Radiotherapy in Skin Disease. By Dr. J. H. Belot. Translated by W. Deane Butcher, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Skin Hospital. London and New York: Rebman Limited.

The value of the X-rays as a therapeutic agent having been thoroughly recognised and universally accepted, attention is now mainly directed to the best and safest modes of utilising them, and already numerous treatises concerned with their application have appeared. To our French neighbours we are indebted for many of the most useful improvements in the mechanical elements of their genesis, among others the names of Gaiffe, Villard, and Chabaud have only to be mentioned to recall at once special instruments or devices familiar to every operator. It is thus by no means surprising that one of the best manuals on the subject should emanate from a Gallic source, and this volume by Belot, excellently rendered into English by Butcher, will be found a trustworthy and eminently up-to-date guide. It opens with a succinct description of the measures in use for the production of the rays, according to the needs or facilities available in each individual case. But the chapter devoted to methods of exact mensuration in radiotherapy is perhaps that of most consequence, and the one to which the reader almost instinctively turns with intense interest. For the results of radiotherapy depend on our power of estimating the quantity and the quality of the rays being utilised, as well as on our appreciation of the amount absorbed in a given time by the tissues of the patient submitted to them. Were it possible to estimate these conditions with perfect accuracy, then the dangers which, however minimised, still to some extent exist, would cease to occasion anxiety. Though all the most recent arrangements for computing and appraising them are here recapitulated, yet it must be owned that entire precision is still unattainable. So long as determination of the exact amount absorbed depends on our valuation, by the sense of sight, of delicate alterations in shade of colour, no common standard can be reached, and this is what Holtzknecht's pastilles or Sabouraud's and Noire's wafers demand. However, though by these means it may be barely practicable to assess the proportion of rays absorbed, we can now by the milliamperemeter of Gaiffe determine the strength of the current which passes through the focus tube, and so by the exercise of care, aided by practice, ensure immunity from any serious risk, while accomplishing our intended aim.

While a modifying influence on the integument and its annexes, the hair and nails, is conceded, it is of consequence to decide what effect is produced on internal organs, such as those contained in the abdominal cavity. The conclusion arrived at is, that in practical radiotherapy we may rest assured that, under the conditions obtaining in practice, no injurious action on internal organs is to be feared. As a recent develop-
ment is the rapid treatment of ringworm of the scalp by the rays, it is of moment to know that no harm will be done to the child's central nervous system. It would appear that the thickness of the cranium is sufficient to safeguard the brain entirely, the radiations being almost completely arrested. As a corollary from this, it may be held that in the present state of our knowledge, any curative effect on deep-seated tumours can hardly be expected; and this indeed is Belot's experience, for he says: "In our own practice we have not met with any signs of success—in the cure of internal cancer,—but this may possibly be due to faulty technique."

One-half of the volume is devoted to a detailed account of the application of the rays to a large number of cutaneous disorders, the experience of hosts of observers being compared, when possible, with that at the Broca Hospital, during a period of rather over a year. The list of skin diseases, for the treatment of which the rays have been invoked, is a long one, indeed they have apparently been tried in all the more common and in as many of the rarer as have been accessible. One most important service they have rendered is that by their aid we can curtail the duration of a number of obstinate complaints, some of which were all but incurable within a reasonable time by the means hitherto had recourse to. Thus the epilating properties of the rays have been utilised in reducing the time occupied in the cure of ringworm of the scalp in children, from years, in some cases, to weeks or months; in obtaining a mastery over favus unknown before, the forcible extraction of the hairs, a tedious and painful process, being now replaced by their spontaneous fall. In sycosis, little impression was often made by systematic evulsion of the incriminated hairs, combined with the use of ointments of the most diverse composition; now, a single exposure of twenty minutes, or a series of shorter ones, is followed by entire denudation of the part affected, by immediate subsidence of swelling and inflammation, and by permanent cure, provided that suitable applications are subsequently employed. We agree with Belot that in lupus erythematosus they do not seem to give better results than other methods of treatment, but our experience is more favourable than his in lupus vulgaris. On cancer of the skin he speaks with some confidence, for the largest number of cases treated by him belonged to this class. "We do not assert that cancer of the skin can be permanently cured by this method. What we do affirm is that radiotherapy temporarily removes the objective symptoms of nearly all cutaneous neoplasms, that the cicatrices are most satisfactory, and that the chances of recurrence are less than in any other mode of procedure." One might perhaps demur to the last sentence if early excision is included. On the whole, the author is neither unduly optimistic nor pessimistic, and he has produced a work of great value to the practitioner of medicine.
information which, although primarily intended for army surgeons, might by assimilated with profit by civilian members of the profession. This, the final Report, presents the principal conclusions to be drawn from what has gone before, together with practical recommendations as to treatment.

