A Manual of Instruction in the Principles of Prompt Aid to the Injured. By ALVAH H. DOTY, M.D., Health Officer of the Port of New York, late Major and Surgeon, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.; late Attending Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital Dispensary New York. Second edition, revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1898.

In this manual of over 300 pages is compressed a great deal of useful information, and the letter-press and illustrations are quite worthy of the high reputation of the publishers. The first seven chapters are devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the human body. Much more of both subjects is given than is afterwards utilized in the text; and this is, I think, a fair test as to how far these technical subjects should be introduced in a popular manual. In another chapter we get a copy of the Rales of the Health Department of New York City, together with the proper method of sterilizing milk for infants, and the best methods of disinfecting houses and clothing after exposure to infectious diseases. One scarcely expects this in a manual on "Prompt Aid to the Injured." The same remark applies to the chapter on hygiene. But leaving out this superflous material, interesting though it may be, the book is a thoroughly practical one, and well fulfils its object. The chapters on bandaging and dressings; asphysia and drowning, and poisons and poisonings are particularly good. The last 80 pages of the work is devoted to military surgery and ambulance drill, including the drill regulations of the U.S. Army Hospital Corps, and will be of special interest to volunteer militia surgeons. It is well illustrated, and much of it will be of interest to the general reader, especially in view of the late lamentable breakdown of the U.S. army medical service in Cuba. J. M. E.

Diseases of Women. By J. C. WEBSTER, B.A., M.D., (Edin.), F.R.C.P., Ed. Pp. 688. Illustrated by 241 figures. Edinburgh and London : Young J. Pentland. Montreal : Wm. Drysdale. 1898.

As might be expected in a book written by Dr. Webster, the scientific aspect of each subject treated is well to the fore. The chapters on the anatomy of the female pelvis are well written and clearly illustrated, and may be taken as typical of the whole book. One is rather surprised, however, to find that the subject of ectopic gestation is not included in the work, as it is a question to which the author has paid so much attention from the scientific standpoint. Surely it ought to be included in a work upon gyneeology, when it is the gyneeologist who is usually called upon to treat the condition, and also when the book is particularly intended for students.

A most excellent appendix, devoted to the consideration of the questions of menstruation, evolution, etc., and their relation to one another, is included in the work and contains the latest views concerning them. F. L.