HANDBUCH DER KLEINEN CHIRURGIE, FÜR PRACTISCHE AERZTE VON
Dr. GUSTAV WOLZENDORFF. 2^{te} vermehrte u. verlusserte Auflage,
Wien und Leipzig, Urban und Schwarzenberg, 1889. New York, G.
E. Stechert.

MANUAL OF MINOR SURGERY.

With the development of general surgery under the antiseptic system and other modern improvements general operative surgery has passed almost entirely into the hands of surgeons proper, and is to a great extent confined to hospital service. The general practitioner has become more and more limited to minor surgery. But with this limitation is combined the growth of minor surgery, so that much more is required nowadays of a book on minor surgery than was formerly the case.

The volume before us is written from this point of view, and presents, in the most satisfactory manner, all surgical enchiresses which may occur in daily practice. The subject-matter comprises bandaging and the treatment of fractures, including the use of plaster-of Paris for deformities, trusses, etc., antiseptic surgery, including all the newest methods of dressing and the preparation of the material, minor operative surgery, including hæmostatics and artificial destruction of tissue, aspiration and tapping, etc.; a chapter on anæsthetics is added. Of course the usual features of books on minor surgery are represented: Extraction of teeth, massage, vaccination, artificial respiration, baths, applications to the skin, and others.

Every portion of the book is as complete and as well up to date as can be wished. As a consequence the book is somewhat voluminous, 565 pages. It is well printed, and the profuse illustrations (525 in number) are all executed in the well-known excellent manner of the publishers. Altogether it is a most attractive book.

W. W. VAN ARSDALE.

BEITRÄGE ZUR KLINISCHEN CHIRURGIE VON DR. P. BRUNS. Tübingen,
1888. Band iv, heft i. New York, G. E. Stechert.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLINICAL SURGERY. By Dr. P. BRUNS.

The above contains contributions from the clinics of Zursch, Heidelberg, Tübingen and Basel. This part contains eight articles, the most noteworthy of which will be reviewed at length in the ANNALS. Herni-