

In accordance with the prefatory request, we take the liberty of calling attention to a few errors of omission and commission. A curious typographical mistake which has gone through all three editions ascribes the investigation of hypertrophic cirrhosis to "the French clinicians, headed by Charcot and Henoch!" (page 460). Angina Ludovici is classed under Diseases of the Salivary Glands, and the statement is made that it is "an inflammation of the floor of the mouth, beginning in the submaxillary gland" (page 314).

It is somewhat surprising to find no mention either of multiple serositis or of adiposis dolorosa, in view of the considerable attention those affections have recently received.

The value of the book to physicians is much increased by the many references to the literature, while the clear descriptions and systematic arrangement make it admirably fitted for the use of advanced students.

L. A. C.

MODERN METHODS IN THE SURGERY OF PARALYSES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MUSCLE-GRAFTING, TENDON-TRANSPLANTATION, AND ARTHRODESIS. By A. H. TUBBY, M.S. LOND., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon to and Lecturer on Clinical and Orthopedic Surgery, and in Charge of the Orthopedic Department at Westminster Hospital; Senior Surgeon to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children; Surgeon to the National Orthopedic Hospital, etc.; and ROBERT JONES, F.R.C.S.E., Honorary Surgeon to the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool; Honorary Surgeon, Liverpool Country Hospital for the Chronic Diseases of Children, etc. London: MacMillan & Co., Limited. New York: The MacMillan Company, 1903.

PROBABLY in no department of orthopedic surgery has more progress been made than in the prevention and treatment of deformities resulting from paralysis, and a convenient, readable monograph setting forth this advance will be certainly very acceptable to the profession. The authors of the book are familiar to the American profession through their numerous contributions to surgical literature. They have not deemed it necessary to do more than mention the older and simpler methods of treating deformities resulting from paralysis, such as tenotomy and mechanical devices, as these are to be found in all standard works on orthopedic surgery. Attention is principally given to the methods of muscle-grafting, tendon-transplantation, and arthrodesis. The book is divided into three sections, the first dealing with Infantile Paralysis or Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, the second with Infantile Spastic Paralysis, or Cerebral Palsy of Children, and the third with Paralysis and Deformities Arising from Injuries and Diseases of Nerves and Some Degenerations of the Spinal Cord.

Anyone reading this small volume and who has not followed the recent advances made in the treatment of these conditions will be surprised at what present-day surgery is able to accomplish.

The illustrations are not numerous and are usually diagrammatic, but are sufficient to thoroughly elucidate the text.

No physician, and especially those treating children, should fail to acquaint himself with the recent devices for preventing deformity after palsy, and no surgeon should undertake to treat these resulting deformities without a careful consideration of the newer methods described in this monograph.

J. H. G.

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A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR STUDENTS. By A. A. STEVENS, M.D. Philadelphia, New York and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1903.

THIS excellent manual is well known to several generations of students within and without the college walls. The many additions and alterations in the text of this (the sixth) edition, rendered necessary by the rapid progress of medicine in these days, are presented with all the author's usual clearness and conciseness of style, which he has acquired by years of practice in guiding the learner's footsteps along the difficult and crowded paths of medicine. Much of the text has been practically rewritten for the present edition, especially the section on diseases of the digestive system. Here the classification has been simplified and such special divisions as "dyspepsia," "peritonitis," and "ascites," very properly suppressed altogether. A little more attention might perhaps have been devoted in this portion to the physical examination of the abdominal organs, especially the stomach and colon. This subject is not formally treated, and we note with some regret that the methods of determining the size of the stomach by inflation have not been considered worthy of mention; the practice of distending the organ with carbon dioxide by administering the two parts of a Seidlitz powder separately is referred to as a routine procedure, it is true; but, as recent developments have shown that it is not always free from danger, some fatalities having been reported after its use, the subject is deserving of some comment. The article on malaria, as was to be expected, appears in a new garb, in keeping with the most recent fashion in etiology and pathology, although the failure to mention microscopic examination of the blood for diagnostic purposes must be characterized as an omission, even in the most compact manual on the practice of medicine. However, the imperious necessity of keeping the volume within certain limits, like charity, would cover many more sins of omission than could be found even by the most carping critic.

R. M. G.