

tion. As an attempt to deal with a very difficult subject it is praiseworthy, even though one may not agree with all its details or suggestions. The author describes childhood as the age of mythology, puberty as the age of chivalry, and adolescence as the age of civic awakening, and outlines the method of instruction supposedly best suited for each. It may be questioned, however, for instance, whether for children the suggested story of the magic room and the teeny, tiny egg, as an explanation of how the baby came, is any improvement over, or even a desirable substitute for, the fine and beautiful old Teutonic myth of the stork, which remains as inalienable a right of childhood as the myths of Santa Claus or of Olympus. The story of the magic room may more nearly approximate the scientific facts, but it is not magical and it is not a myth. Nevertheless, the book is much to be commended as a frank, temperate and rational discussion of a very important and critical problem. It closes with an excellent bibliography of literature on the subject.

*Clinical Studies for Nurses.* A Text-Book for Second- and Third-Year Pupil Nurses, and a Handbook for all who are engaged in caring for the sick. By CHARLOTTE A. AIKENS, Second edition. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1912.

This volume is intended for more advanced students in nursing. Its first edition was reviewed in the issue of the JOURNAL for March 24, 1910 (Vol. clxii, p. 394). In this second edition, the chapters dealing with mental diseases have been largely rewritten; paragraphs have been added on anesthesia, operations, pellagra, and poliomyelitis; and many additions have been made in the way of practical points in nursing. The volume is increased from 510 to 569 pages, and the number of illustrations from 178 to 189. The terminal section consists of 600 questions for self-examination and review. The first appendix contains notes and tables on a number of hospital and invalid dietaries; the second deals with the preparation of surgical materials; the third consists of miscellaneous notes. The book should continue a useful guide for teachers and students of nursing.

*Contribution to the Histologic Study of the Hypophysis During Gestation.* By DR. ALFRED SIGURET. Paris: Jouve and Company. 1912.

This thesis, with its amusingly elaborate multiple dedication, presents a characteristically Gallic cellular study of the pituitary in pregnancy. After a summary of the normal histology of the organ and of the various modifications described in it during gestation, the author describes the material and method of his experiments on rabbits and guinea-pigs, and

the results derived therefrom. He finds that during pregnancy the glandular lobe of the hypophysis is the seat of manifest histologic modifications, among which are enlargement of the cellular columns, generalized hypertrophy of the cells and of the nuclei, and diminution in the number of chromophobic cells, with increase of the siderophilic cells. Colloid substances were not observed. These modifications appear at the beginning of pregnancy and do not seem to increase progressively with the age of gestation. The work is microscopic in method and temper, and though its facts be undoubted their important bearing is hardly apparent.

*The Care and Treatment of European Children in the Tropics.* By G. MONTAGU HARSTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. New York: William Wood and Company. 1913.

In his introduction to this book, Sir Patrick Manson points out that the teaching of tropical medicine has hitherto had reference to tropic diseases only in adults, not in children, and that the literature has been destitute of a work on tropical pediatrics. This lack the author aims to supply in the present manual for newly-arrived and junior practitioners in the tropics. After brief consideration of climatic factors, the incidence of disease, certain questions of hygiene and general welfare, and the care of European infants in the tropics, he deals in a series of 21 chapters with the principal tropic diseases as they affect children, particularly with reference to their symptomatology and treatment. There is an excellent terminal chapter on repatriation. The book is well illustrated with a series of 28 plates, of which three, including the frontispiece, are colored. It should immediately fill an important place as the only standard work on its subject.

*Second Report of the Government Bureau of Microbiology.* Sydney: William Applegate Gullick. 1912.

This second report deals with the work performed by the bureau during the years 1910 and 1911. This work very clearly separates itself into two main divisions, routine and investigation. Under the former are included the examination of dairy products, of materials, and of specimens from diseased persons, animals and plants, the preparation of vaccines, antitoxins, sera and bacteriologic products, and medico-legal examinations. Under the second division are included investigation of infectious diseases and pathologic conditions of men and animals, animal parasites, diseases of plants, and hygienic and economic examinations. The volume contains an immense amount of valuable material in well classified and systematic form.