

always a difficult task, they take as a basis the form of cells. Some useful information on the mode of cultivation, staining, etc., is given. What is of special interest to the practitioner, however, is that part of the article that deals with the relation of micro-organisms to the living body and to special diseases.

R. G. Hebb assists Allchin in the preparation of the article on the Microscope in Medicine. Stanley Boyd contributes a good account of Diseases of the Mouth. He takes up also Psoas Abscess and Diseases of the Tongue.

Of the old contributors we must of necessity say little, but we cannot pass the article on Myxœdema without a reference. The recent literature on the subject has evidently been carefully scanned by that veteran in medicine, W. M. Ord, and some useful knowledge, especially as to treatment, has been added to the subject so ably described by him many years ago.

A good, but of course short, description of Diseases of the Nose is contributed by W. McNeill Whistler. Like most specialists, he talks more of general diseases—true, as to the manner in which they affect special parts—than about diseases limited especially to the nose.

Bland Sutton gives a brief note on Pentastoma Denticulatum and another on Psorospermia.

Treves, besides having re-written the article on Perityphlitis, has contributed a characteristic paper on Physical Education. He deals with his subject under four heads—the effect of exercise upon the body, the effect of exercise on the mind, the elements of physical education, and the selection of exercises according to individual needs.

Sidney Martin deals with Phagocytosis, and has appropriately illustrated his article. Radcliffe Crocker takes up Pityriasis Rosea and Psoriasis. Pringle disposes of Pityriasis Rubra, Mycoses Fungoides, Xanthoma, and Xanthoma Diabeticorum. John Tweedy gives some useful information as to the manner in which observations should be made in disorders of the pupil.

Percy Kidd contributes the article on Sputum, in which the general practitioner will find much that is valuable. He is associated with Dr. Gee in the production of the papers on Scrofula and on Tubercle, etc.

Space does not permit or I would individualize

still further, but can only say that one cannot fully appreciate the book until he has read it.

The second volume has a great many illustrations. There are 1,305 pages, of which about forty pages are taken up with an American appendix. The book is beautifully bound in half-morocco. D. Appleton & Co. are to be congratulated upon producing such a handsome volume.

Obstetric Surgery. By EGBERT H. GRANDIN, M.D., Obstetric Surgeon to the New York Maternity Hospital, Gynecologist to the French Hospital, etc.; and GEORGE W. JARMAN, M.D., Obstetric Surgeon to the New York Maternity Hospital, Gynecologist to the Cancer Hospital, etc.; with eighty-five illustrations in the text and fifteen full-page photographic plates. Royal octavo, 220 pages. Extra cloth, \$2.50, net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street.

The keynote to this volume is *election* in obstetric surgery. So says the preface, and the idea is well borne out. Scientific methods as given by the authors shine out in the pages, originality being a cardinal symptom. As this work pertains only to obstetrics, surgically speaking, we have dealt with, pelvimetry, with all its various instruments and aims combined, in one chapter with abnormal pelvis; artificial abortion and induction of premature labor; the styles and proper manner to use forceps; that new and very useful operation, symphysiotomy, version, Cæsarean section, embryotomy, etc. On abortion, we looked for more material on the question of rectal feeding as a factor to prevent or stave off the use of this extreme measure, but it is possible we expect too much from a purely surgical work.

The indications for abortion and induced premature labor are well defined, and the various modes of performing given fully. The finger is advocated as the best and safest instrument for abortion, by slow introduction and cleaning out of the uterus. Other plans are practically passed over.

When the authors come to deal with forceps we are disappointed. They neither describe the best instruments nor the best method of using them, though properly some stress is laid on the use of axis-traction forceps, the Lusk-Tarnier, and Jewitt & Reynolds' being the only ones men-