REVIEWS.

NEW BOOKS.

Recent Advances in Diseases of Children. By Wilfred J. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C., D.M., F.R.C.P., and W. G. Wyllie, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1928. (15s. net.)

The subject of pediatrics has up till comparatively recently provoked but little general interest in this country, although much of the pioneer work in this branch of medicine came from British medical schools. The publication of this volume in the Recent Advances Series ought to stimulate an interest which already shows signs of growing. Undoubtedly the child forms a field of study in medicine which has the great advantage that we generally find diseased conditions much less complicated than in the adult. The authors of this volume appreciate this important point, and, in fact, set out with this idea predominating. They have succeeded in writing a book which should stimulate thought, and although we do not agree with some of their views we would recommend this work to all who desire a readable and interesting work on pediatrics. The differentiation of children into lymphatic and acidotic types, although fascinating on paper, breaks down in actual practice. Many of the statements made have not been confirmed: thus we are told that the acid hypercalcic child reacts quickly to insolation, the lymphatic child more slowly. What evidence is given of hypercalcism and what of the acidotic diathesis? On the other hand, many of the views put forward although not orthodox are very helpful in appreciating and understanding the nature and manifestations of disease. A word of praise must be given to the illustrations, especially the radiograms. In short, this is a book for all who are interested in the diseases of children.

A Handbook of Clinical Chemical Pathology. By Frank Scott Fowweather, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H., F.I.C. With Foreword by Sir Berkeley Moynihan. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1929. (8s. 6d. net.)

The application of chemical methods to the daily practice of medicine has recently increased to such an extent that it is of the utmost importance that every practitioner of medicine should appreciate the help that may be afforded him by the laboratory.
It is essential that he should realise that a laboratory analysis does not relieve him of the mental effort of a diagnosis: it is merely a clue which will help his elucidation of a problem. The laboratory can only answer questions that are intelligently put to it and that are within its province. In this book, which is clearly and simply written, will be found a description of most of the problems in medicine and surgery on which chemical methods have thrown light. Short descriptions are given of the nature of various clinical conditions from the biochemical standpoint. Following such descriptions are accounts of the various tests that are of value in diagnosis and treatment. Naturally, all these tests are not of equal value, and we feel that perhaps the tests of proven worth could have been stressed rather more. This, however, is but a minor criticism. The book, which is easy to read and understand, should prove very useful to all who wish to make use of laboratory methods in their daily work, the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of diseased conditions, whether surgical or medical.

The Protamines and Histones. By the late Albrecht Kossel. Translated from the original German manuscript by William Veale Thorpe, M.A., Ph.D. (Monographs on Biochemistry.) London: Longmans, Green & Co., Limited. 1928. (9s. net.)

This volume is chiefly concerned with the chemical methods employed in the separation and estimation of protamines and histones together with a detailed account of their physical and chemical characteristics. The decomposition products of the various members of these groups under different conditions are described, and the facts so obtained are used in the criticism and formulation of views on their chemical constitution and relationship to other proteins. As is to be expected from the relatively meagre amount of work done, not much could be said on their biological significance. Nevertheless, sufficient has been written to stimulate interest in a branch of biochemistry which should have a wider appeal. The bibliography is complete and up-to-date.

Recent Advances in Surgery. By W. Heneage Ogilvie, M.A., M.D., M.Ch.Oxon., F.R.C.S.Eng. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1928. (15s. net.)

This book is a suitable companion to others of the Recent Advances series. Mr. Ogilvie, in collaboration with Mr. Carter Braine, Mr. Kilner, Mr. Massie, and Mr. Lloyd, has given us an excellent presentation of the subject, and has produced a book which collects much recent work into small bulk, and therefore
a book of handy reference. Most subjects in which a recent advance of any worth has been made have been dealt with, but one regrets the omission of the tannic acid treatment of burns, which has proved such a boon to surgeons and patients alike. Novelty is by no means synonymous with efficiency; indeed, many new procedures encountered in the literature border on the ridiculous; but Mr. Ogilvie has shown excellent judgment in his choice of advances and expresses himself in an interesting and readable manner. The illustrations are ample and good, and the references at the end of each chapter are full. The book should make a wide appeal to surgeons in general, and should be a particular help to those reading for a higher examination.

