

tion of obstetrics practitioners to encounter but a small per centage of the formidable cases depicted on the plates, it is well to know that such things have been, and thus to avoid the rash conclusions which impels young obstetricans to rush into print. It will be well, too, that the uninitiated should not be frightened by inspection of the luxurious armament of obstetric contrivances exhibited in the work, otherwise they may conclude that midwifery is an art quite beyond their hopes of achievement. It is, in Canada, a pleasing fact that the female pelvis and the foetal head are mutually well proportioned. Canadians have not yet reached that degree of cerebral development which demands so ample a brain-case as would seem to be the order of ossification, obtaining in the countries furnishing the specimens from which old world obstetricans derive their models. It will be well, however, that we stand on our guard, for serious changes must be brought about by the present murderous fashion of tight lacing and peg-top high-heeled boots. By the former the abdominal viscera are crushed and squeezed down into the pelvic cavity, so as to hamper the process of utero-gestation, and thus to induce very serious foetal malformations; and by the latter the centre of gravity and of bodily equilibration must be materially displaced, — witness the awkward hirpling gait of half the young ladies (for all now are *ladies*), who so earnestly strive to ornament our thoroughfares. Poor things! they transform themselves into wasps, but their stings are self-destructive. The compensation is that they will not capture large brained husbands.

WHAT TO DO IN CASES OF POISONING. By William Murrell, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics in the Westminster Hospital, etc., etc. First American from the 5th English Edition. Edited by Frank Woodbury, M.D., etc., etc. Philadelphia: The Medical Register Co. 1887.

This work is deservedly popular on the other side of the Atlantic, and we have no doubt its success will be equally marked in America. The author goes to the point in a business-like way which is truly refreshing. The arrangement is admirable. Such sentences as, "The statement that the solution (apomorphia) should be made as required for use is all nonsense," will be encouraging to the medical man who does not carry about with him a laboratory, from which he may prepare "fresh" solutions of any known drug, at a moment's notice. In his preface the author says,

"This work has reached a 5th Edition, but it is not my fault, and I disclaim all responsibility in the matter." Altogether the work is excellent, and up to the latest date, and we can heartily recommend it to every practitioner and student of medicine.

A TREATISE ON DIPHTHERIA, INCLUDING CROUP, Tracheotomy and Intubation. By A. Sanné, Paris; translated by Henry Z. Gill, A.M., M.D., LL.D. St. Louis: J. H. Chambers & Co. 1887; pp. 656. Illustrated. Toronto: Hart & Co.

This work may be considered as the most complete which has yet appeared on diphtheria. The author has considered the history of the advances made in the study of this disease of some importance, and has gleaned the views held by the most celebrated observers since the time when Bretonneau wrote. The dread fatality of diphtheria, makes it a disease interesting in the highest degree to every practising physician. The number of deaths which have annually occurred and are still occurring from it, is altogether out of proportion to the amount of study which has hitherto been devoted to it. Whoever will read the present volume with care, and analyze the matter set down therein, must have clear ideas of the disease, and must be greatly aided in his attempts at staying its ravages. The 98 pages devoted to the surgical treatment are excellent, and will be highly appreciated by all who read them, as giving definitely the indications and contra-indications for tracheotomy, accidents, methods of overcoming difficulties, etc., matter which is simply invaluable to the inexperienced physician, and suggestive and full of thought to the most experienced. The translator has done his work excellently well, and we commend the work to the profession as the best we have yet seen on this subject.

DISEASES OF THE EYE. By Edward Meyer, translated by F. Fergus, M.B. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. 1887.

This admirable work has at last been translated into English, and very well has it been done, by Dr. Freeland Fergus, of Glasgow. The phraseology is clear and concise, and free from the awkwardness of expression which so frequently characterizes translations. The matter is excellent and up to date. We can particularly commend the article on strabismus and its treatment. The engravings in the text are good and mostly new. The colored plates are from Liebreich's Atlas, and up to the high standard of that work.