The prevention of venereal disease is discussed upon lines which will meet with the approval of every one who has studied the subject at first hand. Although the Contagious Diseases Acts formerly in force in this country had the approval of the great majority of the medical profession, and were repealed, largely by the influence of lay sentiment, it must be admitted that the compulsory isolation of a particular section of infected persons, namely, of diseased prostitutes, cannot be considered to be an ideal method of arresting venereal disease while large numbers of infected persons of both sexes remain free to spread the contagion. It is noteworthy that in foreign countries where the police supervision of prostitutes has been carried out much more strictly than was ever attempted in Great Britain, serious doubts are now expressed as to the efficacy of legal restraint in arresting the spread of venereal disease. In Sweden, where the presence of syphilis has diminished to a remarkable degree during the last half-century, it is believed that the main factor in bringing about this diminution has been the effective and, if necessary, gratuitous treatment afforded by State hospitals to patients of both sexes without the stigma associated with police compulsion. The committee responsible for the present Report has come to the conclusion that an attempt to grapple with the problem of venereal disease by methods of compulsory isolation and treatment is neither practicable nor expedient. Better results are likely to be obtained by the diffusion of the knowledge of the serious consequences of these diseases, and the provision of effective treatment for both sexes under conditions to which no personal stigma is attached.

The remainder of the Report deals with the treatment of the different forms of venereal disease. It is an admirable piece of work, and reflects great credit on the Medical Department of the Army.

A Practical Treatise on Sexual Disorders. By Robert W. Taylor of New York. Third Edition. London: Henry Kimpton.

This edition of Taylor's well-known work has been revised and amplified, and the number of illustrations has been considerably increased. The anatomy and physiology of the male organs, and the composition of the various secretions derived therefrom, are considered with a minuteness of detail which is not to be found in text-books of anatomy or physiology, but which is essential for the special study of sexual disorders. The important subject of impotence receives its proper share of attention, and in the description of the organic causes of this condition there is included a resume of the diseases of the penis, nearly every one of which is graphically illustrated. Sterility is considered under the heads of azoospermatism, whether due to organic changes in the secreting apparatus or to abnormal conditions of the semen, and aspermatism, in which the final stage of the sexual act is wanting. Chronic inflammations of the urethra and prostate and
Landmarks andSurface Markings of the Human Body. By Louis Bathe Rawling, M.B., F.R.C.S. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis.

The appearance of a second edition of this little book within twelve months of the first affords ample proof, if that were needed, of its appreciation by students of medicine. It describes and illustrates the more important landmarks and surface markings in a clear and concise manner. The present edition is larger by twenty pages than its predecessor, and while the number of illustrations remains the same, several are modified or have been replaced by new ones; the representation of the kidneys, as seen from behind, is still open to criticism.

Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology.
Fasc. xix., xxi., xxii., xxiii., and xxiv. London: The New Sydenham Society.

These volumes, coming from a society which has done so much pioneer work, are full of interest and instruction. In reproducing old and rare cases they are very helpful, but one could wish that the reproductions of more modern cases were improved.

Fasciculus xix. deals with herpetiform morphea, and emphasises the neurotic origin of the condition. Plate 101, showing the "spotty" early stage of the disease, is particularly valuable, as also are a series of photographs showing atrophy of subjacent tissues. Fasciculus xxi. illustrates sarcoma melanodes, ringworm, pityriasis rosea, and flea bites. From the reproductions it would be difficult to diagnose ringworm or pityriasis rosea; the latter does not show the raised margin generally noticeable. In the letterpress on this latter condition its sporadic nature is emphasised, but we have often seen them in series. Again, sulphur baths are suggested for treatment, but no mention is made of permanganate of potash baths, which are much more beneficial in most cases. Fasciculus xxii. embraces leucoderma, myxœdema, drug eruptions, etc. In the first of these the photographs, being taken from dark races, are very effective, and the accompanying letterpress is full and good. Fasciculus xxiii. shows a number of eruptions following on the administration of iodide of potash. One would have desired a more accurate history as regards renal disease in these cases, but the series is very representative of the severer types. Fasciculus xxiv. contains bromide eruptions, lichen urticarius, and a specially good plate of pemphigus vegetans.

