

Belgium, Turin, Munich, etc.; officer of the Legion of Honor; Chevalier of the Order of Isabella, the Catholic, and of the Conception of Portugal, etc. Translated with notes, additions and omissions, by Samuel S. Wallen, A.M., M.D., member of the Medical Association; ex-president of the Medical Association of Northern New York; member of the New York County Medical Society, etc., etc. Illustrated with fine wood engravings. Philadelphia and London, F. A. Davis, publisher, 1889. Price, cloth, \$2; half Russian, \$3 net.

This is a handsome volume of 300 pages, in large print, on good paper, and nicely illustrated. Although nominally pleading for the use of oxygen inhalations, the author shows in a philosophical manner how much greater good physicians might do if they more fully appreciated the value of fresh air exercise and water, especially in diseases of the lungs, kidneys and skin. We commend its perusal to our readers.

**DAVENPORT'S HANDBOOK OF GYNECOLOGY.** Published by Lea Bros., of Philadelphia.

In our last number we only had space to mention that we had received the above named book. Since then we have had time to give it a thorough perusal, and are now in a position to agree with the many reviewers whose notices we have read in other journals in congratulating Dr. Davenport upon the success which he has achieved. We think he has been especially fortunate in not attempting to launch another complete treatise upon the sea of gynecology. There are almost too many of them now, more, at least, than any one man has time to read. He has tried to write a book for the student and general practitioner which would tell them just what they ought to know without distracting their attention with a lot of compilations for which they could have no possible use. In this he has been eminently successful. There is not a page, nor even a paragraph, of useless matter. Everything is of the newest, freshest and most practical, so much so that we have recommended it to our class of gynecology students. What the author advises in the way of treatment has all been practically tested by himself, and each method receives only so much as he has found that it deserves. We feel sure that these good qualities will command for it a large sale.

**A HANDBOOK OF OBSTETRICAL NURSING,** for nurses, students and mothers. Comprising the course of instruction in obstetrical nursing given to the pupils of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. By Anna M. Fullerton, M.D., Demonstrator of Obstetrics in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; Physician-in-Charge and Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, and Superintendent of the Nurse Training School of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. 1890.

This is only a little book, but is full of information which every woman ought to know who is likely to become a mother, or who will be called upon to help some other woman who may need her assistance. It is written principally for nurses, but its perusal would well repay the young practitioner, who generally has, during his first few

years of practice, to be accoucheur and nurse all at once. When he is constantly hampered by the ignorant but well meant help of neighbors, he would wish that some such book as this were in every woman's hands. The time occupied in waiting for the termination of labor might be well employed in reading a few extracts from it to the little circle of kind hearted but dangerous friends who generally gather on such occasions. It should, therefore, find a place on the table not only of maternity nurses, but also of young practitioners.

**A TEXT-BOOK OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.** With an introductory chapter on General Biology, and a Full Treatment of Reproduction. For students of human and comparative (veterinary) medicine, and of general biology. By Wesley Mills, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Eng.); Professor of Physiology in McGill University, and the Veterinary College, Montreal. With over 500 illustrations. Svo, pp. xxii, 700. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1889.

This marks a distinct advance in the method of teaching the subject of physiology, and we trust it will be followed by all the progressive teachers in that department. Together with the author, we retain a vivid remembrance of how, during our student days, we were filled with facts and details of technical physiological experiments, until we lost sight almost entirely of the important truths these experiments were intended to illustrate and explain. By the plan of Dr. Mills, the principles of the science of physiology are always kept before the student, and continually reappear in all parts of the book. Technical details are made subordinate to the effort to make clear the laws governing all the phenomena of life. The author's object is finely stated in the opening words of the work:

The comparative method, the introduction of the teaching of embryology and of the welding principles of evolution, as part of the essential structure of zoology, may be said to have completely revolutionized that science; and there is scarcely a text-book treating of that science, however elementary, which has not been moulded in accordance with these guiding lines of thought. So far as I am aware, this cannot be said of a single book on the subject of physiology. Feeling, therefore, that the time had come for the appearance of a work which should attempt to do, in some degree, at least, for physiology what has been so well done for morphology, the present task was undertaken.

How well this attempt has succeeded will be apparent to every one upon an examination of the work.

The task the author set himself was not a simple one, and necessitated, among other things, an entire change in the plan of the book, as compared with all other works on the subject. In the first place, there are no chapters, though the general divisions are headed with larger type, indicating the subject-matter following. Concerning this, Dr. Mills says that observation has taught him that the arrangement into chapters, often gives the student the idea that each function of the body is discharged very much independently; he, therefore, has made a persistent effort throughout the work to impress upon the student the absolute dependence of all parts. In this he has succeeded admirably.

Again, the book has not been overcrowded with elaborate methods of investigation. Enough, however, has been given to show their importance and