*Die Gonorrhoe des Weibes.* By Professor Dr. F. Fromme. Pp. 56. Berlin: S. Karger. 1914. Price Mk. 2.

In this book will be found a very concise and authoritative treatise on the pathology, the symptomatology, and the principles governing the treatment of gonorrhoea as it affects the female. The views expressed bear the authority attaching to all the writings of one whose experience in this class of case is unrivalled. To all who are specially interested in gynæcology this book will be welcome.

*Die Moderne Therapie der Gonorrhoe beim Manne.* By Professor Dr. Paul Asch. Pp. 84. With 25 Illustrations. Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber. 1914. Price Mk. 2.60.

This little book, consisting of twelve lectures on the treatment of gonorrhoea and its complications in the male, is a very complete and practical treatise on the subject. The last four lectures on the use of the various forms of urethroscope and other special instruments for the treatment of intractable cases of urethritis will be of interest chiefly to the specialist, but form a very clear and precise exposition of the scientific treatment of a frequently neglected type of case. The arrangement of the book is excellent, and lends itself to rapid and easy reference regarding individual points.

*Bakteriologische Untersuchungen der Genitalsekrete der nichtschwangeren und nichtpuerperalen Frau vom Kindes- bis ins Greisenalter unter physiologischen und gynäkologisch-pathologischen Verhältnissen.* By Dr. Maunu af Heurlin. Pp. iv. + 226. With 4 Plates and 15 Tables. Berlin: S. Karger. 1914. Price Mk. 12.

This monograph, which is based on a large series of investigations, is one of great importance to obstetrical and gynecological science. The author finds that from the earliest weeks of infancy the vaginal and vulvar secretion is alkaline. About puberty it becomes acid, and remains so in healthy women during the child-bearing period, to become alkaline again in very old women. The cervical secretion remains alkaline always. The most striking results have been obtained by a carefully planned investigation of the bacteriological content of the vagina and vulva at all ages. The author believes that the majority of the germs normally present in these regions are derived from the bowel, some being derived from the skin. The bacterial flora can be divided into four types. In early years the organisms of intestinal origin can thrive, but after puberty the secretion acquires the faculty of destroying these in healthy women, and in them the chief organism consists of the vagina bacillus. In the genital canal of healthy women the only pathogenic germ that can live is the gonococcus. The nature
of this germicidal power is discussed. The author does not believe it to be due to the opposing influence exerted by the saprophytes normally present. The book is full of interest and suggestion, especially at a time when the flora of the genital tract are being studied so largely in relation to self-infection after labour, etc.

_Bakteriologische Untersuchungen des Keimehaltens im Genitalkanal der fiebrigen Wöchnerinnen mit Berücksichtigung der Gesamtmorbidität im Laufe eines Jahres._ By Dr. Maunu af Heurlin. Pp. vii. + 618. With 3 Plates. Berlin: S. Karger. 1914. Price Mk. 12.

This volume is a record of elaborate researches carried out at the University clinic of Helsingfors. The number of cases investigated was 2152. The total morbidity was 11·33 per cent. and the mortality 0·093 per cent. The morbidity was much commoner in primipare than in multipare (15·52 per cent. to 8·6 per cent.). Interesting figures are given showing the seasonal incidence of puerperal troubles. The highest figures are in November, December, and April. The extra-genital conditions (pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.) show a graded increase from September to April, whilst in July and August the causes of the fever are almost entirely located in the genital canal itself.

Important facts are given regarding the organisms present in puerperal infection. Where facultative anaerobic cocci were the cause of the fever, the author found that they were chiefly streptococci. In his whole series he found only one case of endometritis due to staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. He found pneumococcus in the uterine cavity once, the infection being a complication of pneumonia. Bacterium coli was never present alone in the uterine cavity. It was only found once in quantity in combination with streptococcus pyogenes and anaerobic bacteria. In three other cases of one-day fever it was found in small quantity in association with anaerobic bacteria. Gonococcus was only found as a cause of fever in 4·1 per cent. of the affected cases. Other organisms rarely found were micrococcus tetragenus, B. perfringens, M. fetidus, and B. ramosus.

The clinical aspects of puerperal infection are worked out in their bacteriological relations. The monograph, though overloaded with detail, is one that may profitably be consulted by obstetricians and gynecologists.

_Leitfaden der Säuglingskrankheiten._ Von Dr. Walter Birk. Pp. viii. + 256. Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber. 1914. Price Mk. 4.80.

