At autopsy, clotted blood was found throughout the abdomen among the intestines, with beginning formation of pus in the left iliac fossa. The origin of the hemorrhage had been the left Fallopian tube, a pavilion of which was dilated and had evidently contained an ectopic gestation. There was no trace of embryo. This lecture is followed by one upon ectopic gestation, in which a case of abdominal pregnancy is described, successfully treated by abdominal incision with the gradual discharge of the placenta through the abdominal wall.

Abdominal obstruction, rigidity of the cervix, vesicular mole, prolapse of the cord, purpura, epithelioma, and puerperal infection are among the subjects treated in the remainder of the volume.

The author publishes a lecture upon tuberculosis complicating pregnancy, which calls forth an introductory preface from Pinard.

Pinard does not share the view of those who consider tuberculosis an indication for the induction of labor, and he cannot accept the dictum of Peter regarding the tuberculous woman—in youth no marriage; after marriage, no pregnancy; and when a mother, no lactation. Pinard believes that the best results are obtained by treating the tuberculous patient as any other case of tuberculosis would be treated, and by allowing the pregnancy to take care of itself.

The volume concludes with a statistical account of the clinic at Marseilles, covering 827 cases of labor. Among these there were performed the usual operations of obstetrical science, including three symphysiotomies and two entire hysterectomies, one for cancer and one for rupture of the uterus, with infection.

With the exception of a few temperature-charts the book is without illustrations. It is fairly well printed and of convenient size.

E. P. D.

THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE SERIES OF YEAR-BOOKS. II. GENERAL SURGERY. Edited by JOHN B. MURPHY, M.D. Chicago: The Year-Book Publishers, 1901.

THE outward appearance of this book is far from prepossessing, as both binding and paper are of poor quality. One's idea, however, of its worth rapidly changes upon its perusal, as it contains an excellently arranged summary of the best surgical literature of the year. The editorial notes of Murphy, which frequently occur throughout the pages, are very fine. A few articles which might appear to some to be of value are wanting, but it is impossible in such brief space to include all articles, or even to give to the best sufficient space. It would, however, appear to us that excellent judgment had been exercised in the selection and arrangement of the articles for abstraction and comment.

This review of the surgical literature is not as extensive as that found in other publications of a similar nature, but the volume, because of its small size and light weight, will be found very convenient.

The type is remarkably clear considering the very poor paper which is used. Many of the illustrations, however, suffer from the condition of the paper on which they are reproduced.

At the end of the book is found an excellent index which renders ready reference easy.

J. H. G.