

electroscope. The autoscope, which consists of a spatula, hood and handle, is then described, and the method of using it, all illustrated by diagrams. The manipulation requires considerable practice; but the expert, it is said, can use it without exciting reflex movements or causing pain, by accurate and rapid work. The field for its application is more limited than laryngoscopy, and the latter method cannot be dispensed with, but when autoscropy is possible the Author claims great superiority over laryngoscopy.

The method of performing autoscopic operations is then explained. Autoscropy is said to be indispensable for some cases of examination and operations in children, especially the very young, and it must be regarded as a valuable addition to laryngology, and an important advance in aid of endo-laryngeal and endotracheal surgery.

The Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By L. EMMETT HOLT, A.M., M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children in the New York Polyclinic; Attending Physician to the Nursery and Child's, and to the Babies' Hospitals, New York; Consulting Physician to the New York Infant Asylum and to the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. With two hundred and four illustrations, including seven colored plates. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1897. Cloth \$7, sheep \$8.00, half Morocco \$8.50. Montreal agent, Geo. N. Morang, Publisher, Temple building, 185 St. James street.

The subject of Pediatrics has loomed up very conspicuously during the last decade, the enthusiasm impelling some writers to get beyond what might be considered the legitimate field of this branch of medicine, so much so, that unless one should look at the title page he would have difficulty in discerning any difference between works of this kind and an ordinary treatise on the practice of medicine. We are glad to see one of the foremost authorities in this department of medicine, in his new work on diseases of children, state that he will consider only those affections and pathological conditions which are peculiar to infancy and early childhood.

The work is largely a record of the author's personal experience, results and work, at the same time presenting all that is new and useful in the recorded results of the leading authorities on diseases of children. A pleasing feature of the work is the full space given to the discussion of the pathological lesions of the various diseases.

In the first part are three chapters: one on the hygiene and general care of infants and young children; a record on growth and development of the baby; and a third on peculiarities of diseases in children.

The first two sections of the second part are exceedingly interesting reading; the first describes the diseases of the newly born, such as asphyxia, congenital atelectasis, the acute infectious diseases of the newly born, birth paralysis, tumors of the umbilicus, mastitis, etc; the second,—nutrition and its derangements, and infant feeding and dietary.

The character of woman's milk is very fully discussed, in regard to the amount secreted, its composition, its examination, the con-