The Treatment of Varicose Veins by Intravenous Injections. By J. D. P. McLatchie, M.D., C.M. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Limited. 1928. (3s. 6d. net.)

Varicose Veins and their Treatment by "Empty Vein" Injection. By Ronald Thornhill, M.B., Ch.B. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1929. (5s. net.)

The treatment of varicose veins by injection has, in recent days, become of immediate importance to general practitioners as well as to surgeons, and books on the subject by those who have unquestionable experience are welcome. We have just had the privilege of reading two excellent works by men whose experience of the treatment of varicose veins decidedly cannot be called in question. Both Dr. McLatchie and Dr. Thornhill discuss the changes which take place in the veins as the result of the injections, and these changes are not always what theorists have hitherto believed. It will be found in the case of each book that the author has applied observation and close reasoning to discover the errors of technique which make for bad results, and has profited accordingly when constructing his own methods. As is evident from the clear accounts, the respective methods followed by these authors differ somewhat in detail, but the results are such that we must leave the choice to the practitioner, without suggestion from us. He may confidently choose either.

A Shorter Anatomy, with Practical Applications. By E. Wolff, M.B., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1928. (18s. net.)

The author states in the preface that this book is intended mainly for those who are revising their anatomical knowledge for their
final examinations, but that it will be found useful also by more junior students. We might add that students of massage who are studying for the examinations of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics will find it suitable as a book of reference. The title is qualified by the phrase "with practical applications," and we have found the book eminently practical. The method of description is partly regional, and the description of each area is preceded by a short chapter on surface anatomy and surgical landmarks, while throughout the text reference is made to points of medical and surgical application. The illustrations are largely based on drawings of a semi-diagrammatic character, and while, as a rule, they illustrate what they are meant to show, the result is not always satisfactory. A most useful chapter is the final one, which deals with ossification and epiphyses, and is illustrated with well-reproduced x-ray photographs.

Three Lectures on Neurobiotaxis. By C. U. A. Kappers, Amsterdam. London: William Heinemann. 1928. (7s. 6d. net.)

In the three lectures which make up this small book, Dr. Kappers, the well-known Amsterdam authority, deals with neurobiotaxis, or the law which governs the development of structure in the central nervous system, the development and function of the corpus striatum, and the development of the cortex and the functions of its several layers. The discussion of these various problems from the standpoint of comparative anatomy is stimulating and valuable. The small book is well illustrated.

Clinical Electrocardiography. By Sir Thomas Lewis, M.D., F.R.S., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., C.B.E. London: Shaw & Sons, Limited. 1928. (8s. 6d. net.)

How admirably this small book, "intended to serve as an introduction to students of electrocardiography and as a guide to practitioners and hospital physicians," has answered its purpose is clear from the fact that a fourth edition is now required. As before, no attempt has been made to discuss the subject in detail. The views expressed—many of them the result of the author's original work—are now generally-accepted teaching. The text, indeed, is practically unchanged, such alterations as have been made being mainly in the nature of more careful wording. Only two of the illustrations are altered, one to show the modern form of string galvanometer, and the other to give a more satisfactory tracing from a case of patent ductus arteriosus. Almost without exception the reproduction of the
tracings has been very greatly improved. The book remains the
most clear and concise introduction to the subject yet published,
and as such is heartily to be recommended to those interested in
electrocardiography.

Nouveau Précis de Bactériologie. Par G. Delater et Ch. Grand-
claude. Paris: Gauthiers-Villars et Cie. 1928. (Boards, 45
fr.; cloth, 50 fr.)

