

speaks of "the fondness of the nurse" as being "a natural encouragement for its growth." He states, very truly, that those who cannot control themselves in the presence of the minor annoyances of life are not fitted to care for children. The work is to be heartily commended not only to nurses, but to junior physicians.

REPORT FROM THE PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, By G. F. EDENHARTER, M.D., Superintendent. William B. Burford, Indianapolis.

We appreciate the confidence in laboratory research which the Superintendent expresses in his introductory remarks. Dr. Edenharter says: "were it to fall to my lot to organize and construct a new institution for the care of the State's unfortunate insane, I would build and equip, as an adjunct, a department for pathological and other scientific investigations before commencing the construction of the administration building or kitchen; or in other words, I would deliberately place the new institution in such a position that the reception of patients or other business could not commence until every preparation had been made for the scientific prosecution of the medical work, and this as complete as the most advanced thought and modern methods could make it."

The book gives a resumé of the interesting material which between 1903 and 1906 has passed through the pathological department of this institution of a hundred beds.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MODERN OTOTOLOGY, by JOHN F. BARNHILL, M.D., Professor of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology, Indiana University School of Medicine; and ERNEST DE W. WALES, B.S., M.D., Associate Professor of Otology, Laryngology and Rhinology, Indiana University School of Medicine; 575 pages, W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia and London 1907.

This book of over five hundred pages is devoted entirely to otology; as necessary adjuncts to the study of ear diseases, it contains also chapters upon nasal and naso-pharyngeal conditions and upon intracranial complications.

The authors dedicate their work to all English-speaking students and practitioners of medicine. Accordingly we look for the treatment of the subject to be adapted to the use of the beginner as well as of the more advanced.

The chapter on the anatomy of the temporal bone is both well written and illustrated, but there is an unfortunate mixing of the several relationships as they are found in early and in adult life. Useful and