observing cases of diseases of the heart, and it is upon an analysis of these (four hundred and fifty in number) that he has relied in making his revision. In consequence of the enlarged experience, gained from the observation and careful noting of so many cases, he has modified and corrected some of the statements in the first edition. As an instance of this we may mention that he no longer teaches that purely functional disease of the heart never leads to hypertrophy of that organ, as he has seen this condition occur in a case of exophthalmic goitre, in which no other exciting cause could be assigned for it than the long-continued violent action of the heart.

In the new matter we notice a reference to the sphygmograph, together with some typical tracings of the instrument in various forms of cardiac disease; but we regret not to find an expression of opinion as to the degree of aid we may expect from it in diagnosis, and especially in difficult cases in which the physical signs are obscure. Certainly the sphygmograph does not afford us the assistance which its inventor and advocates claimed that it would, and it is still a matter of doubt whether it will permanently maintain a place in our science. Some of the reported cases will be found to be of interest. Among these may be mentioned one reported at page 124, in which a scirrhus mass surrounded the heart and gave rise to the physical signs of pericarditis with effusion. In another case it was believed that rupture of the interventricular septum had been produced by a blow over the cardiac region. Four cases of thoracic aneurism, treated according to Bowditch's modification of Tufnell's plan, are also reported: in none of these did a cure result; but Dr. Flint does not regard his failure in these cases as a proof that this plan is of no use in any instance.

In conclusion, it only remains for us to commend this book to those who are anxious to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the diseases of the heart. Dr. Flint has, by the careful revision to which he subjected it, brought it up fully to the requirements of the present day, and it may now confidently be placed in the hands of the medical student as one of the best and most practical treatises on the subject in the English language.

J. H. H.

ART. XXV.—*Manual of Chemical Examination of the Urine in Disease; with Brief Directions for the Examination of the most Common Varieties of Urinary Calculi.* By AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, etc. 12mo. pp. 75. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1870.

THIS small handbook of directions for the qualitative and quantitative examination of the urine was prepared as a companion to a set of test-apparatus furnished by an instrument-maker at Dr. Flint's suggestion, and is of little value in any other connection. As no reference is made to urinary deposits or microscopical investigation, its usefulness is still farther limited. It will, however, be found convenient by those, if any there are, who have not access to one of the numerous larger works upon the same subject. Under the head of

albumen we mark the omission of any statement relative to the forms of that substance which have an unusual reaction with heat and nitric acid; and also of the fact, very important in many cases, and carefully insisted upon by Beale, that when the quantity of albumen is small, either a very little or much nitric acid will dissolve it and prevent its detection. Dr. Flint's suggestion that the several solutions of Fehling's test for sugar be kept in separate bottles and combined as required, is a very good one. The gradual reduction of the copper and consequent vitiation of the mixed fluid is thus avoided. For estimating the amount of urea Davy's process is recommended, and Liebig's mentioned only by name. The author has found, however, that the results are not satisfactory if the American solution of chlorinated soda is used instead of the French. In the appendix there are directions for the analysis of urinary calculi most frequently met with, and tables to facilitate quantitative calculations. These tables are reprinted upon a single folded sheet at the end, which can be cut out and posted in a conspicuous place for easy reference. We regret that the author has followed Dr. Beale in substituting the embarrassing grains and fluidounces for grammes and cubic centimetres. Apparatus graduated according to the decimal system is readily obtained, and renders the whole proceeding much more simple.

E. R.

ART. XXVI.—*The Dispensatory of the United States of America.* By GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., President of the American Philosophical Society; President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Emeritus Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, &c.; and FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D., Late Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Late Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Late President of the American Philosophical Society, &c. Thirteenth edition, carefully revised. 8vo. pp. 1810. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1870.

An enlarged leaf, and about one hundred additional pages in the thirteenth issue of this great work, give us the measure of the rapid advance in pharmacological knowledge since the twelfth edition was published, only five years ago. Any analysis of the new matter would be superfluous. As the work has been done before, so is it continued now, and the profession will recognize with peculiar pleasure that the surviving author's skilful hand has lost none of its power. Everything that is of value concerning discoveries in pharmacy, recent uses of old remedies, and the introduction of new ones, will be found fully stated down to the latest possible date. The Dispensatory maintains its position as the most beneficent and generally useful medical book now in use.

E. R.

ART. XXVII.—*Ueber das Vorkommen Fibrinöser Entzündungs Producte in den Bronchien, und Lungen alveolen. Ueber Fibrinöse oder Pseudomembranöse Bronchitis und Pneumonie. Bronchitis Fibrinosa, Bronchitis Pseudo-membranacea, Pneumonia Fibrinosa.* Von Dr. LEBERT, Geheimerath, und Professor in Breslau.

On the Product formed in the Bronchi and in the Air-cells of the Lungs in Cases of Inflammation of these Organs. On Fibrinous or Pseudo-membranous Bronchitis and Pneumonia, Bronchitis Fibrinosa, Bronchitis Pseudo-membranacea, Pneumonia Fibrinosa.

UNDER the above title, Professor Lebert has published in the *Deutsches Archiv für Klinische Medicin*, running through the numbers for 1869, a very complete, able, and instructive monograph in relation to a form of disease with