News, December 9, 1893). The mechanical execution of the work is good; the proof-reading, as a rule, excellent. We have noticed Baccelli spelled twice on page 962 with one c, although correctly printed on an earlier page. Cremona, page 972, for Carmona has come down from a former edition. The terminology of drugs illustrates the devious ways of our Pharmacopœia.

On the whole, the new edition can be warmly recommended to students and practitioners. G. D.

A MANUAL OF ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS.

By JAMES K. YOUNG, M.D., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, University of Pennsylvania. Octavo, 436 pages, with 285 illustrations. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1894.

It is a pleasure to review a new work on this subject, published in such a careful way, with good letterpress and excellent illustrations.

The writer has presented to the profession a compact and serviceable book not too large for the convenience of students, nor so small as to expose itself to the charge of superficiality. He has treated the subject broadly, including under the subject the topics of curies of the spine and diseases of the joints, most fruitful causes of deformities. Unlike, however, some of the foreign orthopedic works, there is no chapter devoted especially to apparatus. In this, perhaps, the Continental writers are wiser than the Americans; for although it would appear that in the American mind the ready application of the needed apparatus would come without much instruction, yet practical experience with teaching would be sufficient to convince the doubt that to both the practitioner and the student some attention to detail would be advisable. The writer adds greatly to the value of the work by his excellent chapters on paralytic diseases to be met in orthopedic surgery. These have been chiefly treated extensively by the neurological writers, who have paid attention to the scientific side of the subject but have neglected the practical question of providing means of locomotion when the restoration of power or of strength to an enfeebled muscle is no longer possible. This is of course a matter of much importance to the patient, and also in the development of muscle, for protected exercise is an excellent muscular stimulant.

Dr. Young has combined in his articles on Paralytic Deformities the evidence of the study of a trained observer of neurological facts and also experience in the mechanical application of apparatus advisable in such deformities. The writer has also taken a broad view of his subject, believing that orthopedic surgery should consist not only in the application of apparatus, but in such operative measures as are useful, efficient, and to be relied on in curing quickly and thoroughly.

There are but few criticisms to be made of the work.

On page 54 the illustration of the antero-posterior support is credited to Goldthwait, when it is a modification of the apparatus recommended by Blanchard. In the article on hip-joint disease the treatment by fixation is termed the English method, although it is more thoroughly carried out in France, and was first, if we remember, introduced by Bonaet. The Thomas hip-splint can hardly be called "the most per-

fect type of a pure fixation splint," as the author does; it is perhaps the most practical means of furnishing a modified fixation. We object to the term, "the American method," applied to traction, although this is often done. This objection can be made on the fact that geographical distinctions are not useful in therapeutics, as new ideas spread and the American methods may become soon universal.

The writer says that it is highly probable that separation of joint surfaces in hip disease is seldom or never attained, and again that a distracting force sufficient to separate the head of the bone from the acetabulum is neither necessary nor desirable. We are inclined to think that these statements are hardly in accord with later investigations. In hip disease it certainly would be advisable (if it be feasible) to separate the head of the bone from the acetabulum; that it can be done with proper attention we think is also proved; that it is rarely done is perhaps due to the fact that the matter is not so thoroughly looked after by the surgeon as is desirable. The illustration of a case of ankylosis of both hips with subcutaneous osteotomy below the trochanters before and after treatment hardly shows so good a result as can be obtained, and would not encourage the beginning surgeon in his first attempt. We are glad to see that the writer recommends tenotomy in cerebral paralysis; he is thoroughly justified in so doing by the clinical facts, although the method has been opposed by many neurological writers.

In the article on Club-foot sufficient value is not, it seems to us, placed upon the apparatus used by Taylor; the modification presented by Judson is of value, but is not so efficient as that used by Taylor. The latter, however, requires much attention to detail, and it is for that reason that it is not given. The illustration on page 398 of Judson's walking brace is erroneously called an apparatus for equino-varus; the apparatus depicted is for calcaneus.

In Flat-foot sufficient attention has not been paid to plates recommended by Dr. Whitman, of New York.

The article on Congenital Dislocation of the Hip is of value. The author, however, mentions a "cure" by the treatment by traction, reported by Bradford; instead of the word cure, "improvement" would perhaps be better, as the case as reported was under observation at the time of the report; ultimate results were not mentioned.

In conclusion it may be said that this last work on orthopedic surgery is not only a credit to the writer but of great practical value, and in many respects the best work within the reach of the student and practitioner in this growing branch of surgery.

E. H. B.

THE PRINCIPLES OF BACTERIOLOGY. A Practical Manual for Students and Physicians. By A. C. ANSOTT, M.D., First Assistant, Laboratory of Hygiene, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Second edition, enlarged and thoroughly revised. With 94 illustrations, of which 17 are colored. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1894.

In the past few years many books have been written in the comparatively new field of bacteriology. Some are exhaustive but not practical, others practical but not sufficiently exhaustive. In this book the author