Clinical Lectures on Diseases of the Urinary Organs, delivered at University College Hospital. By SIR HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., M.B.Lond. Eighth Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1888.

THE present volume contains lectures delivered up to the session 1887-88, in all, numbering thirty-two. It has increased in size to more than twice the bulk of the first edition, published twenty years ago. The book now issued includes within its pages much of what is contained in the author's contribution on *The Supra-Pubic Operation of Opening the Bladder for Stone and for Tumours*, and also in his works on *Tumours of the Bladder*, *The Pathology and Treatment of Stricture of the Urethra and Urinary Fistula*, and *Diseases of the Prostate*. But in the volume we have now under review, not only is the information conveyed in an epitomised form, but by a careful revision the whole subject has been brought up to date.

Although the book is entitled *Diseases of the Urinary Organs*, it is more properly speaking a treatise on vesico-urethral surgery, as only a very small portion of the book—only one lecture—is devoted to renal calculus and the operations for removing it, while other surgical diseases of the kidney are not referred to. The whole question of diseases of the urethra, bladder, and prostate are considered systematically, the various modes of proceeding criticised, and the author's views expounded.

One complete lecture is devoted to the supra-pubic operation, and another to the value of exploring the bladder by perineal section of the urethra, as a means of diagnosis. The former operation the author recommends as incomparably superior for the removal of large stones and for tumours of the bladder, advancing the following reasons why the supra-pubic operation should be preferred to perineal section:—no important structures are divided, while the space for removing the stone is practically unlimited, and the act of doing so is free from danger, and, while the whole operation may be performed under the eye of the operator, there is little danger from hæmorrhage, good drainage is afforded, and there is a possibility of keeping the wound aseptic. The value of digital exploration of the bladder for diagnostic purposes has been so well advocated and fully recognised that little can now be added to what has been said on the subject.

The book is remarkably well balanced and up to date,

as all Sir Henry Thompson's works are. It is, therefore, superfluous to say anything in its praise, and we have only to add our hearty recommendation that those who have not read Sir Henry Thompson's former works would do well to become possessed of this his latest contribution to the study and treatment of diseases of the urinary tract.

Diseases of Man: Data of Their Nomenclature, Classification, and Genesis. By JOHN W. S. GOULEY, M.D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. New York: J. H. Vail & Co. London: H. K. Lewis. 1888.

VARIOUS nosologies have been before the profession for many years, and the fact that no nosology yet constructed has been universally accepted by the profession, indicates that the difficulties in the way are very great. Dr. Gouley, however, has not been deterred by these. We cannot predict a great success for his attempt. His book strikes us as extremely pedantic. As an illustration of his "suggestions of a groundwork for the classification of diseases," we cite the first division — viz., "Alterations in the quantity, quality, and composition of the blood." Of these he enumerates thirty-four, including hyperleucontæmia (increase of blood albumen), hypoleucontæmia (decrease of blood albumen), hyperalonæmia (increase of blood salts), hyperphysæmia (increase of blood gas), hyperglycæmia (increase of blood sugar), hyperuricæmia (increase of blood uric acid), &c. We do not think this book will find many readers in this country.

REPORTS OF HOSPITAL AND PRIVATE PRACTICE.

CITY OF GLASGOW FEVER HOSPITAL, BELVIDERE.

A CASE OF TYPHUS FEVER COMPLICATED WITH HÆMATEMESIS—*post-mortem* EXAMINATION.—[Under the care of and reported by W. W. Christie, M.B., C.M.]

E. M'M., æt. 9, became ill on 29th February with headache, sickness, vomiting, and pain in the abdomen. On 6th March slight cough was noted. On 7th March she was admitted to hospital, when her temperature was found to be 98.6°, and