This book has been written primarily for the use of dental
students in the two dental schools of Paris in which the authors
direct the biological laboratories. It is divided into two parts,
of which the first consists of ten lectures and the second consists
of eleven laboratory lessons. The aim has been to present the
student with a brief account of the principles of bacteriology,
and to train him in the commoner methods of bacteriological
and serological technique. The authors have succeeded in pro-
ducing an eminently readable book, and the figures and coloured
plates which illustrate the practical section demonstrate the
possibilities of a method of teaching which might be more widely
applied. These graphic descriptions of the commoner organisms
show the morphological appearances in stained preparations and
the reactions of the organisms on various media. The steps in
a variety of laboratory procedures are pictured in an equally
telling manner. The book does not claim to be a serious treatise
on bacteriology, but is simply a class-book designed to give the
beginner a general idea of the subject. The publishers are to
be congratulated on the production of such a lavishly-illustrated
book at little more than the price of an English novel.

Creatine and Creatinine. By Andrew Hunter, M.A., M.B.,
F.R.S.Can. (Monographs on Biochemistry.) London: Long-
mans, Green & Co., Limited. 1928. (14s. net.)

This volume maintains the high standard set by the preceding
monographs. It is comprehensive, giving an exhaustive and
critical account of everything of importance that has been written
upon creatine and creatinine together with a bibliography un-
obtainable elsewhere. This was no easy task, for, as the author
remarks in his preface, the introduction of Folin’s accurate method
of analysis led to a flood of papers good, bad and indifferent. In
the first portion of the book are recorded all the known facts
dealing with the composition, general chemistry and quantitative
determination of these substances. In the fourth chapter an
account is given of their biological distribution. In the latter part
of the book the theories and hypotheses which have been launched
are critically reviewed in the light of recent work on the subject. There was a time when these substances bulked very largely in biochemical work. Even now, although they are regarded in a better perspective, they must still be considered of great importance to any student of normal or disordered metabolism. Since they form the most important moiety of the products of endogenous protein metabolism, their behaviour under different physiological and pathological conditions must of necessity be understood by anyone trying to obtain a glimpse of the mysterious workings of the living organisms. To all those who are interested in metabolic problems, whether theoretically or practically, this volume may be very highly recommended.

The Chemistry of Crude Drugs. By John E. Driver, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., and George E. Trease, Ph.C. London: Longmans, Green & Co., Limited. 1928. (10s. 6d. net.)

Though this book is not without interest to the members of the medical profession, it should make a special appeal to pharmaceutical students, for whom it is primarily intended. The object of the authors has been to produce a book which, by emphasising the chemical aspect of crude drugs, would be complementary to the ordinary text-books of materia medica, which deal largely with their morphological characters. The subject is naturally one of some difficulty, for even among experts there is considerable divergence of opinion regarding the chemical composition of some of the best-known drugs. But the authors have shown excellent judgment in their consideration of the results of recent research, and have contrived to present the information in a form intelligible to those who have only an elementary knowledge of organic chemistry. A useful part of the work is the detailed description for the performance of a number of practical exercises, which the authors have found to be of value in their experience as teachers of students of pharmacy.

The Principles of Infant Nutrition and their Practical Application. By K. H. Tallerman, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., and C. K. J. Hamilton, M.C., B.M., M.R.C.P. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Limited. 1928. (8s. 6d. net.)

The subject of infant feeding has long been beset with mystery. Of methods there have been no end, each one claiming to be the last word on the subject. The present authors have given us a book which explains simply and clearly the general principles underlying the whole subject of infant nutrition. They rightly stress the necessity for providing an adequate caloric intake.
Indeed, the whole science of infant feeding may be summed up in the phrase, "sufficiency of energy-intake"; all the rest is an art. Information is given on the various methods of artificial feeding, and also on the nutritional disorders of infancy. Some of the information in this latter section tends to be somewhat confusing. Thus, we are told that diarrhoea in a mal-nourished infant calls for an increased quantity of food, and in the next paragraph we are warned not unduly to overtax the intestinal tract of an infant suffering from a general metabolic disorder. On the whole, however, the book should prove useful to all who desire to learn the basic principles of infant feeding and their practical application.

**Pocket Atlas of Anatomy.** By Victor Pauchet and S. Dupret. London: Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press). 1928. (12. 6d. net.)

