

**CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE URINE AND URINARY DIAGNOSIS. A**

Clinical Guide for the Use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine and Surgery. BY J. BERGEN OGDEN, M.D., Late Instructor in Chemistry, Harvard University Medical School; Assistant in Clinical Pathology, Boston City Hospital; Medical Chemist to the Carney Hospital; Visiting Chemist to the Long Island Hospital, Boston. Second edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders and Co. 1903. 418 pp. Price, \$3.00.

This work includes in its scope the methods for the detection and quantitative determination of the normal and abnormal constituents of human urine, the microscopic examination of urinary sediments, and the clinical diagnosis which may be made from the results of the examination.

The chemical as well as the microscopic methods are described in such detail that one who has had ordinary experience in chemical and microscopic manipulation may easily perform them. The entire ground of urinary analysis is well covered. The omission of the qualitative test for homogentisic acid (alkapton) to differentiate it from glucose in the copper tests for the latter is to be regretted. The method of determining the quantity of urea by Squibb's apparatus, which may be considered as a modification of the old Russell and West apparatus, might, with good reason, have been omitted on account of its furnishing results which are too high because of the incomplete absorption of the carbon dioxide produced in the decomposition.

Notwithstanding that in the preparation of Fehling's solution (page 150) recommended by the author, the dilution of the solution with water is by an equal volume, one cannot be certain on boiling the solution that decomposition of the solution itself has not occurred. Greater dilution before boiling than that recommended is advisable, indeed, it is more prudent to dilute the Fehling's solution, as ordinarily prepared, with water to the extent of four times its volume before boiling. Thus it would be better to add about three volumes of water to the Fehling's solution, prepared as described by the author, so that it shall represent the customary Fehling's solution diluted with four volumes of water before boiling to prove its condition.

On the whole, the book is one of the best on the subject in the English language and is a credit to American urinary chemistry and diagnosis.

JOHN MARSHALL.