

nephritis and albumenuria, is in every respect accurate and complete." The objects of treatment are elimination of the poisons and control of the convulsions, and the various means of accomplishing these objects are carefully reviewed. A good instance of the clinical nature of this work is the chapter on "Dry Labor." The absence or early escape of the liquor amnii will often so modify the course of labor as to become a factor of greater importance even than the presentation or position. We therefore think that the author has done well to treat this condition as a separate entity.

Intercurrent diseases of pregnancy are more fully described than in any other text-book. The sections on heart disease and tuberculosis will be found of especial value. The author's views on the former subject were published two years ago, and have been widely quoted since. Of these two sections Dr. W. P. Caven says: "What strikes me most forcibly about them is that the reader of these articles will have clinical facts at hand which he could only acquire by careful investigation at the end of twenty-five or thirty years' practice. I should consider that every practical point arising in the management of such cases in general practice is dealt with in a most common-sense manner."

Puerperal septicemia is, perhaps, the most difficult part of obstetrics to write on. If any man doubt this let him try. In spite of all that has been written or done, no bacteriological classification has yet been made that will answer clinically. Streptococci may prove comparatively harmless, and saprophytes may prove fatal. Professor Wright has given us a clinical classification which will prove of great service to the practitioner, and the types which he describes will be recognized by all who have much to do with this dreaded infection.

We have heard many practitioners declare that occipito-posterior labors gave them more trouble than all the other complications of labor put together. As this has been our own experience, we have often been surprised to find the small amount of attention given to this subject by obstetric writers. In Professor Wright's treatment of this topic we again see the clinician's hand.

Contrary to many writers the author thinks that the collapse which occurs in concealed accidental hemorrhage is out of all proportion to the amount of blood usually lost. The reader will find some interesting cases cited in support of his views.

With regard to the more purely surgical complications, Dr. H. A. Bruce says: "I was particularly pleased with the chapter on Ectopic Gestation. It gives one, in the shortest space possible, a most lucid and comprehensive account of this difficult and important subject. No one could possibly read this