

disease, and concludes with an article on whooping cough. Dr. Floyd M. Crandall refers to the advances in diseases of children, particularly the effect of civilization upon children's diseases. He then in turn discusses the diathesis in childhood, acidosis in children, luetic nephritis in infancy and childhood, the influence of vitamins, stenosis of the pylorus, chorea, chronic intestinal indigestion in children, and concludes his article with ten pages on infant-feeding, including a table of food allowances for children under two years up to seventeen years. The volume concludes with an article of 82 pages by Dr. George M. Coates, who devotes this space to the more recent advances in rhinology, laryngology and otology, giving particular attention to the military phases of these subjects. The volume, though not as large as usual, is complete, and should prove both interesting and useful to all medical and surgical men.

S. S.

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A POCKET FORMULARY. By E. QUIN THORNTON, M.D., Assistant Professor of *Materia Medica* in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Eleventh edition. Pp. 292. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger, 1918.

THAT there is a broad and legitimate field of usefulness for works of this character is self-evident, though it is not at all meant to replace individual thought on the part of the practitioner. Even the best informed physicians may at times overlook an appropriate drug or combinations that make for palatability and pharmaceutical elegance.

This *Formulary* serves its purpose well, and in revising the author has enhanced its value by signifying the indications as to the use of each formula.

C. N. S.

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HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By PROFESSOR LUIGI LUCAIANI, Director of the Royal University of Rome. Translated by FRANCES A. WELBY. Vol. IV, *The Sense Organs*. Pp. 519; 217 illustrations. London: Macmillan & Co.

THIS volume deals with the physiology of the sense organs, and contains chapters on cutaneous sensibility, sensibility of the internal organs, taste, smell and hearing. Three chapters are devoted to the visual apparatus under the headings *Dioptric Mechanism of the Eye*, *Retinal Excitation and Visual Stimulation* and *Ocular Movements and Visual Perceptions*. The final chapter deals with the psychophysical phenomena of consciousness and sleep. In each of these subjects numerous researches are discussed and the points of view and results of the investigators are reviewed in detail, while here and there the author gives his own opinion to illumine the path

of the reader. A book written on this plan excels not in giving general results but in showing, by tracing the growth of our knowledge, how present-day conceptions have been reached. This historical analysis is at once the most interesting and the most elusive side of the study of a science. To use this form of presentation necessitates many detailed descriptions, but it is the distinctive achievement of this book that it is eminently readable in spite of the minute details often entered into. Considering the experience and reputation of the author and his long scientific career, one may regard the views assembled here as those most tenable in the light of present knowledge and of lasting value, because necessary for consideration in any further progress of the science.

W. H. F. A.

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LORD LISTER. By SIR RICKMAN JOHN GODLEE, Bt. Pp. 676; 33 illustrations. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.

In these days of warfare and military surgery, when the treatment of infected wounds and the study of new antiseptics become of supreme importance, one is brought back vividly by this book to Lister's early day, when he began to deal with the ever-present foul wounds in civil hospital practice. Problems similar to those which he sought to solve present themselves under a somewhat different form, and after the interval of years, in which the modified form of antiseptics known as asepsis has been to the fore, we find the search for methods of antiseptics demanding increased attention.

This life of Lister, interesting as the record of a personality, is still more important as a contribution to our knowledge of the working out of a great idea. The author, a nephew of Lister, lived for many years in close personal contact with him, associating with him, both in the hospital wards and in the laboratory, so that he was well fitted for the task of biographer. In keeping with Lister's expressed desire it is chiefly a record of what he accomplished for science and for surgery, but we are also shown many glimpses of his daily life without which such a record would be incomplete. After reading of Lister's scientific activities, one may safely conclude that he would have made his mark in whichever branch of science he might have chosen to follow. Throughout his life he combined creative laboratory work with the practical problems which he sought to solve. Acquainted with microscopy from his earliest years, when his father was engaged in making great improvements in the lenses of the microscope, he used this instrument successively in normal histological, physiological, pathological and bacteriological studies, and in all of them he contributed something of value. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is that dealing with the events leading up to his first successful treatment of a case by