Trauma as a factor in the causation of diseases of the eustachian tube is emphasized by the author, the commonest form of trauma in these regions being unskilful and septic adenoid operations and the passage of the eustachian catheter. Instances of both are given.

Concerning suppurative otitis media, whether acute or chronic, the author holds that, in 90 per cent. of cases, it is caused and kept up by an infection extending to the tympanum from the naso-pharynx by way of the eustachian tubes. His treatment is based on this and his views are clear, definite and well worth perusing.

The main points are treatment of the eustachian tube, and attention to drainage of the tympanum. For the latter most importance is attached to the position of the patient, and this is ensured by a splint of the author's own pattern. When this line of treatment fails Heath's mastoid operation is advocated, and we are given a full account of this operation. We are afraid, however, that Heath's operation is only to be learnt by personal observation.

The book is extremely interesting and marks a distinct advance in our knowledge of diseases in this area. The description of the ordinary methods of examination of the nose and ear might well be left out. It gives the impression that the writer had not found his subject big enough to fill an allotted number of pages.

The Statistics of Puerperal Fever and Allied Infectious Diseases.—By GEO. GEDDES, M.D. John W. Right & Sons. Price 6/-, pp. 119.

THIS small book contains a mass of information on the subject culled from many sources and makes. An interesting and worthy effort to discover the source and say the blame for puerperal sepsis in the United Kingdom. Dr. Geddes concludes that the general practitioner who must necessarily attend a large number of accidents and suppurating wounds is the most to blame in that puerperal fever, is highest in manufacturing districts and lowest in agricultural areas. He makes also a plea that the practice of midwives should be under strict official supervision, which is of interest in view of the undoubted fact that many of these women, neglect or forget, any principle of asepsis they may have learned.

This book makes dull reading but would repay perusal by health officers in particular in this country.

Indian Civil Veterinary Department Memoirs, No. 3—Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

THIS Memoir consists of a report of the large amount of research work done in the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar, U. P., and is written by Major J. D. E. Holmes, M.A., D.Sc.

It consists of five parts and deals with such important diseases as surra, rinderpest, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and anthrax.

The staff of the Laboratory is unfortunately very limited, consist of the Director, an Assistant Bacteriologist and a Physiological Chemist. The amount of work done is very large, no less than 10½ lac of doses of rinderpest anti-serum were issued. The report is a record of scientific work well done.

Papers on Psycho-analysis.—By ERNEST JONES, M.D., M.B.C.P. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1913. Pp. xv + 432. Price, 10s. 6d. net.

MOST of our readers have heard of Psycho-analysis—too many perhaps have seen it condemned as a means of treatment of cases of psycho-neurosis, on the ground of its probing into matters "best left undiscussed." That there are, however, of the highest importance, being far-reaching in their manifestations, and giving rise to effects that mould the workings of the human mind, no one who reads this work carefully and with an open mind is likely to deny.

Ernest Jones was one of the first in the English speaking countries to take up the study of Freud's work. That he is a master of exposition will be clear to all who read what he has here written, and we think that one could not have a better introduction to the subject, which described in Freud's *ipsissima verba* is a very difficult one to epitomise.

We would recommend all to have this work on their shelves, far from it may be learnt what psycho-analysis is, and how powerful an aid we have in it for the treatment of psycho-neurotics whose name is legion, *pace* the self-sufficient exponents of dietary therapeutics for what is euphemistically called "nervous break down."

The Prognosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Heart.—By R. O. MOON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Longmans Green & Co., 1912. Pp. xii + 111.

IN this little work Moon sets forth his knowledge of how to estimate the chances of a fairly useful and comfortable life that a patient who presents symptoms of heart disease may have; and how best to treat such a case.

We note with satisfaction that of digitalis he writes "its administration should always be somewhat exceptional in aortic cases." Perhaps it would have been safer had he forbidden its administration altogether in such cases.

Here in India heart disease only somewhat rarely comes under the observation of the physician; but when it does he will find a trustworthy guide to prognosis in this book.

Aids to Gynæcology.—By S. JERVOIS AARONS. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Fifth Edition. 2s. 6d. net, cloth; 2s. net, paper. Fcap 8vo. Pp. ii + 124. Four Illustrations.

THIS is one of the best books of an excellent series. It is complete and up-to-date and indeed in a marvellous résumé of gynæcology. Provided always the student uses the larger textbooks such an *Aid* as this must be invaluable before an examination.