

TRAITÉ DES MÉTHODES TECHNIQUES DE L'ANATOMIE MICROSCOPIQUE, HISTOLOGIE, EMBRYOLOGIE AND ZOOLOGIE. Par MM. ARTHUR BOLLES LEE, F. HENNEQUY, Préparateur des Cours d'Embryologie au Collège de France. Paris, 1887; New York: G. E. Stechert. Pp. 488.

TREATISE ON THE TECHNICAL METHODS OF MICROSCOPICAL ANATOMY, HISTOLOGICAL, EMBRYOLOGICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL. By ARTHUR BOLLES LEE and F. HENNEQUY.

The above treatise will prove a very acceptable one to the practical worker in the laboratory. It will be perhaps very useful to those interested in special subjects. It covers very completely the whole field of microscopical manipulation. Many things will perhaps seem to be of doubtful application, yet by actual study of the work we are certain that all the methods recommended had been tried by the authors. The different methods of staining, section cutting, hardening are accompanied by foot notes as to utility and references to the literature. Of especial note are the excellent chapters on staining, also section cutting and methods of embedding. The chapter on the nervous system will be found a very complete one, containing the later methods (Weigert) of preparation, both in staining and modes of hardening.

The aniline dyes are also treated in one of the chapters. The accumulating literature on microscopical preparation of tissues makes a work of this kind almost a necessity, and we think the authors have well succeeded in formulating and presenting the mass of material worthy of trial up to the present day.

The work is introduced with a preface by Prof. Ranvier. It has also complete indexes of authors and subjects. HENRY KOPLIK.

DIE QUEREXCISION DER FUSSWURZEL-KNOCHEN. Von DR. J. SCHMIDT [Cologne.] Mittheilungen aus dem Kölner Bürgerhospital von Prof. Dr. Bardenheuer. Köln und Leipzig: Albert Ahn, 1886. New York: G. E. Stechert.

TRANSVERSE EXCISION OF THE TARSAL BONES. By DR. J. SCHMIDT.

Believing that caries of the foot most frequently originates in, or affects the five small bones at the root of the foot, the author favors Prof. Bardenheuer's method of extirpating all these bones in all cases of caries of the tarsus.

He makes a transverse incision over the back of the foot, from the

base of the first to that of the fifth metatarsal bone, or higher up, according to circumstances. The incision is always, however, transverse. The tendons of the common long and short extensor muscles of the toes, of the external interossei muscles and, sometimes, that of the abductor digiti minimi are cut through together with the smaller vessels and nerves. The entire flap having then been dissected up, parallel cuts are made through the entire bony portion of the foot, with a saw, and at right angles to its axis, and thus a slice is taken out of the middle of the foot containing more or less of the root of the foot and including all the diseased portions. The incisions are directed through the substance of the bone in preference to the joints, which are avoided. After operation the front part of the foot is connected with the posterior portion only by the plantar soft tissues. The two portions are now approximated, and the skin sutured, or else, and preferably, tamponade with dry antiseptic gauze is done, and approximation is not made till granulation has set in, secondary suture of the skin being then made after freshening up of the edges.

The author publishes 17 cases, one of his own, performed at the "Bürgerhospital," or "Augustinerinnenkloster" at Cologne.

Recovery generally occurred without reaction. The anterior portion of the foot could be moved in two or three weeks, and the toes could be extended. In one month recovery was complete. The author believes a new articulation is formed between the sections of bones, as was found in one case at post-mortem examination. If desirable wire sutures would prevent this.

Occasionally, a faulty position of the foot requires putting up in plaster during the time of recovery. With the exception of three cases, where secondary resection became necessary, the operations were all successful. Three patients subsequently died from other tuberculous affections. Two photo-lithographs illustrate the method and cases.

LEHRBUCH DER PATHOLOG. ANATOMIE VON DR. F. V. BIRCH-HIRSCHFELD. 2te völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. I Band, und II Band, erste Hölft. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1886, 1887. New York: G. E. Stechert.

MANUAL OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. By DR. F. V. BIRCH-HIRSCHFELD.

LEHRBUCH DER ALLGEMEINEN UND SPECIELLEN PATHOLOGISCHEN ANATOMIE. VON DR. ERNST ZIEGLER. 5te Auflage. I Band. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1887. New York: G. E. Stechert.