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 orthopædies, and they warmly indorse mechanotherapy.

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 margined. The text covers 593 pages, and there are 483 illustrations.

The teachings represent the best accepted methods the world over; but the reader, however, will search in vain for anything novel.

The most recent conquests in the branch of orthopædics—tendoplasty for paralytic affections and coxa vara—are thoroughly handled. The latter is very well elucidated by numerous splendidly executed half-page drawings. The same comment holds good for the chapters on cicatricial contractures.

In connection with the operative procedures for the cure of congenital dislocation of the hip, we have encountered in the perusal of these pages the little recognized method of Broca, who, through an oblique incision traversing the thigh, performs a resection of the great trochanter, thereby widely exposing the head in its misplaced position.

A carefully arranged index and a list of illustrations complete this work.

MARTIN W. WARE.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF GYNÆCOLOGY. By E. C. DUDLEY, A.M., M.D. Fourth Edition, Revised. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1904.

During the twenty years which have elapsed since the establishment of the *ANNALS OF SURGERY*, the progress of our art in all its branches has been greater than that of centuries previous. Bacteriology was then in its infancy, and the technique, for which we are indebted to Lord Lister, was in process of evolution and struggling for recognition. In gynæcology, the history of the cycle has been the history of modern abdominal surgery. This has been made a possibility, however, by the discoveries of the bacteriologist and their application to the practical problems of the surgeon's art. Thus the birth and growth of a new science opened up new fields of achievement to the surgeon. The literature of a science may fairly be said to mark its progress. So, if we glance over the pages of the standard works on Diseases of Women