Although nominally a second edition, this is really a new work, and in its more extended form it embraces the surgery of the entire locomotor apparatus. The author has adopted an arrangement of the subject-matter based on etiology and pathology in preference to a purely regional grouping. Although defensible on grounds of logic, and calculated to facilitate a comprehensive discussion of each variety of deformity, this method has certain disadvantages from the clinical point of view. These, however, are largely discounted by the provision of a full index of subjects.

The first volume includes deformities of congenital origin, congenital dislocation of the hip and the various forms of congenital club-foot being described most fully. A large section is devoted to static deformities, and a shorter one to affections of muscles, tendons, bursæ and fasciæ.

In the second volume, which deals exhaustively with diseases of the bones and joints and paralytic deformities, special attention is paid to the means taken to prevent the occurrence of deformities.

We can cordially recommend this work as a most complete and authoritative exposition of the subjects with which it deals. It is profusely illustrated, the figures, although unequal in artistic merit, being admirably selected to elucidate the text.

Manual of Operative Surgery: By John Fairbairn Binnie, A.M., C.M. (Aberdeen), Kansas City, Mo. Fifth Edition. Roy. 8vo. Pp. 1153. With 1365 Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1912

We expressed a favourable opinion of this work when it first appeared, and each subsequent issue has justified our estimate of the book and our expectations for its future. The fifth edition now before us is published in one volume, and contains a most useful summary of present-day operative surgery. The author describes in detail all the classical operations, and furnishes a concise summary from original sources of all the most recent operative procedures.

The descriptions are so clear, and the essential details are given in such a workman-like manner, that we overlook the abruptness of the writing and the absence of literary style.
The work is admirably adapted to meet the requirements of the young operating surgeon or the student preparing for the higher surgical examinations. Its usefulness for undergraduates is limited to some extent, however, by the numerous methods described to attain a given object and the absence of criticism of the different methods cited.

The illustrations, mostly borrowed, are not up to the standard of modern works on operative surgery, and the absence of legends is inconvenient.

*Common Disorders and Diseases of Childhood.* By **George Frederic Still**, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second Edition. Pp. xiv., 813. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. Price 16s. net.

The appreciation with which Dr. Still's work has been received is shown by the issue of a second edition in little more than two years from the first appearance of his manual. In this edition new chapters have been added on adenoids, asthma, hydrocephalus, and epilepsy, and acute pyelitis, formerly dealt with in the chapter on fever, now stands by itself. There are also a number of minor additions, among them a sceptical note on the value of seawater injections, and a warning against treating syphilitic infants with salvarsan; a paragraph on family jaundice, and a hint on the use of glucose injections in cyclic and other forms of vomiting. The results of recent work on acute poliomyelitis have necessitated considerable alterations in the chapter on that disease. One unaccountable omission still remains: there is no allusion to that form of chronic arthritis with which the author's name is specially identified. The fact that "revision" has implied practically nothing except the incorporation of new matter, and that little or nothing of the old material has required modification or excision, shows how carefully the book was prepared in the first instance. The new edition is very welcome.

*Diseases of the Eye.* By **M. Stephen Mayou**, F.R.C.S. Second Edition. Pp. 296. Oxford Medical Manuals. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1912. Price 5s.

Those who require a short work on diseases of the eye will find themselves well served by the present volume, bearing in mind the author's proviso that it does not profess to deal fully with the theory of refraction. It contains a large amount of information, is well illustrated, and, though necessarily condensed, forms a very readable and practical handbook, while its value is further enhanced by appendices dealing with prescriptions and the standards of vision required in various services. Such points as call for criticism are practically confined to the chapters on methods of examination and on optics and refraction,
which hardly come up to the general standard of the work. In dealing with ophthalmoscopic examination by the indirect method the observer is advised to place himself at the inconvenient distance of a metre from the patient, while the image seen is stated to be virtual instead of real. The method advised for the estimation of the size of central scotomata certainly does not do what is claimed for it. In the second chapter, in describing the visual angle subtended by Snellen’s types, seconds have been written for minutes. The illustration of the shadow in retinoscopy is not happily chosen.

