CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND URINALYSIS. The Medical Epitome Series. By JAMES RAE ARNEILL, A.B., M.D., Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, University of Colorado, etc. Series edited by VICTOR COX PEDERSEN, A.M., M.D., Instructor in Surgery and Anæsthetist at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, etc. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1905.

THIS volume presents in abbreviated form the subject of laboratory diagnosis as compiled by the author from the standard textbooks and from his own observations, and it covers practically all the important points.

There is some fault to be found in the arrangement of the subject matter, especially in the opening chapters dealing with general considerations and with hæmatology. The chapters devoted to the examination of the gastric contents are excellent and entirely practical, and the same may be said of the examination of the sputum.

In the discussion of the feces the chemistry is purposely omitted. Although, as the author states, the chemical examination of the feces is usually of little value, the tests for so-called "occult" blood are certainly worthy of consideration as an aid to diagnosis in doubtful cases.

Under "Miscellaneous Examinations," exception may be taken to the brief and casual manner in which lumbar puncture is disposed of. The subject of urinalysis is covered thoroughly, and in an up-to-date manner.

The illustrations, with the exception of the colored plate supposed to represent Tallquist's color scale, are very satisfactory.

F. F.

A TREATISE ON PLAGUE: DEALING WITH THE HISTORICAL, EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL, THERAPEUTICAL, AND PREVENTIVE ASPECTS OF THE DISEASE. By W. J. SIMPSON, M.D. Aberd., F.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Camb. Cambridge: University Press, 1905.

THE book is dedicated "to all those who are actively interested in plague and its prevention," but so engrossing is the work that one feels after reading a few chapters that the dedication must have been meant for him alone. The author's close association with the plague during the epidemic in Cape Colony and in Calcutta and Hong Kong lends a personal note to the descriptions which give the book a peculiar individuality and charm. The story of the disease, one of such great historical interest and present-day importance, is told with much accuracy and care. The first 225 pages, about one-half the treatise, are devoted to "The History and Distribution of the Plague and the Epidemics of Plague." The history