is accepted in no uncertain terms. After a very just and full statement of the very general axillary gland infection that attends carcinoma of the breast, it is said that "excision of a cancerous breast should always include excision of the axillary lymphatic glands." No slighting allusions now to "heroic" evacuations of the axilla, but an added statement that "if the supraclavicular glands are suspected they also should be removed."

It is not necessary to multiply further examples of the admirable manner in which this revised edition has been made to reflect the most approved work of to-day. The work is more than a hand-book; it is in two sizable volumes; there is much of history and criticism in it, and it will be sure to command the interest and confidence of surgeons for a long time.

LEWIS S. PILCHER.

A MANUAL OF SURGICAL DIAGNOSIS. By JAMES BERRY, B.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Surgery at The Royal Free Hospital; formerly Surgical Registrar and Demonstrator of Anatomy, of Operative Surgery and of Practical Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1904.

This compendious book offers its readers eminently practical information of the whys and wherefores essential to making a surgical diagnosis.

The subject-matter is treated of in three parts. The first part is devoted to a consideration of the general principles underlying surgical diagnosis. It opens up with remarks bearing on the taking of a history, and the various modes of physical examination accessory towards establishing the diagnosis.

In the third part attention is directed to the diagnosis of the diseases of the various organs. A few chapters are devoted to the differential diagnosis of a particular symptom-complex, as, "Inability to Open the Mouth, Dysphagia, Abdominal Swelling, Intestinal Obstruction, Pyuria and Hæmaturia, and Aneurism."

The third part is descriptive of the diagnoses of injuries of the body regionally considered.

The commonplace affections, and not the exceptional, are admirably narrated; and, though no concrete examples are presented to further the understanding of making a surgical diagnosis, yet the story is in each instance so tersely and clearly told that the reading of this book at no time becomes a drudgery.

The salient factors in the development of the diagnosis are printed heavily, and this feature, together with the extensive index alphabetically arranged, facilitates reference. Furthermore, the small size of the volume makes it convenient to have about.

This book fills a gap in the literature of surgical text-books. It is not placing our estimate of this valuable book too high to urge its perusal upon every student of medicine who would qualify himself in the art of surgical diagnosis.

MARTIN W. WARE.

CHIRURGIE ORTHOPÉDIQUE. Par Le Professeur PAUL BERGER et Le Docteur S. BANZET, Chef du laboratoire de Médecine opératoire à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Avec 489 figures dans le texte. Paris: G. Steinheil, Editeur, 2, Rue Casimir-Delavigne, 1904.

The joint authorship has resulted in giving us a very voluminous book replete in all that appertains to orthopædic surgery.

The authors take a conservative stand in the advantages accruing from the application of the knife in orthopædics, and they warmly indorse mechanical therapy.

The subject is considered in three parts,—that of the trunk and the extremities,—and each part is divided into articles, these in turn being treated of in various chapters.

The type is of very large size and printed on heavy paper, widely marginated. The text covers 593 pages, and there are 483 illustrations.