With the exception of these and a few other minor defects the book is excellently adapted for its purpose.

A Laboratory Text-Book of Embryology. By Charles Sedgwick Minot, LL.D., D.Sc. Second Edition, revised, with 262 Illustrations, chiefly original. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1911. Price 16s. net.

This new edition of Professor Minot’s well-known text-book has been extensively revised, the figures have been increased in number—from 218 to 262—and a considerable number of the illustrations of the first edition have been replaced by new ones. The well-executed figures form a striking feature of the present edition, especially noteworthy being several excellent drawings of reconstructions of embryos and their organs.

From the student’s point of view it would have been better if several of the subjects considered in the first chapter—e.g. glands and their classification, germ-cells, sex, heredity—could have been more fully treated.

With the exception of one chapter, of about forty pages, on the young stages of the chick (up to the time when three gill-slits are present), the course of study given in the book is limited to mammalian embryology. The chief phases of development are traced in pig embryos. One chapter, of forty pages, is devoted to the description of human embryos, and another section of similar length to the consideration of the structure of the human uterus and foetal appendages at different stages.

The concluding chapter gives useful information on methods, including the preservation of material, the preparation of sections, staining, mounting, and reconstruction. In the description of the method of reconstruction there is, however, no reference to means for aiding accurate superposition of the wax plates which are to form the model, i.e. guide-lines or other equivalent indicators are not suggested.

The volume offers to the student clear guidance to the means of acquiring a sound working knowledge of the chief points in mammalian development.
Embyrology, Text-Book of. By F. R. Bailey, A.M., M.D., and A. M. Miller, A.M. Second Edition. Pp. 672. Price 21s. net.

The early call for a new edition of this text-book is sufficient guarantee of its utility to students, and as the second edition has been brought well up to date there is little doubt that it will retain the favour gained by its predecessor. The success of the book is well deserved, for the authors have set forth the main facts of embryology in a clear and definite manner. It is possible that they have incorporated in their book a little more information than may be necessary for the average medical student, for whom it is primarily designed; but they have been so wise in their selection and have arranged their facts and suggestions so well that the way of the hard-pressed student is rendered comparatively easy. As a matter of fact though the book looks large it does not contain a very great amount of text, for much of the space is occupied by numerous and very good illustrations, which greatly facilitate the comprehension of the subject.

Manual of Pathology, including Bacteriology. By W. M. Late Coplin, M.D., Professor of Pathology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Fifth Edition. Pp. 1139. Illustrated (612 Black and White; 12 Plates—11 in Colour). London: J. & A. Churchill. 1912.

Although in his preface the author states that this volume is intended to be “not a treatise or book of reference, but, as its title indicates, a manual that the author hopes may be useful in the laboratory and post-mortem room and in clinical diagnosis,” the book, consisting of some eleven hundred closely-printed pages, is really intermediate between a text-book for students and a work of reference for the pathologist. The ordinary student will be apt to find it rather too full for his purpose, whilst the expert naturally prefers to go straight to the original authorities. Nevertheless, the more advanced student and the more junior laboratory worker may find the book useful. The text is clearly written and shows evidence of comparatively wide reading, the references to literature being useful and up to date. As regards his subject-matter, the author is a little too prone to follow tradition and to neglect the results of more recent research, e.g. in his treatment of the subject of infarction—a tendency also to be observed in his illustrations. These are numerous, but very unequal in quality. The majority are borrowed from other works, and some of them have suffered considerably in the process; for example the condition of granular contracted kidney, beautifully portrayed in Fasciculus I., Plate III., Fig. 6, of the New Sydenham Society’s Atlas, becomes scarcely recognisable as the same condition when seen in
Plate X. Fig. 1, in the book under review. Many of the illustrations, especially the newer ones, are good, and the book would really gain if the numerous inferior, and in some instances useless, blocks were cut out. Many have a distinctly antiquated look; for example, Figs. 145, 162, 163, 167, 169, etc., and various very primitive illustrations of bacteria; and a few, e.g. Fig. 128, repeated later as Fig. 311, convey no information even to an eye accustomed to interpreting all varieties of pathological illustrations.

