

REVIEWS.

A TREATISE ON SURGERY BY AMERICAN AUTHORS, FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS OF SURGERY AND MEDICINE. Edited by ROSWELL PARK, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of Buffalo, N. Y., etc. Third edition, in one royal octavo volume of 1350 pages, with 692 engravings and 64 full-page plates in colors and monochrome. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

This present edition, the third within five years, is much altered in appearance and also in the matter it contains. The form has been changed to one volume instead of two, and so much new material has been added that it appears more in the garb of a new work than as a new edition of an old and well-liked friend; and yet it has all the charm of clearness and the sequence in which the subjects are presented of the older volumes.

The publishers are to be congratulated upon the excellence of the paper, the clearness of the type, and the fineness of the illustrations, particularly the reproductions of the photomicrographs, which are exceptionally good.

The book is divided into six parts, with fifty-six chapters. Part I. deals with surgical pathology, and five of its six chapters have been written by the editor, who is peculiarly well fitted to present the latest and best theories on the subject. The pathology and examination of the blood as applied to surgery could scarcely be improved upon. Again, in Part II., which treats of surgical diseases, Park has written all the chapters but two, a guarantee of their clinical excellence and practical value. Part III. takes up the consideration of surgical principles and methods and minor procedures, including local and general anæsthesia. All of Part IV. is written by Nauncrede, and treats of injury and repair. The chapter on gunshot wounds is particularly pleasing. In Part V. surgical affections of the tissues and tissue systems are considered. Perhaps the most interesting chapter here is on tumors, for Park presents the parasitic origin of malignant growths in a scientific and yet cautious manner, not forgetting to give the theories of Cohnheim their proper place and consideration. Knowing his decided views on this matter, we cannot but commend the modest way in which they are expressed, and the manner in which they are advanced. The chapter on the lymphatic system contains many new and excellent diagrams. The last part, on special and regional surgery, consists of more than half the pages of the book, and each article is written by a master of the subject. To pick out one chapter as more worthy of praise than another would simply mean that the subject chosen was more interesting to the reviewer than some other branches of surgery. For the same reason a just criticism could only be made in very minor

details, and this would scarcely be profitable when we consider how few surgeons are of one mind in minor details.

The book has been written for students, practitioners of medicine, and surgeons, and it accomplishes its purposes in a very commendable manner, for it is surely the most notable of all the single-volume surgeries. To the student it will prove of inestimable value on account of its clearness, conciseness, and logical sequence; to the practitioner of medicine it will be of great service, and for the accomplished surgeon it will have great interest and pleasure, for it will give him much food for careful thought.

R. G. LE C.

THE ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF INFANTS. Including a Critical Review of the Recent Literature of the Subject. By CHARLES F. JUDSON, M.D., Physician to the Medical Dispensary of the Children's Hospital; and J. CLAXTON GITTINGS, M.D., Assistant Physician to the Medical Dispensary of the Children's Hospital. Pp. 343. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1902.

THERE is probably no department of medical knowledge in which doctors disagree so widely as in the science and art of infant feeding, and thus it is no cause for wonder that the student finds it a difficult subject to understand when every authoritative text-book presents more or less exclusively the personal views and favorite methods of its author rather than a broad, impartial discussion of the underlying principles. We know of no one book hitherto published that can be said to present the subject completely, if perhaps we except Marfan's voluminous *Traité de l'Allaitement*, which, however, barely outlines the principles of percentage feeding, but contains none of the later very important contributions of Rotch and his followers of the American school.

For these reasons the book before us is a most welcome résumé of the work of all those who have contributed in greater or less degree to the development of our present knowledge of the subject. The substance of the work, as stated in the preface, "has been gleaned from the periodical literature, monographs, and text-books of the past eight years (1894-1901), so that this treatise may justly claim to be an authoritative statement of the views of the leading pediatricians and scientists of Europe and America on the subject of artificial feeding at the present day," being presented largely as classified extracts of their writings. As might be expected in a work of this character, conflicting statements occur, but in each case these are given under the name and usually in the words of the authorities responsible for them, so that no confusion is likely to arise.

An epitome of the subjects previously discussed in abstract is given by the authors in Chapter XII.—"The Principles of Infant Feeding"—in which the methods advocated by various authorities are classified under the headings of (1) Whole Milk; (2) Moderate Dilutions (i.e., High Proteids); (3) High Dilutions (i.e., Low Proteids); (4) Top Milk Mixtures; (5) Whey Mixtures; and (6) Laboratory Milk. In Chapter XIII. the various methods of scientific home modification are reviewed at length, and all of the commonly employed formulae are