The atlas is a good one, and its authors deserve every praise for the care and patient work they have bestowed on its production. If for future numbers they could obtain reproductions from painted casts, they would still further benefit their readers.
Practical Sanitary Science. By David Somerville, B.A., M.D.
London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox.

In his preface the author states that this book is "a brief summary of the course of practical lecture-demonstrations given to the D. P. H. class at King's College, London." Like the majority of books on such lines, its value is much diminished by the condensed manner in which it is written, and which will necessitate frequent reference on the part of the student to other text-books for further details on many points which might well have been included in the volume. The chapter dealing with the analysis of soils occupies only a little over two pages—surely a very limited amount of space for such a subject. Similarly the bacteriological examination of water is dismissed in about the same space. The illustrations, especially those of the microscopical appearances of starches, parasites, cotton, wool, etc., are well executed, and the appendix contains a considerable amount of information as to the preparation of the commonly used standard solutions, the solubility of various chemical substances, etc.

The Preparation and After-Treatment of Section Cases. By W. J. Stewart McKay, M.B., M.Ch., B.Sc., Sydney. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox.

We can heartily congratulate Dr. McKay on the way in which he has accomplished the task he set himself of doing something to lessen the preliminary troubles of those "who are beginning section work." Throughout the book there is much internal evidence that the author has spared no pains to verify his statements by personal observation, and we could well believe, even had he not assured us in the preface, that he has spent many hours at the bedside of his patients (we prefer the word to "cases," which our author persistently employs) watching and noting the varying phases of their progress after operation.

It may be strictly logical to include the building of an operating theatre and the construction of sterilisers and operating tables among the preparations for a "section case," but much that is contained in the first seven chapters might well have been spared from a work ostensibly devoted to a special class of operations, even at the expense of logical continuity. Nearly a hundred pages are thus occupied with a detailed description of the machinery and general technique of operative surgery with which even "those who are beginning section work" must be assumed to be familiar.

For the chapters devoted to the after-treatment of pelvic operations we have nothing but praise, particularly for the sections dealing with such subjects as vomiting, hiccuphough, thirst, pain, sleep, and the feeding of the patient. Here the reader will find a mine of eminently useful information. The various complications of such operations also are dealt with in a thoroughly practical way, and no one can fail to obtain help by consulting these pages when face to face with a difficult case. The illustrations have been judiciously selected to illustrate the text, and a full index renders the work easy of reference.
Physical Diagnosis. By Richard C. Cabot, M.D. Third Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox.

The work proceeds along the lines usually followed in manuals on the methods of clinical medicine. The scope of the work is, however, limited to those subjects with which the author is personally familiar. All else, for example, ophthalmoscopic and laryngoscopic examination, is strictly excluded. The book contains over 570 pages, about 300 of which are devoted to the respiratory and cardio-vascular systems. The reader finds an admirable account of the methods of examination, the physical signs in the various diseases and their differential diagnosis. About 90 pages are allotted to the abdomen, stomach, liver, intestines, kidney, urine, etc. The examination of the nervous system is briefly considered in 16 pages.

Throughout the work the author tells us what he considers important and unimportant. Methods and physical signs which he regards as of value are always fully and clearly described. Thus attention is drawn to the value of Litten's diaphragm phenomenon or shadow, it being held that the diaphragmatic movements can be studied more easily, and upon the left side more plainly, by means of Litten's phenomenon than by the Röntgen rays. On the other hand, some methods which many clinicians regard as valuable are not described. No account, for instance, is given of the sphygmograph, because the author believes that it reveals nothing of practical diagnostic value which cannot be appreciated by the skilled fingers.

There are six plates, numerous illustrations in the text, including a number of radiographs, and an accurate and well-arranged index.