In the preface, M. Pauchet explains that he used to teach anatomy and operative surgery in Amiens, where his lectures were always given scalpel in hand. His notes would have perished but for M. Dupret, a gifted anatomical draughtsman whose powers made the preparation of this book possible. The book is an Atlas —there is no text. It consists of 297 plates all of a helpful nature and designed to refresh the memory at a glance. It is pocket size, and the authors express the hope that it will be found in the pockets of all those with a use for anatomy. Their hope deserves to become a reality. The Atlas will appeal especially to the student and to the occasional surgeon.

**Diagnosis and Treatment of Deformities in Infancy and Early Childhood.** By M. F. Forrester-Brown, M.S., M.D. London: Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press). 1929. (14s. net.)

Miss Forrester-Brown has added to the ever-growing list of text-books on orthopaedic subjects now being published in this country. The author is to be congratulated on choosing a part of the subject which has long presented very considerable difficulty to the general practitioner, in whose hands rests the diagnosis of deformities before they reach a stage when surgery is useless or merely palliative. One of the most glaring examples of this is to be met with in the case of congenital dislocation of the hip, which is dealt with in a most comprehensive manner in the book under review. All the subject-matter is put forward in an arresting manner, useful graphic terms being freely used, and modern orthopaedic nomenclature is employed for the various
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conditions described. Although quite in agreement with sane and scientific nomenclature, we think that such terms as coxa plana may not be familiar to some of the readers, and we would advise inclusion of the older terms (in brackets or otherwise) in future editions. The illustrations are excellent; if criticism be required we would suggest that in a few instances simple diagrams would prove more helpful to the uninitiated reader than photographs, and Fig. 77a would be better reversed. The book is deserving of a wide circulation, and we commend it heartily to our readers. Although justified, perhaps, by the excellent paper, photographs, &c., it seems a pity that the circulation may be jeopardised by a price which will appear to many to be high for the size of the book.

The Art of Surgery. By H. S. Souttar, D.M., M.Ch.Oxon., F.R.C.S. Eng. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Limited. 1929. (30s. net.)

It may sometimes be appropriate for an apology to accompany the addition of a new book to an already crowded literature, but it is no less than the duty of a successful surgeon and teacher to distribute his teachings, no matter how many publications on the subject may have preceded his. We have, therefore, a right to expect text-books from such men as Mr. H. S. Souttar. In introducing The Art of Surgery the author tells us that the aim has been to lighten the student's burden by omitting what is not essential, and by describing very fully that which is fundamental. In this Mr. Souttar has been generally successful. The conventional scheme, followed by so many authors, is a heavy collection of wearisome detail, much of it valuable perhaps to the occasional enthusiast, but often tending to repel the average undergraduate. Mr. Souttar shows us how much can be jettisoned without lessening the value of his book, and we are sure that his method will be gratefully received. Throughout the book the views expressed are characterised by soundness, and it is everywhere evident that the author has tested for himself all that he recommends. Even among so much that is good certain sections call for special commendation, and among these we may mention those dealing with tumours of the brain, diagnosis of nerve injuries, empyema of the thorax, and hernia. A system of marginal thumb-nail sketches is a new and pleasing feature in such a book, and seems to us to be an improvement on the usual methods of illustration. In these sketches the author causes the essentials to be presented sharply, whereas in photographs and drawings faithful to the model the reader has to search for the points under discussion. The publishers' work has been done well. They have produced a handsome volume, carefully printed.
and illustrated, on paper of excellent quality. We are confident in recommending *The Art of Surgery* to students and practitioners, and we feel certain that it will live through many editions.

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**NEW EDITIONS.**

*An Introduction to Biophysics.* By DAVID BURNS, M.A., D.Sc.

With a Foreword by the late Professor D. NOËL PATON, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. Second Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1929. (25s. net.)

The second edition of this book incorporates some changes in the text to bring the work up to date, including a new chapter on emulsions and soaps which are of importance in the study of protoplasmic processes. The author, as the result of his teaching experience, has altered the arrangement and character of the illustrative experiments in part two. Incidentally we would have suggested the use of the latest form (constant volume) of the Van Slyke apparatus. The book should be of value to students of biophysics.

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*The Extra Pharmacopoeia, Vol. I.* By MARTINDALE and WESTCOTT. Nineteenth Edition. Revised by W. H. MARTINDALE, Ph.D., Ph.C., F.C.S. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1928. (27s. 6d. net.)