This is an extremely good and practical little book, and we can thoroughly recommend it. A great part of it, as is natural, is con-
cerned with the disorders of nutrition, and in regard to these the teaching of Czerny and Finkelstein is adopted. Written as it is from the German point of view, it will be most appreciated here by those who have some special knowledge of the diseases of infancy, and they will not fail to be interested in noticing how often in it the differences of opinion, both as to the nature of the diseases and the methods of treatment from those held here, depend in reality on differences in the class of cases seen in the two countries. For this reason it is less suited for the beginner than for the advanced student in this country, although we are sure it will be popular in Germany among all classes of practitioners.

Dr. Jessner's *Dermatologische Vorträge für Praktiker*. Heft 1—Des Haarschwunds Ursachen und Behandlung. Von Sanitätsrat Dr. S. Jessner. Siebente verbesserte Auflage. Würzburg: Curt Kabitzsch. 1914. Price Pf. 90.

Loss of hair is regarded by both sexes, though perhaps scarcely in an equal degree, as a calamity, and to postpone or prevent its onset has ever been the aim of medical art. The volume before us is based on conservative lines, and will be found a reliable guide, stored with sound advice. While the well-tried remedies are fully described, the value of the mercury vapour lamp is highly extolled. In particular, the form known as artificial sunlight is regarded as eminently practical, and full instructions as to how it should be applied are provided. This seems most valuable in alopecia areata and in the seborrhoeic type of baldness.

*Physiologie normale et pathologique des reins.* By L. Ambard. Pp. 332. With 22 Illustrations. Paris: Gittler. 1914. Price 15 francs.

This book is the direct outcome of a course which the writer has given for several years at the Hospital Neckar upon the physiology of the kidney. It forms largely a record of experimental work carried out partly upon animals, partly upon patients, and is of a thoroughly practical nature. The writer follows Widal in classifying nephritis, from the purely functional point of view, into those cases with defective chloride excretion, those having imperfect nitrogenous elimination, and mixed types. He therefore treats the subject with regard to the functionating power of the kidney and the various tests to estimate this, practically ignoring the histological standpoint. The book forms an admirable practical résumé of the teaching of the modern Paris school as to defects of the kidney.

_Ueber Brüche des knöchernen Trommelfellrandes._ Von Professor Dr. Heinrich Walb in Bonn. Pp. 67. Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber. 1914. Price Mk. 3.

The author has been working at this subject for many years, basing his observations on over a hundred cases of injury to the skull. He
supports von Bergmann’s contention that bleeding from the auditory meatus is very far from being a reliable sign of fracture of the base, and has himself found that the bleeding in the majority of cases proceeds from an isolated fracture of the margo tympanicus associated with rupture of the membrana tympani. These peripheral fractures of the petrous temporal are often combined with injury to the labyrinth, which in its turn is responsible for the long-continued deafness, headache, and giddiness which follow upon injuries of the skull. Professor Walb’s observations are of great practical importance and merit the attention of surgeons and of aurists in this country.

NEW EDITIONS.

Infant Feeding. By Clifford G. Grulee. Second Edition. Pp. 314. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1914. Price 13s. net.

In this work the author succeeds in placing his views regarding infant feeding before the reader in an attractive manner. He gives prominence to the theories and teaching of Czerny, Keller, and Finkelstein, and lays much stress on the tolerance curves as drawn by von Pirquet. The book is illustrated by eight coloured plates representing types of infant stools, and also by several photographs.

The Pocket Formulary for the Treatment of Disease in Children. By Ludwig Freyberger, J.P., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Fourth Edition. Pp. 260. London: William Heinemann. 1914. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The fourth edition of this book has been somewhat enlarged, and it certainly now gives in a very concise form much information regarding the treatment of diseases of children by drugs. One excellent point in an excellent book is that those drugs of which the author has had personal experience are, in the paragraph devoted to their therapeutics, spoken of as “very useful” or “useful.” Other drugs of which he has not had the same experience are simply “recommended.” The book should be very popular with the busy practitioner and the senior medical student.

Public Health Laboratory Work. By Henry K. Kenwood, M.B., D.P.H. Sixth Edition. Pp. xii. + 418. London: H. K. Lewis. 1914. Price 10s. net.

We are not surprised that a new edition of this well-known laboratory guide has been called for. For long Dr. Kenwood’s manual has been the standard work in all public health laboratories, and year after year students have gone through the methods of analysis so clearly and