CHEMICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL DIAGNOSIS. By FRANCIS CARTEA WOOD, M.D., Professor of Chemical Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York. Second edition; pp. 725; 192 illustrations. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company, 1909.

THIS book, which comprises about the best of our knowledge on the subject, is a noteworthy addition to laboratory literature. It describes, for the most part, in good working detail, the examination of the blood, gastric contents, feces, parasites, oral and nasal secretions, sputum, urine, transudates and exudates, and milk. Some of the methods as given are lacking in essential points of description, and certain well-known tests have failed to find a place in the work under discussion. The author has chosen to give the reference where a new method was first published, and this would seem advisable in all laboratory manuals, since it is apparently impossible to find accurate record of technique in books of this nature. The plates and illustrations are uniformly good, and it is a rather novel experience to make new acquaintances in the pictorial line, instead of meeting, as has been the reviewer's misfortune in the past, one's old friends reproduced in book after book. Dr. Wood's second edition is to be heartily recommended; those engaged in laboratory practice will find it a most useful addition to an already long list of laboratory books.

E. H. G.

LEHRBUCH DER KLINISCHEN DIAGNOSTIK INNERER KRANKHEITEN. Edited by PAUL KRAUSE, M.D., Professor and Director of the Medical Polyclinic in Bonn, Germany. Pp. 922; 360 illustrations. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1909.

The *Text-book of the Clinical Diagnosis of Internal Diseases*, edited by Professor Krause is the composite work of thirteen collaborators. Professor Krause himself contributes chapters on the methods of examining patients, on x-ray examinations, and on clinical bacteriology; Professor Wandel, of Kiel, discusses the anamnesis and the general habits of the patient, and the diagnosis of the acute infectious disease; Professor Lommel, of Jena, diseases of the upper air passages and exploratory puncture and cytology; Professor Gerhardt, of Basle, diseases of the respiratory apparatus; Professor Staehelin, of Berlin, diseases of metabolism, and in association with Professor Ortmeyer, of Innsbruck, diseases of the circulatory apparatus; Professor Winternitz, of Halle, diseases of the urogenital tract; Professor Ziegler, of Breslau, diseases of the blood; Professor Mohr, of Halle, diseases of the digestive tract; Professor Jamin, of Erlangen, and Professor Finklenburg, of Bonn, diseases of the

nervous system; Professor Hertel, of Jena, diseases of the eye in internal diseases; and Professor Esser, of Bonn, diseases of infants. The book is well written, and sufficiently comprehensive, since although it includes about all that is necessary there is little if any mention of etiological factors and of matters of doubtful moment. It may be said to be representative of the present German school of medicine, and as such is to be highly commended. A. K.

CATARACT EXTRACTION. By H. HERBERT, F.R.C.S., Late Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S., Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Grant Medical College, and in charge of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay. Pp. 391. New York: William Wood & Co., 1908.

THIS work is equally valuable for its abundant citations from the writings of others who have treated of the same subject and for the fruitful lessons the author has drawn from his own experience, comprising as it does about 5000 extractions; and even this number he declares to be small compared with the work of other ophthalmic surgeons in India. The writer tells us that grave conjunctival disease is much more common in India than in Europe or America. This unfavorable condition has to be dealt with speedily and efficiently; abundant douching with bichloride solution, 1 to 3000, is the mainstay and has yielded the most satisfactory results—indeed, so satisfactory that evil is turned to good; the douchings being rarely necessary in the western world, they are omitted in the occasional cases where they would prevent infection. Of 1655 extractions, not a single suppuration occurred, certainly justifying the author's claim of a near approach to perfection in this respect. We confess to some surprise, however, at the statement that nasal infection through the lacrimal passages does not take place. The chapter descriptive of the operation, which takes up nearly one-half of the whole book, is very thorough even to minuteness. The combined operation is considered to be the standard. The capsule is divided vertically with the cystitome and the delivery of the lens is aided by fixation forceps, differently applied in accordance with special indications. Irrigation is employed when necessary to remove blood, etc. Chapter IV deals with "variations in procedure," the most valuable portion of which is the critical appreciation of the merits and faults of methods other than the writer's. There is necessarily considerable repetition here, but this is hardly a fault for the serious student.

In a work so meritorious as this one, for which the entire ophthalmic world will be sincerely grateful, it seems ungracious to seek