

results which chemical methods are capable of yielding. The appearance of so elaborate and comparatively expensive volume on the purely laboratory side of clinical diagnoses shows at least that the author and publisher believes that the medical public is beginning to regard a knowledge of exact laboratory methods essential to the mental equipment of an up-to-date physician. We wish Dr. Wood's handsome volume every success.

**MALFORMATIONS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS OF WOMAN.** By CH. DEBIERRE, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Faculty at Lille. Translated by J. Henry C. Sime, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. With eighty-five illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1905.

A book of three chapters, one hundred and eighty-two pages, well, if somewhat conventionally illustrated. Chapter I., "Anatomy of the Genital Organs," is merely a recapitulation of the facts which appear in any text-book of anatomy or gynaecology, albeit the arrangement is good and the text not overburdened. "The Development of the Genital Organs" is dealt with in Chapter II. Here are only ten pages; the subject is treated in a most elementary fashion, and one searches in vain for any evidence of special knowledge. The more recent work of Marchand, Minot and Berry Hart is not even mentioned. The chapter on "Malformations of the Genital Organs" is the actual book. It makes interesting reading, for many cases are cited. The French literature upon the subject seems fairly well culled. Everywhere is seen the influence of the old master, Geoffrey Saint-Hilaire. On the whole, it is a readable book, and if the information it contains is not very new or complete, it fairly fulfils the ambition of the translator in being both "interesting and instructive."

**THE EYE, MIND, ENERGY AND MATTER.** By CHALMERS PRENTICE, Chicago. Published by the Author, 1905.

From such a statement as this: "We know that a large majority of cases of drink habit take their origin from nervous irritation resulting from eye-strain," one would be justified in concluding that the author had but a small fund of common sense, and was ready to be convinced upon very slender evidence. Probably Dr. Gould would not be prepared to go so far as that. A case is quoted of a "professional man who was addicted to thirty or forty strong drinks daily," and was cured of his intemperate habits by "fogging and prisms." We do not possess sufficient information to contradict the statement, but we hope it was