It is impossible in a brief review to give the reader any adequate idea of the contents of this volume, or of the enormous labour involved in compiling it. To the few who do not know the *Extra Pharmacopoeia* it will be sufficient to say that it is the most comprehensive work of its kind. It contains a complete list, alphabetically arranged, of the official and non-official drugs, together with a concise summary of the latest information concerning them derived from the ward and the laboratory. It deals also with vaccines and antitoxins, animal organotherapy and blood transfusion, and offers valuable legal information regarding Poisons, the Poisons Schedule, and the Dangerous Drugs Acts. The new edition has been thoroughly revised to bring it into line with the advances in chemistry and therapeutics during the past four years. The articles on the organic arsenicals and bismuth have been added to and improved, while the employment of lead salts in cancer, mercurochrome, hexyl-resorcin, and a host of other new drugs are adequately dealt with. The only defect in a book which contains such a mass of information is that it tends to be uncritical, but chapter and verse are given for most of the statements made, and the reader, if in doubt,
can refer to the original literature. It may confidently be anticipated that a work which has reached its nineteenth edition will obtain a large circulation, and that there will be few medical men who will not find its possession almost a necessity.

**Handbook of Physiology.** By W. D. Halliburton, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., and R. J. S. McDowall, M.B., D.Sc. Eighteenth Edition. London: John Murray. 1928. (18s. net.)

This work, which needs no introduction to students of medicine, has again been revised by Professor Halliburton, with the assistance of his successor, Professor McDowall. The general arrangement of the text-book has been kept. Owing to judicious elimination of subject-matter which is dealt with more fully in text-books of anatomy, the book has been somewhat reduced in size, despite the addition of much on the recent advances in physiology. The book is a pleasure to read, although it is literally crammed with information. The authors have taken the view that the subject of physiology in the medical curriculum is the basis on which a sound knowledge of clinical medicine must be built. Accordingly they have introduced references and illustrations, wherever possible, on the bearing of physiological researches on medical practice. The diagrams are simple and clear. In short, this is a book that can be very highly recommended to all students of medicine before or after qualification.

**Applied Physiology.** By Samuel Wright, M.D., M.R.C.P. With an Introduction by Swale Vincent, M.D., LL.D. Second Edition. London: Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press). 1928. (18s. net.)

The appearance of the second edition of this book in two years is evidence both of the rapid increase in physiological knowledge and the need for such a work as this. As was to be expected a large portion has been rewritten in order to bring the views into line with the most recent researches. If one has any complaint to make it is in regard to the concentration of facts—almost a super-saturated solution. The book should be in the hands of every clinician who has an interest in the scientific practice of medicine. Here he will find all the results of the latest work in physiology and its allied sciences stated concisely, and in a manner which brings out their relationship with clinical medicine. The diagrams are very valuable because of their simplicity and clearness, and the small list of references at the end of each subsection should
prove useful for those who desire fuller knowledge of the original work on which the information given is based.

An Introduction to the Chemistry of Plant Products. Vol. I. Fourth Edition. By Paul Haas, D.Sc., Ph.D., and T. G. Hill, D.Sc., A.R.C.S. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1928. (18s. net.)

The first volume of this work deals with the nature and biological significance of the commoner organic compounds found in plants—the oils, fats and waxes, the carbohydrates, glucosides, tannins, pigments, nitrogen bases and proteins. A systematic and very full account is given of the chemistry of these substances, comprising their classification, occurrence, constitution, and properties, the methods employed in their isolation from plant sources, and the microchemical reactions on which their identification in plant tissues is based. A section is also devoted to the enzymes and to a description of the colloidal state. The task of bringing the work up to date has probably been somewhat exacting, as the literature on plant chemistry has grown extensively within recent years. Moreover, most of the plant products are of complex nature, and the work is primarily intended for students of botany who may possess only an elementary knowledge of biochemistry. The authors have accomplished this task very successfully. The original plan of the work has been preserved, though it has necessarily undergone considerable enlargement in scope. The volume under review is enhanced in value by the inclusion of numerous references to original papers, and it will be found very useful by all workers in plant physiology.

