of the previous editions, there is little doubt that a clear-cut clinical description of the "established clinical entities" is of much more value to the student than a more complex classification based on more or less hypothetical and psychological ground. The success of this text-book has established this fact and has also shown that for the purposes of the student it is advisable to combine the study of psychiatry and neurology.

The sections on diseases of the nervous system have not been changed to any extent. New matter has been added on the following subjects: the healing of nerves, intermittent limping, herpes zoster and its relation to disease of the posterior roots, and the myoclonic form of epilepsy. The value of astereognosis and Kernig's sign in the diagnosis of nervous affections has received careful consideration.

The book is well printed on excellent paper, is well illustrated, and carefully indexed.

D. J. M.

A TEXT-BOOK OF OPERATIVE SURGERY, COVERING THE SURGICAL ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE TECHNIC INVOLVED IN THE OPERATIONS OF GENERAL SURGERY. WRITTEN FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By WARREN STONE BICKHAM, PHAR. M., M.D., Assistant Instructor in Operative Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; late Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital, New Orleans, etc. Philadelphia, New York, and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1903.

THE object of the author of this work is to offer to the student and surgeon a reliable guide for the various operations of general surgery, and especially to call attention to the surgical anatomy and technic. The subject is presented in a clear and most systematic manner, and but few criticisms can be made of the work.

Parts of the book, such as the chapters dealing with the surgery of the heart and bloodvessels, deserve particular commendation. A careful consideration has been given to the latest operations, and the book may be considered up-to-date.

The illustrations are largely new and thoroughly serve their purpose.

The author has seen fit to exclude from consideration the operations of plastic surgery, which we think is a mistake, since one would naturally turn to such a work to find a description of the more common of these operations, such as harelip and cleft palate. We think this criticism is just, in view of the fact that the author includes the operations upon the female generative organs, which are to be found in every work on gynecology, whereas separate

volumes dealing with plastic surgery are not very numerous and are not possessed by a large proportion of the profession.

For operations upon the extremities we have seen few books which present a more reliable guide.

We are surprised to find that the pyloroplasty of Finney is not described among the operations upon the stomach. Another omission which we consider regrettable is that of Doyen's operation for the radical cure of hydrocele. The operation described for the cure of varicocele is the low operation, and not the high one which is so generally employed at the present time. In comparison with the space devoted to ligations and amputations we feel that the subject of the radical cure of hernia has been given too brief a consideration. A criticism which might be made of the author's style is that a systematic method of considering each operation necessitates considerable repetition, but the justness of this criticism might be questioned.

Looking upon the work as a whole, it can be said that it is one of the best and most reliable books of its kind. J. H. G.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN: AN OUTLINE OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF DERMATOLOGY. By MALCOLM MORRIS, Consulting Surgeon to the Skin Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London; Corresponding Member of the K. K. Gesellschaft der Aerzte in Wien, etc. With two colored plates and fifty plain figures. New edition. Chicago: W. T. Keener & Co., 1903.

THIS new edition of Mr. Morris' manual of *Diseases of the Skin*, which is apparently the third, contains a considerable amount of new material and a number of new illustrations. Sections descriptive of *blastomycetic dermatitis*, *porokeratosis*, *parakeratosis variegata*, and of the so-called *tuberculides* of the French authors are the most important of the new additions to the text.

We note that the author is ultraconservative, perhaps, concerning the use of the Finsen light, and more especially the x-ray, in the treatment of lupus vulgaris, the latter agent being dismissed in less than two lines. Tuberculin is still believed to be a useful remedy in this disease, an opinion which probably finds but few supporters at the present time.

The nature of Darier's "corps ronds" in keratosis follicularis (*psorosperma folliculaire végétante*) is regarded as still an open question; but if we are not mistaken, Darier himself sometime ago gave up the idea that these bodies are parasitic.

Except in a few minor matters the present edition is well up to date, and the practitioner will find it, like previous ones, a clear and faithful presentation of dermatology as it is taught to-day.

M. B. H.