

Chapter XV. deals with the questions of retained fetus and secondary infection of the pregnancy. The author finds that tubal pregnancy recurs in about 4 per cent. of cases, but does not think this justifies the removal of both appendages at the original operation, unless there are found special indications for it.

There are sixty-five illustrations, principally simple diagrams, which aid very materially in elucidating the text. We cannot approve the fashion of giving important information in the form of lengthy foot-notes, but apart from this the writing is clear and forcible. The book is of convenient size and well produced, as all of Lewis' publications are.

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*A Text-Book of Diseases of the Nose and Throat.* By D. BRADEN KYLE, M.D., Clinical Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, Jefferson Medical College; Consulting Laryngologist, Rhinologist and Otologist St. Agnes' Hospital; Bacteriologist to Philadelphia Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases; Fellow of the American Laryngological Association, etc. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders.

This admirable work has just been issued from the press. In concise and comprehensive style the author throws open a new field of thought to the student of laryngology and rhinology. As a pathologist he has endeavored to classify diseases, not according to location of the organ affected, but according to existing pathological conditions. This plan has necessitated much thoughtful study, as well as greatly increased labor; but the reward has been the clearness and conciseness with which he has placed the subject in the new light.

In his treatment of the various subjects, he has kept in line with the advanced thinkers of the day, and he can scarcely fail to impress his readers with the vital importance of his theme.

The divisions covered by his chapters are, in some instances, very wide. For instance, his chapter on "Neoplasms of the Respiratory Tract" extends over more than fifty pages, and includes all neoplasms benign and malignant, from simple papilloma of the naris to carcinoma of the larynx; while the chapter on "Diseases of the Larynx" covers ninety pages, and includes within its limits methods of examination, malformations and deformities, as well as all acute and chronic diseases. The plan is a new one, but whether a wise one or not remains to be seen. Still, the amount of material that he has crowded into the given space, and the lucidity with which he has entered into the details of his subject, cannot but impress the reader with the beauty as well as thoroughness of his style.

There are some subjects that are dealt with much more fully