

way of reading and of study. In the first section we find added to the work a complete chapter on the subject of influenza. While looking over this part of the book, we may have been a little surprised at not finding "tuberculosis" classified among the general infectious diseases, but the section is otherwise so complete that we can almost overlook this defect, if it be one. In the section on "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," we notice in the nomenclature of the physical signs some unusual terms, such as "large," "medium" and "small râles." This, we think, is a step in the right direction, for it will enable the student the more readily to grasp their meaning, at the same time keeping in mind the causation of these sounds. The section on "Diseases of the Circulatory Organs" is made especially useful by a somewhat lengthy account of the general sequelæ and complications, together with a description of the general course and prognosis of valvular disease. We were a little disappointed with the description of the causation of the murmur in mitral stenosis, the other portions of the section having been so finished.

In the section on the "Digestive Organs," we notice the addition of considerable new material, and we are particularly gratified with the completeness of that portion of the section devoted to *treatment*, for it is in these cases where carefulness in our directions may lead to the attainment of much success. In a work of its size we cannot but be surprised as well as pleased at the amount of space devoted to diseases of the nervous system; so complete indeed is it, that it may be looked upon as a treatise in itself. In the back there is a useful appendix on poisons, and another on the metric system. The student will find the book a most useful guide to the study of *scientific medicine*, while the progressive practitioner will be more than pleased with it as a library-reference work. As to the book-making, it is but necessary to say that D. Appleton & Co., of New York, are the publishers, to ensure our readers of a well gotten-up work.

Local Anæsthesia may be readily produced in about a minute by a spray of menthol, p. j.; chloroform, p. x.; ether, p. xv.; and will last from two to six minutes.

## Selections.

**Haven (G.) on the Diagnosis of Extra-Uterine Pregnancy.**—The following symptoms suggest ectopic pregnancy:

1. The absence of menstruation, or a flow coming at irregular intervals, and of uncertain duration.
2. Pain of a severe and spasmodic character, which may be permanent at first, then absent for some weeks, to return later with renewed vigor.
3. Vaginal discolouration—a symptom of some importance, yet often noticed in cases where some other form of pelvic tumour is present.
4. General signs of pregnancy, such as nausea, enlarged and tender breasts, increase in size of the papillæ, darkened aureolæ, milk in the breasts, ballottement, the presence of a tumour, irregular menstruation, and, possibly, gait.
5. The history of having had a child or miscarriage. This is important, as cases occurring in nulliparous women are rare.
6. Expulsion of decidua. This symptom is of great importance, although in the majority of cases we are not fortunate enough to have it present; or, if present, the clot and shreds of tissue are thrown away before a microscopic examination can be made.
7. Increase in size of the uterus, with the fundus either pushed forward or to the right or left side.
8. Elongated, soft, and patulous cervix.
9. The appendages on one side containing a thin-walled and tender cyst. The fact, however, that a tumour is felt upon both sides should have no bearing upon the diagnosis, as one of the tumours may be due to extra-uterine pregnancy, and the other to some other form of tubal, ovarian or pelvic trouble.
10. Pulsation of vessels in neighbourhood of cyst.
11. The rapid increase in the size of the tumour.
12. Presence of fetal heart sounds.
13. Presence of placental bruit.
14. Feeling the small parts of the child, either through the vagina or rectum, or by combined manipulation.

With diagnosis made, the author holds that the right policy is to operate.—*Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*