

The results obtained and the methods used in the treatment of various diseases, both by the author and by others, are fully but concisely stated, being briefly illustrated with reports of cases. The surgical uses of the X-ray in the diagnosis of fractures, dislocations, and the detection of foreign bodies are well demonstrated.

Too little attention has been given to the subject of X-ray photography, since we must depend in great part upon photography for records and for accurate diagnosis. The author seems to be impressed with the idea that this information can be got best by experience. Experience would also give the other information needed, but would be slow and expensive.

The diagnosis of thoracic lesions is most ably described and illustrated. The author points out the importance of the use of the X-ray in diagnosing affections of the chest, and calls attention to the most common mistakes that may be made in the interpretation of the shadows. The author has not yet recognized the value of the X-ray in the diagnosis of brain lesions, and dismisses the subject with a short paragraph. Abdominal lesions have, however, been given their due share of attention.

The author's general experience and his recognition of the needs of the clinician are shown throughout the work. As a whole, it is a valuable addition to the literature upon the subject, and can be recommended both to the practitioner and to the student. The fact that the first edition was exhausted in three months' time is evidence that the book meets a popular demand.

G. E. P.

ÉTUDES SUR LA TUBERCULOSE ET SON TRAITEMENT. Par LE DOCTEUR  
G. P. COROMILAS. Paris: A. Maloine, éditeur, 1902.

FOR upward of fourteen years Coromilas has been treating tuberculosis in its various forms with sulphite of carbon (sulfure de carbone.) This compilation of several memoirs deals in turn with the various forms of tuberculosis, and is divided into five general parts, dealing successively with tuberculous coxalgia (osteo-arthritis), tuberculous arthritis, complicated and doubtful cases of tuberculosis, pulmonary tuberculosis, and finally intestinal tuberculosis.

In cases of coxalgia the general tuberculous diathesis should be treated with syrup of sulphite of carbon, and the local lesions by immobilization and injections of carbon sulphite into the focus of disease.

Cases of tuberculous arthritis are treated in the same way by local injections, and the sulphite of carbon is found to be strongly bactericidal, to facilitate the breaking down of tuberculous areas, and finally to aid in the restoration of the part to a healthy condition.

The results claimed for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis are even more remarkable. The sulphite of carbon mixed with olive oil or turpentine is used for inhalation or direct injection into tuberculous cavities, and it is found to be non-toxic, to neutralize the virulence of the tubercle bacillus, to dissolve and cicatrize small tubercles, and to contract large ones. Intestinal tuberculosis and tuberculous peritonitis are treated by small doses per os and lavage.

In spite of the astounding efficacy of his panacea, the author does not fail to mention the value of feeding, fresh air, and rest as additional factors in the cure.

F. P. G.