

their management up to the point where the gynaecological surgeon, as such, becomes essential, it is not burdensome. For the student at College it is excellent though insufficient as a work on gynaecology, because it does not treat of the surgeon's work in respect to gynaecological conditions,—the students of to-day being expected by slave-driving medical educationists to attain a specialist's knowledge in all and sundry departments of medicine and surgery before graduation. A careful and complete perusal of its pages from cover to cover convinces one of the high capabilities of the writer, both as a surgeon and as an instructor in the science of gynaecology. The information contained in the book is vast, valuable and of a practical kind. Reading it has been a profitable pleasure. It is true, that a certain amount of plodding was necessary to get through with "Affections of the sacroiliac joint" and the description of the syphilides, but no doubt their importance deserves the space given to them.

The illustrations are of high order, though, perhaps, somewhat more profuse than is necessary to clear understanding. Nothing would be lost by the omission of such an one as appears on page 48—"Toilet accommodations for twenty-two families," or of that on page 462, in which the careworn, despondent attitude is anything but soul-inspiring.

In all places and at all times references to "Gynaecological tinkering" abounds. Dr. Kelly's valuable book should hasten the demise of such detrimental practice.

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#### DEARBORN'S PHYSIOLOGY.

A Text-Book of Physiology: For Students and Practitioners. By George V. N. Dearborn, A.M., (Harvard), Ph. D., M.D. (Columbia), Professor of Physiology in Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools, Boston. Octavo, 550 pages, with 300 engravings and 8 colored plates. Cloth, \$3.75, net. Lea & Febiger, Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1908.

Professor Dearborn's new work enters its field, already rich in literature, well equipped to achieve a position in the forefront. It is easier to write verbosely than concisely, to state many things rather than to determine what is really important. Our author conceives it to be the duty of a book to guide and instruct a reader presumably unacquainted with its subject beforehand. Instead of turning him loose in a mass of more or less arranged facts, a true text-book should present its principles and data in orderly logical form, and should also indicate their mutual relations and bearings, so that the student mastering it may have a clear view of the whole subject. Dr. Dearborn obviously possesses both the requisite physiological knowledge and didactic ability, and his work, manifesting and combining these qualities, is certain to be appreciated by teachers as