That the book fills a want, however, is evidenced by its having reached a fifth edition, though we cannot help feeling that the writer would have been wiser if he had not attempted to cover such a wide field, endeavouring to combine, as he does, the subjects of general, special, and clinical pathology, general and clinical bacteriology, and post-mortem and general laboratory technique within the scope of a single volume.

Clinical Diagnosis. By James Campbell Todd, Ph.D., M.D. Second Edition Pp. 469. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. 1912. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This work deals essentially with the various laboratory methods of use in clinical medicine, but has been considerably expanded since the first edition in 1908.

The correct way to obtain each sample, and its subsequent examination by physical, microscopic, and chemical means, are clearly laid down, the steps in the latter being distinct and numbered. Many alternative methods are given, and special processes, such as those for the Cammidge pancreatic reaction and the Wassermann test, are described. The findings in the various pathological conditions are stated, and the illustrations are good and useful. There is a full chapter on animal parasites, including their life-histories, and the book ends with a chapter on bacteriological methods, and one on the preparation and use of vaccines.

Although the work is an excellent one there is nothing specially to recommend it in preference to the clinical handbooks most popular in this country at present, except perhaps as an adjunct to the library of a hospital sideroom.

Principles and Practice of Physical Diagnosis. By John C. Da Costa, Jr., M.D. Second Edition. Pp 557. London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1911.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1908 and has been quickly followed by two reprints and now by a revised edition. Its popularity is well deserved. Although the principles and physical methods applicable to the study of thoracic and abdominal diseases alone are dealt with, the limitation is neither artificial nor disadvantageous.
Space is provided for adequate consideration of the subject within reasonable limits, and the book is at once a convenient handbook and a fairly complete exposition of physical diagnosis. New matter has been incorporated, chiefly in connection with the subjects of sphygmomanometry, nodal rhythm, pleurisy, lobar atelectasis, and a number of new illustrations also appear.

The book is one which should commend itself to practitioners and students.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Schamberg's *Diseases of the Skin*, etc. (Saunders), contains 556 pages, of which 140 are devoted to the eruptive fevers (small-pox, measles, etc.). The author advocates this combination in his preface, but we do not think he will make many converts. The book contains interesting articles on grain itch, the nature of which the author was the first to recognise, on vaccination and cutaneous diseases, and a number of excellent photographic reproductions of disease. With many of the statements made we find ourselves in frank disagreement, but surely the author ought to know that Crocker has been dead nearly three years, and should not be spoken of in the present tense.

It is gratifying to know that sanitation is now one of the subjects for the promotion examination of army subalterns. Major K. B. Barnett's *Handbook on Military Sanitation for Regimental Officers* (Forster, Groom & Co., price 2s. 6d.) can be most conscientiously recommended to their notice. It contains in a brief and attractive form all the practical information which they are likely to require regarding the cause and prevention of the chief preventable diseases. There are excellent chapters upon sanitation in camps, in barracks, and on the line of march; the food of the soldier is most adequately discussed, and there is a useful appendix containing papers recently set at examinations for promotion. Those regimental officers who are inclined to underrate the importance of the subject will do well to study the interesting introduction contributed by so practical a soldier as General Smith Dorrien.

The subjects treated in *Some Factors Influencing Health in Tropical and Subtropical Countries*, by T. Gerald Garry, M.D. (Bale, Sons & Danielsson, price 2s. 6d. net), cover a wide range, including hints on the type of man or woman suitable for work in the tropics, the influence of a proper selection of food, drink, and clothing, and general measures to be adopted for the preservation of health.

Medical readers will find in it many technical errors, while lay