This author treats Dupuytren’s finger contraction only by subcutaneous incisions, nor is a more radical operation mentioned in this connection. He fails to recommend incision or excision in prepatellar bursitis, except in cases complicated by suppuration. Cases of empyema of the gall-bladder are so numerous nowadays, and so important, that the disposal of this subject in one-half page of general comments is unwarranted. Excision of the tunica vaginalis is not mentioned as a mode of treating hydrocele. Rectal examination as an aid to diagnosis in cases of appendicitis with abscess is denounced, and the author has “long since ceased to employ it.” Treating of the differential diagnosis of appendicitis from pelvic inflammation in females, he says, “When a mistake is made it is because the surgeon has neglected the imperative duty of making a vaginal examination.” This sentence is grand and ridiculous.

The chapter given to the consideration of the X-rays does not mention any of the unpleasant sequelæ which may follow the making of the negative, nor does it detail sufficiently the practical uses of the rays. The possibility of errors in calculation when a skiagraph is used as an illustration seems not to have occurred to Dr. Macdonald.

The book as a whole, however, deserves recognition and patronage, despite its shortcomings, and that the author will advance its standard in the future we doubt not.

CHARLES H. GOODRICH.


A series of monographs devoted to the surgery of various parts of the body have appeared from time to time, written by Professor Terrier and his two assistants. They are now augmented by this one devoted to the surgery of the neck, and em-
bodying the teachings of the author in his course of operative surgery in the University of Paris.

The book is divided into four parts; in the first, devoted to the air-passages, the authors discuss laryngoscopy, the insufflation of the new-born, catheterization and dilatation of the air-passages, and endo- and ectolaryngeal operations, including laryngectomy.

In the second part the thyroid body and its surgery are studied; thyroidectomy, exothyropexy, and the operative indications for the relief of goitre. The third part includes the surgery of the cesophagus; and the fourth, the surgery of the vessels, muscles, lymphatics, and nerves of the neck. This last section devotes considerable space to the various methods of ligating the chief arteries and veins of this region, and, as it is fully illustrated, contains much valuable information in a small compass.

For study and preservation the value of the volume would have been increased by better paper, better printing, and better binding.

HENRY P. DE FOREST.


This little volume is attractively dressed. The first glance tells us that it is well illustrated. The subsequent tour of inspection along its lines increases the reader's satisfaction. The author's style is simple, concise, and clear, yet without embellishments of diction; he makes each subject attractive. The chapters combining essential elements of anatomy and physiology are models of their kind. The article on hygiene (first offered in this edition) is excellently planned, and its careful wording will make this subject transparent to the dullest visions. The treatment of all varieties of emergencies is well directed. Methods of transporting the wounded, as planned by an army surgeon, are presented in detail.

CHARLES H. GOODRICH.