

associate staff and to their willingness to comply with all measures calculated to increase the practical usefulness of the work, the general character of the articles indicates that a proper conception of its true purpose has finally been reached, and that uniformity—so difficult of attainment in publications of great magnitude, representing the labor of so many writers—has become an element worthy of recognition. Considering that the gradual evolution of the *Annual* to the state of perfection to which, it is hoped, it will some day be brought, involves not only the intricacies usually accompanying editorial work, but many others occasioned by the immensity of the undertaking, the rapidity with which the yearly work of preparation must of necessity be performed, and the small army of co-operators engaged in it, such a result, so early in the career of the publication, augurs well for its future.

**THE ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS OF GYNÆCOLOGY**, by Augustin H. Goelet, M.D., Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and of the New York Obstetrical Society, Vice-President of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association, Member of the Société Française d'Electrothérapie, Editor of the Archives of Gynæcology, Obstetrics and Pædiatrics. In two volumes, with illustrations. 1892. George S. Davis, Detroit, Mich. Price 25 cents a volume.

The author says:—"The necessity for a practical guide for the application of electricity to gynæcology, according to the modern and distinctly stated in the text, and where it has been committed there has been sufficient reason for doing so. It would be inappropriate in a work of this kind to follow a course other than that pursued.

If my efforts to awaken a proper appreciation of the value of the faradic current and extend its use in gynæcology are successful, I shall feel that my labor has not been in vain." After careful perusal of these two handy volumes, we can heartily endorse all that the author says in his preface, and we may take this opportunity of assuring him that he has admirably succeeded in his task. Although there are other more pretentious and elaborate volumes on the subject, we have as yet seen nothing that can compare with this one in practical usefulness. Those who are so fortunate as to begin the use of electricity in gynæcology only after having studied this work will have an easy time, compared with that endured by the pioneers in this method of treatment. Dr. Goelet, like the writer of this, has purchased his experience by many an hour of anxiety while experimenting with a remedy so powerful but till then so little understood.

But now all is easy and plain sailing, and electricity can be employed with as much safety and assurance of results as can be obtained with morphine or strychnine. The writer of this notice had intended in conjunction with Apostoli to prepare a somewhat similar work to the one before us, but pressure of other work has so far prevented him from undertaking the task; and now that Dr. Goelet has so ably supplied the demand for a practical manual, nothing more is needed. To all those who in the future ask us, as they have so often in the past, what is the best practical work on Gynæcological Electro-Therapeutics, we can, without hesitation, answer, Dr. Augustin H. Goelet's.

**DE LA VALEUR ET DES EFFETS DU LAIT BOUILLI ET DU LAIT CRU.** Dans l'allaitement artificiel par le Dr. Henry Drouet, ancien interne des hôpitaux de Paris et de la maternité de l'hôpital Beaujon, ouvrage couronné par l'académie de médecine, prix de l'hygiène de l'enfance, 1891. Paris société d'éditions scientifiques, place de l'école de médecine, 4 rue Antoine Dubois, 1892.

The author, after pointing out the absolute necessity under certain circumstances of feeding infants artificially, and while admitting that ass's milk most resembles human milk, shows that it is so expensive that it is practically unavailable. Goat's milk approaches the next nearest to woman's milk, but these animals only give milk he says during eight months of the year. So that while cow's milk has certain disadvantages, it is the only practical substitute that we have at our disposal. The great objection to cow's milk is that it contains much more casein, and the casein coagulates in much larger and harder lumps than in human milk. The greater part of the volume, however, is devoted to a careful and detailed study of the question: Whether cow's milk is injured by boiling? and on the contrary it is not improved thereby. He shows that many serious diseases are communicated through milk, notably tuberculosis, and that this danger can be completely overcome by boiling. While, on the other hand, he proves that the digestibility of cow's milk is greatly increased by boiling, owing to the coagulation in minute articles which this causes, and which therefore prevents it from forming large and indigestible cogulæ in the child's stomach. Every one who takes an interest in the artificial feeding of children, and in these days almost every general practitioner should, owing to the great number of mothers who are unable to nurse their children, should procure this book, which is well worth a careful study.