Sex and Character. By Otto Weininger. London: W. Heinemann.

This is a very curious book. In the modern civilised world there has grown up, since the time of the troubadours, a pretty and romantic, but somewhat unreal, view of woman. She is, or ought to be, according to this idealised view, a being gentle and pure and good, by nature much higher, finer, more akin to the angels than the brute her husband. Scientifically, however, we know her as the female of the mammal man, differing from him innately—mentally and physically—on the average, about as much as the females of other mammals differ from their males. Like man, she has her reproductive instincts which impel her to fascinate and be fascinated, and so forth. But on reaching adult life man is forced to earn his living in the sweat of his brow. Denied equal strength and opportunity, and burdened with an unequal share of the troubles of reproduction, woman is forced to find some man to earn a living for her. She must sexually excite, and it is an extremely good thing for all concerned that she tends to be sexually excited in turn. All this seems to us very obvious and not intrinsically deplorable. It is probable, therefore, that sexual matters, speaking broadly, interest women more than they do men—which is not the same thing as saying that they are more sensual. The individual woman may or not be that. The author of this volume began life apparently with the conventional view, and then made the discovery that he was mistaken. He "could
not bear the burden of his ghastly knowledge," and committed suicide—a remarkable action for a philosopher, especially a philosopher of twenty-one. His work is interesting mainly from the point of view of morbid psychology.

Clinical Obstetrics. By Robert Jardine, M.D. (Edin.), F.R.S., Professor of Midwifery, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow. Second Edition. London: Rebman Ltd.

In bringing out a second edition, Professor Jardine has made several alterations. While the present edition has fewer pages than the edition of 1903 the pages are larger, a change which makes the volume less handy than the previous edition. The general plan of the book remains unaltered, and, as before, it is eminently a practical book, in which the author gives the reader the results of a wide clinical experience.

To the clinician the value of the book is enhanced by the incorporation in the text of notes on illustrative cases. In the present edition the number of such cases has been much increased, nine further cases of eclampsia have been added, thus bringing the total up to thirty. Though Professor Jardine has added fifty new illustrations, his total still remains under a hundred, thus contrasting very favourably with many of the modern text-books, where the reproduction of photographs far exceeds the needs of the text. It is a pity that in a book dedicated "To those obstetricians who are endeavouring, by aseptic methods, to do for midwifery what has already been done for surgery," the author should find a place for such illustrations as those on pp. 478 and 479, where the person who holds the forceps, and who presumably has applied them, is seen garbed in a street-coat, the cuff of which is barely turned up! In chap. xliii. there is a very interesting record of the anatomical abnormalities found on dissection of a child, with defective development of the limbs, which survived birth six months.

All interested in the practical aspect of obstetrics will welcome this enlarged edition of a book which so amply justifies its claim to the title, "Clinical Obstetrics."

On Leprosy and Fish-eating. By Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., etc. London: Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd.

One cannot read this book without admiring the persistence of the author, who fights his cause in the face of the opposition of all the leading workers on the subject of leprosy. A great many facts are set forth in the usual lucid and fascinating style of the author, which seem to give support to his theory, and no one who wishes to make a careful study of this hideous disease can afford to neglect the work of Mr. Hutchinson. At the same time we feel that the author has not succeeded in carrying conviction "that the fundamental cause of the malady known as leprosy is the eating of fish in a state of commencing decomposition." That unknown "ingredient" in decomposing fish may produce serious effects on the human organism, but we feel that it is taxing our credulity too much to ask us to believe, without one scrap of evidence, that it may so
modify the bacillus of tuberculosis that its staining reactions, its cultural capabilities, and its effects upon the tissues are profoundly changed, and this is only one of the properties claimed for this unknown "ingredient." We confess that a very careful examination of the facts brought forward has left us more convinced than ever that the "fish-eating" theory as presented by Mr. Hutchinson is in the face of facts quite untenable.

Atmokausis und Zestokausis, in der Gynäkologie. By Von Dr. Ludwig Pincus. Zweite verbesserte Auflage. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann.

