

of fluid by means of massage. This evidence the author believes to be highly confirmatory that the synovial membrane, in its structure and functions, resembles the pleura and peritoneum, in which the respiratory movements, by their pump-like action, cause exuded fluids to be taken up and propelled onward in the lymphatic channels. So with the sheaths of tendons and joint membranes, by massage the lymphatic currents are excited to greater activity.

Some attention is given to the treatment of recent fractures of the patella by means of passive motion and massage. Such proceeding is not in harmony with modern surgical tendencies.

No physician will read this work without feeling an impulse to try his hand at massage. He will find that some tedious case in his practice is just the one for such treatment; a treatment that is destined to occupy a more prominent place in the curative art, and which is to be elevated to that position by such works as has just been our pleasure to review.

JAMES P. WARBASSE.

LEHRBUCH DER SPECIELLEN CHIRURGIE. VON PROF. DR. HERMANN
TILLMANN. Leipzig, Veit & Co., 1891; New York, G. E. Stechert;
St. Louis, J. H. Chambers & Co.

TEXT-BOOK ON REGIONAL SURGERY.

This large volume of 1300 pages is the second part of the author's text book on general and regional surgery, the first part of which was noticed in this journal some time ago. The injuries and diseases of every anatomical region, of the various organs, and those of the extremities are here separately considered; and a complete operative manual as well as anatomical and pathological introductory remarks to each subject are included in the programme.

The book is very complete considering the fact that the whole of so-called special surgery has been treated in one volume. The methods given are generally the ones most accepted in Germany, but occasionally the author's individuality asserts itself more strongly, as is apt to be the case in a work of this character. As instances we may

mention that in the treatment of aneurism of the thoracic aorta the author favors electro-puncture; and in the treatment of fractures of the carpal epiphysis of the radius he advises the use of the curved volar splint, and Carr's splint. To most cases, where the author first gives his own method of treatment, other methods are briefly mentioned.

Altogether this volume impresses the reader much more favorably than the first one, although both bear evidence of being compiled with the same diligence.

W. W. VAN ARSDALE

LEITFADEN DER BEHANDLUNG VON FRACTUREN UND LUXATIONEN DER
EXTREMITÄTEN MITTELST FEDER-RESP. GEWICHTS EXTENSIONEN.
VON PROF. DR. BARDENHEUER. Stuttgart, F. Enke, 1890; New
York, G. E. Stechert; St. Louis, J. H. Chambers & Co.

GUIDE TO THE TREATMENT OF FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS OF THE
EXTREMITIES BY MEANS OF EXTENSION WITH THE HELP OF SPRINGS
AND WEIGHTS.

But a short time ago we had occasion to review the large work by the same author on a similar subject; the treatment of fractures of every description by extension with weights, being one of the volumes of the "Deutsche Chirurgie." The volume now before us is in great measure condensed from the larger work, and is intended to be a more convenient hand-book for the practitioner. It contains over 200 pages large octavo, and is profusely illustrated. Each fracture and dislocation is separately discussed, as concisely as possible, and the most necessary information is given in regard to it. In the treatment, however, the special feature of the book is boldly brought forward, consisting in the author's method of treating every case of fracture by extension. As in the larger work all simple injuries to the lower extremities are treated by extension, the patient being placed in bed and traction made by pulleys and weights, (in as many as six different directions at one time in some cases,) in order to meet the various tendencies to displacement of the fragments.