factor. Early in the course of the infection, if the process is suspected to be virulent, hyperæmia by the rubber bandage may be employed. Suction cups in localized infections are highly recommended.

Hot moist dressings are advocated most strongly. A saturated solution of boric acid, sterilized by boiling, is used. Gauze soaked with this solution is applied to the hand and forearm and covered with some impervious protective and cotton. This should be continued only until the disease is under control.

The author advises against incisions which do not drain anything. In general, the rule is laid down that incisions in lymphatic infections should be made as a last resort or because of secondary complications; tenosynovitis should be treated by drainage as soon as the diagnosis is made; and abscesses of the fascial spaces are never so urgent as to demand operation before a positive diagnosis is made. An Esmarch bandage should be used to prevent bleeding and absorption. It should be removed gradually through the course of twenty-four hours. Nitrous oxide anæsthesia is recommended for all cases.

The material used for drainage is not important, the essential thing being that an incision is made at the right place and of adequate size. Bacterial vaccines and sera are regarded as being of no great value in these cases, but abundance of water and the use of peptonized foods to take up the toxins is advocated.

Admirable drawings show the communications of the bursæ and tendon sheaths. Sappey's beautiful illustrations of the lymphatics are reproduced. Case reports illustrate the various infections. Some of these show the inefficacy of vaccine treatment. General hygiene is shown to be of much importance. Out-door air is demonstrated to be of great value. The treatment of atrophy and contractures resulting from infections is not overlooked.

This is a valuable book. It deals with a subject which has lagged behind in the progress that has characterized other branches of surgery.

J. P. WARBASSE.

A TREATISE ON TUMORS. By ARTHUR E. HERTZLER, M.D., PH.D. Lea and Febiger, 1912.

This is a book of 725 pages with 546 illustrations. The author has been successively a teacher of histology, pathology, experimental surgery, and practical surgery. This book is

written from the clinical rather than from the laboratory standpoint, with the object of giving the practitioner aid in identification and treatment of tumors. It does not touch the field of experimental research, but keeps closely to its aim.

Our English surgical literature has long been in need of such a work, in view of the increasing importance of this subject. It has been stated that nearly one-fourth of all surgical literature deals with tumors.

The book is divided in three parts. The first deals with the general biology of tumors, the second with the special pathology of tumors, and the third with the regional consideration of tumors.

The first part is brief. The second part takes up each variety of tumor, and deals with it separately. A general conception of the tumor is first given. This is followed by a description of its physical characters, microscopic appearance, the relation of the cells and stroma, secondary changes, the constitutional effects of the tumor, the causes of death, its method of growth and dissemination, types of the disease, diagnosis (clinical, microscopic), and treatment.

The regional consideration of tumors constitutes the largest part of the book. In the treatment of carcinoma of the breast, the author conforms to the accepted methods except that he does not regard removal of the pectoralis muscle as a necessary routine step. The method advised by him is essentially the operation first described by Willy Meyer. Twenty-five per cent. of cures, he calculates, follow operation.

The radical measures necessary for the cure of tumors are advised. The early diagnosis of carcinoma of the lip, which is so loudly demanded, the author says often comes to nothing, because it is not followed by an operation that is sufficiently radical. It does not suffice to make simply an early diagnosis; thorough dissection of the lymphatics of the neck should follow.

Attention is called to the fact that carcinomas of vastly different clinical characters occur on the face closely together. The fact that the superficial epithelioma of the skin of the face is so slow growing, and so slowly inclined to lymphatic involvement, is responsible for deceiving the surgeon with the idea that epithelioma of the lip may be temporized with in the same way. This delusion is often strengthened, the author shows, by an apparent cure of the primary disease of the lip, only to be followed by glandular metastases in the neck.

The favorable statistics in operations for carcinoma of the uterus, the author believes, are partly due to the inclusion of conditions which are not malignant. The author does not agree with Young that 10 per cent. of all enlarged prostates are carcinomatous, and suggests as the explanation for Young's figures the fact that the severer types of all diseases tend to gravitate to specialists of distinction.

This is a well-gotten-up book. The author's style is scientific, but enlivened with variations from conventional expressions common to most writers. The author's English may be described as elegant.

There is something personal about this book that touches the sentiment of the discerning reader. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to those who helped him. Among them are his wife, "who through many years kept together the data that have gone to make up the book." He mentions his friends who placed at his disposal their collections of material, photographs, and their laboratories. Of one he says, "So unstinted was his generosity that his material has become inseparably a part of my own." Of another he says, that "he, likewise, made me a welcome visitor in his laboratory, where I secured much information and many specimens." "Many others, the mere mention of whose names would be equivalent to presenting a roster of my professional friends, were equally kind." Of the two men who made the drawings for illustrations, he says, "The reader himself will be able to estimate my great obligation to them." This is no empty compliment, because the reader does find a book full of superb illustrations,—made from good, honest drawings,—some by John Bigger and some signed by Tom Jones—artists both, without frills or flourishes.

Perhaps it is not pertinent to the review of a book to get at the personal equation of the author, but when the delicate touch of sentiment reveals itself wisdom prompts its recognition.

J. P. WARBASE.

LATERAL CURVATURE OF THE SPINE AND ROUND SHOULDERS.

By RICHARD W. LOVETT, M.D., Assistant Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School. Second Edition, 192 pages, 184 illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1912.

This second edition follows the same plan as the first—