That this book should have reached a second edition in the space of three years is sufficient tribute to the recognition which the work of the author has received from gynaecologists, both in his own and other countries, as a valuable addition to the therapeutics of diseases in women. The present volume will do much to remove a certain amount of prejudice to the application of vaporised steam to the uterus, and ought to still more encourage its use as a therapeutic agent. The application of a new method of treatment to a large number of different conditions, and its supposed efficacy in their treatment, is apt to raise suspicion as to its real value in any one of such conditions. In the present work Dr. Pincus does not claim Atmokausis as a therapeutic agent in a large number of pathological conditions, but sets down very clearly the indications and contra-indications for its use. More than half of the volume is devoted to the history and technique of its application, the second portion dealing with the treatment as applied to special conditions; and although in the earlier part there seems to be an unnecessary degree of repetition and reference to observations of doubtful importance, the information on the treatment of disease in the special part is presented in a concise and interesting form. The chief indication for its application is uterine hemorrhage of all forms, and it is in these conditions a most valuable addition to treatment, especially in those bleedings occurring about the climacteric, which have not infrequently necessitated the performance of hysterectomy. All forms of inflammation of the uterus uncomplicated by affections of the adnexa are much benefited by the application of steam. Malignant disease, tumour growth, and inflammations of the Fallopian tubes and ovaries, are the conditions in which their use is contra-indicated.

Thirty-three drawings and plates illustrate the text in various parts of the book, which is written in the characteristic German style.

By the completion of this volume the author has still more firmly established the claims of Atmokausis und Zestokausis as a valuable therapeutic agent, and presented in a clear and practical form the suggestions first advocated by Snegirew.

The book can be thoroughly recommended as a useful addition to any library.

Laboratory Manual of Physiology. By Frederick C. Busch, B.S., M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox.

This book is a new departure in the method of presenting experimental physiology to the student. It runs to nearly 200 pages, and includes
practical chemistry and some histology. Descriptions and illustrations of apparatus are for the most part omitted, as are also the results and conclusions of the experiments described. It is an American book, and in America the students have opportunities for experiments on live animals which are quite impossible here, consequently a large portion of the book contains material which is of little practical value for the British student of medicine. As an example of some of the experiments, the operative procedures for removal of the pancreas in the dog and of the suprarenals in the rabbit are described; in fact, a large part of the book is a manual of operative surgery. The scope of the work is enormous; and if the student were to carry out all of it, he would have had a good training in operative surgery and clinical medicine in addition to practical physiology. There are many very useful suggestions, and the directions bear evidence of having been carefully rehearsed. The book is a useful laboratory guide for consultation where some unusual experiment is to be performed, but is hardly suitable for the use of the average student.

**The Medical Epitome Series.** Edited by Victor Cox Pedersen, A.M., M.D. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

This is a comprehensive series of small handbooks primarily intended for the use of medical students, and embracing the entire realm of Medicine. The object of the projectors has been to provide a maximum amount of information for a minimum price, and it must be admitted that the task has been performed, on the whole, in a very creditable manner.

The handbook on "Medical Diagnosis" evidences much care in its compilation, and Dr. Hollis is to be congratulated not only on the accuracy and clearness displayed, but upon his sense of proportion. We can cordially recommend this little manual.

Dr. Hughes Dayton is responsible for the manual on the "Practice of Medicine." This also is an excellent little book, and is quite up to the standard of the former.

In "Nervous and Mental Diseases" there has been some laxity in revision of final proofs, as betokened by frequent typographical errors. Moreover, the author's explanation of the cause of Romberg's symptom in locomotor ataxia as being due to a "defect in controlling the muscles from impairment of sensation," is apt to create a wrong impression in the mind of the very young student, in spite of the fact that impairment of the muscular sense is referred to in the same article. Potassium iodide in doses of a half to one ounce per diem will scarcely recommend itself to the majority of practitioners on this side of the Atlantic. The handbook on "Surgery" is also little calculated to become popular in the British Medical Schools, and the same can be said of those on "Physiology" and on "Anatomy."

"Obstetrics," "Pediatrics," "Diseases of the Skin," "Diseases of the Eye and Ear," and "Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases," are all admirable in their way, and cannot but be useful to those desirous of possessing clear, concise summaries of the various branches of medicine severally treated.
"Microscopy and Bacteriology" is already somewhat out of date, but doubtless the publishers will see to this in succeeding editions.

