

the wound closed by sutures that run across the direction of the cervix, so that when these sutures are tied, the line of the united wound extends from the os upwards along the anterior aspect of the cervix.

The whole work is of a most practical and helpful character. It is particularly valuable as a guide to the best methods of treatment, medical and surgical. We have no words but those of commendation for the present edition of Dr. Dudley's *Principles and Practice of Gynaecology*.

THE DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND EAR.

By Charles Prevost Grayson, A.M., M.D., lecturer on Laryngology and Rhinology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Laryngologist and Otologist to the Philadelphia Hospital. Illustrated with 129 engravings and 8 plates. Colors and monochrome. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia and New York. Cloth, \$3.50 net.

NOWADAYS one can scarcely take up a medical journal without finding in it something new either in treatment or in instrumental means to manage the various pathological conditions found in the upper respiratory tract. Many of these articles are written while the procedures are yet in the experimental stage while not a few would never have been written had the authors waited a little to know for themselves more of the measures they advocate. In this volume of 534 pages the author has carefully eliminated things that are too near and do not bear the stamp of experience. The book is quite conservative in its nature and of more value we think because of this. The author insists that these regions should be treated as parts of the entire system and not as structures independent of the rest of the body, thus making his therapeutics something more than an unvarying local routine of sprays, powders and pigments. The intimate association of various changes in the mucous membranes with the digestive and circulatory systems is plainly and fully shown. He asserts that a very large proportion of the affections of the nose and throat that are brought to us for treatment are associated with subacute or chronic gastro-intestinal disturbances and with the autotoxaemic state that proceeds from them. And the specialist who limits his study and practice to the boundaries of some petty gland or cavity limits also his usefulness and discredits his profession. Many practical points are brought out in the chapter on semeiology and therapeutics on the use and abuse of the various appliances ordered for the patient to use. The remarks on the galvano-cautery are particularly apt and very forcibly given. The abuse and mutilation that has been caused by the indiscriminate use of the galvano-cautery is none too plainly set forth. Regarding the frequency of its use he says, "Every practiti-