meets the eye of the reader. Operations are explained step by step and in clear language. This volume would make an excellent addition to any doctor's library. It would be fortunate both for the profession and parturient women if the teachings of such a work became the rule of general practice. It is a repository of knowledge on the subject of obstetrics.

INTERNAL SECRETORY ORGANS.

The Internal Secretory Organs, Their Physiology and Pahtology, by Professor Dr. Arthur Biedl, Vienna, with an introductory preface by Leonard Williams, M.D., M.R.C.P., physician to the French Hospital, assistant physician to the Metropolitan Hospital. Translated by Linda Forster. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Oxford House, 83-91 Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W., 1912. Price, 21s net.

It is only a few years ago when but little was known definitely about the important functions of the thyroid and thymus glands, the suprarenals, the pituitary body, the pineal gland, the active secretions from the genital organs, the work of the pancreas, and the functions of the kidneys, other than the urinary one. But a vast amount of work has been done on these organs, both clinically and pathologically; and a host of conscientious doctors have been carrying on experiments in the laboratory. From all these sources medical science of to-day has been greatly enriched. This book of Professor Biedl lays on the table of the reader what is known up to date on the subject of the internal secretions. This work is technical and scientific, yet it is written in a lucid style, and the translation merits much praise. It is free but accurate.

The publishers have long been known as those who get out their books in attractive form, and they have lived up to this reputation in this instance. In every detail of a pleasant book to read we can recommend this volume.

The author opens up with a discussion of the internal secretions on their physiological value. In this discussion he goes into the question of the hormones. One set of these is anabolic, or assist in building up tissues; the other set is katabolic, or such as tend to break down tissue. The term "hormone" is derived from the Greek, and signifies to stimulate or awaken. The author is particularly clear on the influence of the parathyroids over muscular action, and goes fully into the effect of the removal of these glands in causing tetany. But these glands have far-reaching influences on metabolism, in addition to that of causing tetany by their removal.

Under the head of the thyroid gland attention is paid to the interaction of this gland and the pancreas. The thyroid has an influence on the metabolism of carbohydrates. The removal of the thyroid also