"Clinical Diagnosis and Urinalysis" is well written, and to be commended, but the use of colour in portraying the characteristics of the films in the various blood conditions would add immensely to its value.

"Normal Histology," "Physics and Inorganic Chemistry," and "Organic and Physiologic Chemistry," have also been judiciously compiled, and can be cordially recommended.

On the whole, the "Epitome Series" will be found to answer the purposes for which these little books were intended, and the support accorded to them in this country will doubtless justify still further attempts to keep them thoroughly up to date. They are wonderful value for the money.

A Manual of the Diseases of Infants and Children. By John Ruhrah, M.D. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Company.

In criticising this book, it is but right that the great difficulty, we might almost add, impossibility, of the task which the author has had in view should be borne in mind. Dr. Ruhrah has tried to give, in concise form, a synopsis of the diseases of children "to enable the student to grasp quickly the more important parts of the subject of paediatrics," and this volume of under 400 not very closely set pages is the result. If the writer had adhered closely to the intention of his preface, and had restricted himself to a practical consideration of common maladies and those peculiar to childhood, he could, in the space at his disposal, have produced a useful manual; but it seems to us that he has erred by attempting too much, and that, on the whole, the accounts given of diseases are too schematic to be of any great value; the book would, of course, prove serviceable to a student wishing to revise for an examination; we would not, however, do Dr. Ruhrah the injustice of suggesting that this was in any way his desire. Although we have had to speak adversely of the general execution of the book, it is pleasant to be able to commend it in three important features. The subject of infant-feeding is ably treated, though naturally from the American standpoint; there is an excellent chapter on therapeutics, which cannot but be useful; and, third, a most judicious selection of references greatly enhances the value of the book. When a second edition is called for, the volume should be carefully revised, as in many places evidences of haste are apparent. Thus, in the section on infectious diseases, the very important matter of the duration of infection is not referred to, except in the case of measles; that bronchial catarrh is a leading symptom of typhoid fever in the young ought to have been mentioned. Again, posterior basic meningitis is usually attended by high fever at the onset. The short note on pyuria is quite inadequate, and there are many other omissions for which space might be got by the deletion of matter which the student will readily find in the 15,000 pages of text-books to which such pathetic reference is made in Dr. Ruhrah's preface. We also plead for more careful proof-correcting, and less inaccuracy in the spelling of proper names: Boivard, Goodlee,
Friendwald, Grave's disease, and Colles's law have an unfamiliar look, as of friends in disguise, while "Poynton and Pogue" made us rub our eyes for a moment.

_Die Krankheiten des Verdauungskanals._ By Dr. Paul Cohnheim. Berlin: S. Karger.

In this handbook the diseases of the digestive tract are treated of first and foremost from the standpoint of the practising physician, and the result is, on the whole, a serviceable treatise, in which stress is laid chiefly on the anamnesis and ordinary clinical methods for arriving at a diagnosis, chemical analysis of the gastric contents being dispensed with, except where absolutely necessary. As a fundamental matter from the point of view of therapeutics, the necessity of ascertaining whether a malady is organic or functional is repeatedly insisted upon. Dr. Cohnheim attaches quite undue importance to the presence or absence of pain in distinguishing the two classes of maladies; to quote his own words (p. 4), "a purely functional stomach affection is never accompanied by pain." This is far too absolute a rule, and, in practice, would be most misleading. To ascribe all forms of painful dyspepsia to organic disease is certainly an error; surely, for example, the pain of gastric flatulence is a very genuine article. Hyperchlorhydria, attended by pain, is regarded by Dr. Cohnheim as a symptom of acid gastritis or ulcer, and is thus rather arbitrarily brought within his definition. It is difficult, however, to believe (and the author adduces no arguments in support of his view) that hyperacidity of this type is not, at its outset at least, purely functional. Apart from the fact that this single symptom is so often made a crucial test, there is little to criticise, and much to commend in this book. One very troublesome malady, however, receives too scanty notice, namely, mucous colitis, which is discussed as a variety of chronic constipation. The disease, however, presents so many special features, and is so rebellious to treatment, that a fuller account of it would have been helpful—in particular, some reference might have been made to von Noorden's plan of diet. With these reservations, we congratulate Dr. Cohnheim on having produced a useful, practical work.