

and Broussais. Chapters on Sedatives and Anthelmintics close the volume.

The treatise abounds in details of treatment, and is interspersed with keen clinical observations, while the free and flowing style render it easy of perusal. Although, in comparison with Ringer, Fothergill, &c., some of the ideas may appear old-fashioned if not obsolete, we are pleased that the work is placed within the reach of the profession.

*The Venereal Diseases, including Stricture of the Male Urethra.* By E. L. KEYES, A.M., M.D. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 27 Great Jones' Street. 1880.

It is not our intention to review this book, since the space at our disposal would be quite inadequate to do so justly. We do not hesitate to say, however, that we know of no book of its kind that we like so well; none that contains a similar amount of thorough, practical information in the same space. Written by a master of the subject, as well as of his mother tongue, it presents in a clear, forcible, judicial, fluent, and pleasant style, totally devoid of dogmatism, the well-digested pabulum of a wide practical experience and thorough acquaintance with an almost limitless range of literature. No better man could have been selected to perform the task; none could have accomplished it more satisfactorily. Evidences of clerical haste alone mar the text. Part I. treats of Chancroid which is disposed of in four chapters. Part II. deals with Syphilis, to which some fifteen chapters are devoted, wherein the subject is philosophically considered in all its aspects. It will be remembered that our author is the originator of the "tonic treatment of syphilis." We are pleased to find that he is thoroughly in accord with the best French authorities as to the necessary duration of treatment, and selects three years as an appropriate term. We do not think that the necessity for this long-protracted medication is as yet sufficiently recognized by the profession in general. Part III. disposes of Gonorrhoea (in both sexes) and its complications, in seven chapters, with equal intelligence, lucidity and skill. Surely we cannot commend the book more highly to our readers. We trust all will read it, and we know of none in this Dominion who will not rise from its perusal a better practitioner—a wiser man. The one drawback about it is its publication only in a series—Wood's Library for 1880.

*How to Use the Forceps; with an Introductory Account of the Female Pelvis and of the Mechanism of Delivery.* By HENRY G. LANDIS, A.M., M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Starling Medical College. Illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat, publisher, 757 Broadway. 1880.

This little 12mo. volume of 168 pages is really a very valuable addition to obstetric literature and practice, and very cogently inculcates certain by no means universally accepted views, which we believe to be pre-eminently sound. The work is divided into two parts: the former treating of the Mechanism of Labour, the latter of the Forceps. The account of the anatomy of the pelvis is remarkable for its lucidity (illustrated by diagrams), conciseness and intelligence; and, to compare the less labour with the greater, exhibits as elegant an illustration of the teleological argument as did Charles Bell's great essay on the Human Hand. In this chapter, two errors sanctioned by high authority, and perpetuated by slavish imitation, have been corrected. The first is Hodge's definition of the plane of the superior strait, which our author shows to be absurd, since "as a matter of fact the circumference of the inlet bounds two distinct planes whose inclination to one another is about at an angle of 150°. The second error confuted is the supposition that the uterus, during labour, is placed directly in the median line. In the section on the propelling forces of labour, we are glad to find our author a disciple of Poppel and Matthews Duncan. In the description of the child's head we note an error, on page 40, where "bregma" is given as a synonym of the posterior, instead of the anterior, fontanelle. The Mechanism of Delivery in the four vertical and four facial presentations is then admirably described, and the inaccuracy of Hodge's description fully demonstrated.

The forceps are then described, and our author is a warm advocate of the Davis forceps in all respects—blades, lock and handles. He prefers a wide blade with a large fenestrum (or fenestra, as we would prefer to write it); and approves of the secondary head curve (from above downwards) of the Davis instrument as diminishing the liability to slip. A considerable pelvic curve is regarded as a desideratum.