Recent Advances in Physiology. By C. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S. Third Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1928. (12s. 6d. net.)

The appearance within three years of three editions of this book is proof positive of the need for such a work and of the satisfactory way in which this need has been met. In his first edition the author described it as an elementary text-book of advanced physiology. In many ways this is a very apt description, but it is much more than that. Recent work has been so described and arranged that its significance has been made clear to any student of medicine who takes the time to read carefully. The chapters on Blood, now no longer recent advances, have made way for a lucid and comprehensive description of "Excitability and
Chronaxie" and "the Nervous Impulse." In the chapters on muscular fatigue and the hormones, as in the rest of the book, have been incorporated the results of the latest researches in such a way that no patchwork is evident. We sincerely hope and believe that many future editions are in store. Unfortunately, the subject of physiology is so vast that it is only by means of such a carefully and interestingly written book that students of medicine can keep abreast of the latest work. We can highly recommend this third edition to all who desire a readable and trustworthy account of modern physiological work.

The Diabetic Life. By R. D. Lawrence, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond. Fourth Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1928. (8s. 6d. net.)

The most important addition in the fourth edition of this deservedly popular manual is due to the discovery by the authors that many vegetables and fruits contain less carbohydrates than was formerly supposed. Repeated boiling of many of the green vegetables thus becomes unnecessary. The treatment of coma and intercurrent illnesses has been amplified. No better or more practical manual for practitioner and patient exists.

A Pocket Medical Dictionary. By George M. Gould, A.M., M.D. Ninth Edition Revised. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1928. (10s. net.)

This is the ninth edition of a familiar pocket dictionary "giving the pronunciation and definition of the principal words used in medicine and the collateral sciences." The book bears on its title-page the name of a London publisher, but it has been printed in U.S.A. For this reason it cannot be taken as a reliable guide to English usage in either pronunciation or spelling, and even the definition of words does not always agree with our own.

The Sensory and Motor Disorders of the Heart: Their Nature and Treatment. By Alexander Blackhall-Morison, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1928. (18s. net.)

This edition appears after the death of the author, and may be accepted as an epitome of the lifework of one who devoted his energies to the clinical study of disease of the heart. Dr.
Blackhall-Morison differed from his colleagues on many points, but the practical value of his book is not thereby lessened. Perhaps the section on cardiac pain might be specially noted as one in which the fruits of a ripe experience will prove of value to the reader. In the management of heart cases in general and in their medicinal treatment there will also be found displayed the fruits of a ripe experience.

The Early Diagnosis of the Acute Abdomen. By Zachary Cope, B.A., M.D., M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. Fifth Edition. London: Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press). 1928. (10s. 6d. net.)

The success which this little book early achieved has been amply maintained. In this, the fifth edition in seven years, the author gives a fuller account of the symptoms of peritonitis, and adds a small section on retro-peritoneal conditions and a few paragraphs dealing with obstruction of the small intestine. A book such as this is essentially one that is built up as time goes on, and each edition gives ample evidence that Mr. Cope omits nothing new that is of value. There is no treatise on the subject of the same dimensions so suited to the requirements of the house surgeon or of the busy practitioner who takes a pride in sending his patients to hospital with a correct diagnosis and early enough for successful treatment; to all such the book will prove a great boon.

Physiotherapy in General Practice. By E. Bellis Clayton, M.B., Ch.B.Cantab. Second Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1928. (12s. 6d. net.)

The second edition of Dr. E. Bellis Clayton’s book on physiotherapy has been enlarged and improved by the introduction of articles on ultra-violet light and diathermy, both of which subjects are now matters of more than passing interest to the masseuse and the practitioner. The book is one which should commend itself to a large number of masseuses, and particularly to those who have been for some time in private practice and wish a speedy reference to modern technique and treatment. It should also be of great value to the general practitioner requiring assistance in a form of treatment with which he may not be familiar. The directions given are concise and well arranged, and the letter-press and illustrations are excellent. In future editions a short bibliography, or advice as to a choice of larger text-books on the various subjects touched upon, would be a valuable addition.