

running pulse. The lowered arterial pressure is manifest in the dusky lividity of the skin and coldness of the hands and feet."

One can see Prof. Osler hesitate for a moment between each sentence, change his position, bend forward, and uneasily rub his head. Short sharp sentences—each fact arrayed in Puritan simplicity—follow one upon the other. When all the main truths have been formulated, the modifying statements are given. No one but a teacher would adopt such a style.

Is the Appleton Company bankrupt in colons and semicolons, or has Prof. Osler an innate dislike to their use? Page follows page, beautified by many full stops, and an errant comma, but a colon—never!

The happy union in Prof. Osler of scientific knowledge and its application to practical medicine is mirrored in this text-book. The latest advances in pure science are made to clear up many heretofore obscure subjects. The empirical, if retained, is acknowledged as such, and not surrounded by a halo of obscure mysticism. He who advises routine treatment comes in for no gentle criticism. "The routine administration of turpentine in all cases of typhoid fever is a useless practice; for the perpetuation of which, in this generation, H. C. Wood is largely responsible." (p. 37).

At the risk of a *tu quoque*, we would draw attention to the code of ethics of the Society upon the Stanislaus.

"But first I would remark that it is not a proper plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man;
And if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim,
To lay for that same member for to 'put a head' on him."

Here and there crop up signs of the haste with which the book has been written. "Agents which are believed to dissolve the membrane are lactic acid, which may be employed with lime water (two drachms to six ounces) and trypsin (thirty grains to the ounce).

"Pepsin has also been used, and the vegetable pepsin which may be mixed with water and glycerin." (p. 110).

This second paragraph seems to have been an afterthought. Evidently the author could not think of the technical name for vegetable pepsin, but determined to look it up later on, and forgot to do so.

"Thus in the extensive records collected by Welch ulcer, cicatrized or open, was present"

(p. 368). What has poor Welch done to be treated thus? Is he not a member of the "Union"?

As an expression of "credo," and as written from the standpoint of an American, this work marks an era in the history of medicine on this continent. Disease is described as it exists here and as seen by American eyes; for, whilst due attention is paid to European authorities, the majority quoted are American and Canadian.

The student and the practitioner cannot afford to be without this handbook, the best extant. The blemishes will, no doubt, disappear in future editions, and permit the book to be what it ought to be—a classic.

We shall, later on, deal more fully with the work.

Surgical Diseases of the Ovaries and Fallopian Tubes, including Tubal Pregnancy. By J Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, London; late Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England. In one 12mo. volume of 513 pages, with 119 engravings and 5 colored plates. Cloth, \$3.00. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1892.

Mr. Bland Sutton is so well known as one of the most distinguished surgeons and pathologists of Great Britain that we need only say that this work is well worthy of its author. Mr. Sutton says, in his preface: "Though the book is largely based on personal investigation, full justice is done to the original work of other surgeons. This is a method rarely followed by those engaged in that section of surgical craft known by the grandiloquent term, 'gynecology.' Any attempt to put the pathology of extra-uterine gestation on a sound basis is rendered difficult by the large number of erroneous assertions, or, as Jevons styled them, false facts, which abound in the literature of this important subject; they have retarded progress because it is often impossible to prove the falsity of records relating to specimens no longer in existence. The time is not far distant when even teachers of midwifery will wonder how they could ever have believed that impregnated ovum would grow upon the peritoneum."