

tice that the indications for instrumental delivery are less frequent, and ergot will only occasionally be called for during or after the third stage of labor. He does not offer this as a routine treatment, but as indicated in a large number of cases.

**TO MAKE STEEL INSTRUMENTS AS BRIGHT AS NEW.**—Clean by rubbing with wood ashes and soft water, *N. Y. Med. Times*. Then soak in a weak solution of hydrochloric acid in water (about ten to fifteen drops to the fluid ounce) for a few hours, to remove the remaining rust and grease. Wash well in pure soft water, and place in a bath consisting of a saturated solution of tin chloride, letting them remain there ten to twenty-four hours, according to the coating desired. When removed from the bath, wash clean in pure water, and dry well. When the job is well done, the steel will appear as if nickle plated.

**NEW TREATMENT FOR NASAL HEMORRHAGE.**—Trichloroacetic acid in strength of three per cent. solution is applied to the nasal septum, *Rev. de Thérap.* It is advisable to add some drops of a solution of cocaine, 1 to 20 to mitigate the burning sensation caused by the acid.

**PROF. DE SCHWEINITZ**, in cases of corneal ulcer, says, *Ibid.*, to always search for the presence of a foreign body.

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### Books and Pamphlets.

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**A TEXT BOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY, SYSTEMATIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL;** including the Embryology, Histology and Morphology of man, with special reference to the requirements of practical surgery and medicine, by Alexander Macalister, M.A., M.D., F.K.S., F.S.A., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. 816 illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son. & Co. Toronto: Carveth & Co.

This work which is so well and favorably known in the old country is one of great merit. It is a comprehensive account of the anatomy of man, studied from a morphological standpoint. The author's long experience as a teacher gives him the facility of arranging and presenting his matter in a most attractive form, so far as that can be done with a subject which deals essentially with facts, as does anatomy.

He gives first a brief sketch of the evolution of form; then a short account of the nature and arrangements of the tissues. The remainder of the work takes the order in which the body should be dissected by the student.

The book is profusely illustrated, and we think it worthy of careful study, not only by students but by practitioners of surgery and medicine.

**THE PHYSICIANS' VADE MECUM;** being a Handbook of Medical and Surgical reference, with other useful information and tables. By Sebastian J. Wimmer, M.D., with additions by Frank S. Parsons, M.D. Philadelphia: The Medical Publishing Co. Toronto: Carveth & Co. \$1.

The work is a useful compilation of recorded points of interest. It is up to date and will be found a handy companion for the student and young practitioner.

**RELATIONS OF DISEASES OF THE EYE TO GENERAL DISEASES.** By Max Knies, Professor Extraordinary at the University of Freiburg. Forming a Supplementary Volume to every Manual and Text-book of Practical Medicine and Ophthalmology. Edited by Henry D. Noyes, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, etc. Octavo, 470 pages, illustrated, extra muslin, price, \$4.25.

This work tells us in a clear concise manner how diseases of the eye often possess important significance in relation to the diagnosis and correct understanding of diseases of other organs. As the author explains in his preface, his aim has been "in the first place to speak of diseases from a general stand-point, setting forth, in separate sections, their common and familiar features, and in the second place, not merely to catalogue a more or less numerous array of dry facts, but to learn their meaning in the broadest and most complete sense."

"Throughout the book the alliance between the eye and the rest of the body are so admirably traced that it will be hard to decide upon whom the larger debt of obligation to the painstaking author will rest, whether upon the general physician or upon the ophthalmologist."

The book is really a cross-index between the general field of medicine and the speciality, ophthalmology.