

the foetus is dead, advocating rupture of the membranes and tamponading, but adding little or nothing that is new on the subject; and the same may be said of Dr. Larin's paper on the treatment of the parturient during and after delivery at term.

In speaking of the separation of the placenta, we must certainly take objection to the statement italicized (the italics are ours): "To the outsider the camp is divided—one party temporizing; the other active. Dubois used to say, 'When you have waited 10 to 15 minutes, make traction on the cord.'" On the other hand, Pajot * * * who would not admit that nature was thus bound down arbitrarily to a question of minutes, said: "Do not employ traction until the placenta is detached;" and Tarnier added: "Detached and lying on the interior segment of the uterus."—*Such, in a word, is the practice even up to the present.*

Crede's method is recommended only in cases of velamentous insertion of the cord, and traction of the cord is only given up because "L'Union fait la force," and a velamentous insertion of the cord is more likely to tear the membrane and edge of placenta, and so favor either bleeding, or the leaving behind of a piece of placenta.

On the whole, the papers are worth reading, but it will hardly repay the busy practitioner in search of anything new. Dr. DeCotret's paper is worthy of note, as much for its style and clearness as its subject matter, and M. Le Redacteur de la *Clinique* is to be congratulated on such a creditable turnout and the fewness of typographical errors:

Book Reviews.

Nouvelles Formules D'Oculistique (1889-1895), par le Dr. de Bourgon, Lauréat de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, etc. Paris, Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, Place de l'École de Médecine.

This little work of Dr. de Bourgon's, we must speak of in the highest terms.

It deals with the various drugs used in eye diseases, their preparation, combinations and indications.

The information is drawn from every source and very well classified, there being both a therapeutical and pharmacological index.

The work must necessarily be of most value to the specialist, but nevertheless it will be useful as well, to the general practitioner.

The Newer Remedies—Coblentz: second edition, revised and enlarged, 1896. D. O. Haynes & Co., New York; price 50 cents.

To attempt to keep track of even the more important of the newer remedies, which the synthetic chemist, from the secrecy and seclusion of his laboratory seems to delight in springing on a long-suffering and unsuspecting generation