

tion can be considered a reversion of the phenomenon of occhitis, ovaritis or metritis following mumps.

Surgery of the Breast by J. Collins Warren is splendidly illustrated and concisely written. A careful perusal will aid in forming a diagnosis in cases of suspected malignancy.

Taken together, these two volumes cannot but be heartily recommended as a thoroughly comprehensive and up-to-date production.

G. F.

Martin and Rockwell's Chemistry and Physics—A. Pocket Text-Book of Chemistry and Physics. By Walton Martin, M. D., and William H. Rockwell, Jr., A.B., M.D., of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. In one 12mo. volume of 336 pages, with 137 illustrations. *Just Ready.* Cloth, \$1.50, *net.* Flexible red leather, \$2.00, *net.* Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

An acquaintance with the general principles of Chemistry and Physics is absolutely necessary for the student who would intelligently follow such important subjects of a medical curriculum, as Physiology, Materia Medica, Hygiene, etc.

But the subjects are so very wide that every lecturer on Chemistry in a Medical College finds himself again and again confronted with the question: "How much and what portions of Physics and Chemistry shall I lay before my students?" This book is an attempt to answer this question, and is a very creditable attempt.

In the first 182 pages we find brief but terse and vigorous statements, as to mode of occurrence, preparation and properties of the more important elements and compounds. In Organic Chemistry, only the Methane and Benzene series of hydrocarbons and their derivatives are taken up. Special attention is given to the compounds "which are of medical interest not only medicinally, but in physiological chemistry".

The second part of the book, 187 pages, is devoted to Physics, and is a very satisfactory treatise on elementary physics, and takes note of the latest developments, as witness the brief reference to wireless telegraphy. In the writer's opinion, the book would be improved by reducing the portion devoted to Physics, and enlarging that allotted to Chemistry. The work seems disproportioned, when we find the part devoted to Physics discussing the construction of the telephone and wireless telegraphy; but look in vain in the chemical portion for any reference to such important substances as Calcium Carbide and Acetylene, for example.

We find also a few statements throughout the text that are scarcely correct, and which we expect will be altered in another edition. Among them we may mention the statement on page 72 "seventy elements now known," whilst symbols are given for more than that number on page 22. Then again on page 76 the statement is made that "*potassium* Iodide occurs in sea water and is taken up by sea weeds;" whilst this may not be absolutely in-