

to the consideration of the mechanism and treatment of normal labor, but the illustrations in this section are excellent and the text concise and clear. Two hundred and twenty-five pages are devoted to abnormal labor, the puerperium and obstetric operations. Each of these important sections is well illustrated and the accompanying text carefully prepared and reflecting the most painstaking London practice.

The most commendable feature of the book is its originality. Opinions and quotations are not dished up to you as per usual, but experimental proof and sound logic given in support of each statement. Many classical fallacies commonly taught and practised are exposed, and facts drawn from the experience of the great lying-in hospitals and the well appointed laboratory substituted. Contrary to many English text-books, this one contains a wealth of original illustration and is delightful reading. The binding and paper are of the best, and the book deserves to rank with Dr. Adam Wright's work as "the two best text-books."

E. A. M'C.

*A Guide to Urine Testing.* For Nurses. By MARK ROBINSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.Ed. Third edition, revised. Bristol: John Wright & Company. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Company, Limited. 1906.

Nurses undoubtedly should know how to make the common urinalysis, and I know of no book that is more easily understood, more concise, or more simple on this subject than this is. It is not explicit enough to make it of any great value to the average medical practitioner, and of course the student of the present day should be more familiar with this subject than the practitioner of some years standing.

A. J. J.

*Clinical Lectures on Neurasthenia.* By THOMAS D. SAVILL, M.D.Lond. Third revised and enlarged edition. London: Henry C. Glaisper, 57 Bigmore Street W. New York: William Wood & Co. 1906.

Dr. Savill's view of neurasthenia is that though mental symptoms predominate, the clinical picture of the disease points to a derangement of the entire nervous system—brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and sympathetic nervous system.

The author shows, in an analysis of 103 private cases of neurasthenia, that about 80 per cent. were due to some kind of auto-intoxication (toxemia). Among such auto-intoxications he mentions intestinal derangement, gastric disorder, chronic appendicitis, pyorrhea alveolaris, oral sepsis, blenorragia, antral disease, chronic alcoholism, excessive tobacco smoking and incipient phthisis.