

Under "local treatment," preference is expressed for flushings of the affected regions with a saturated warm solution of boracic acid, while the use of chlorine, in carbolic acid is deprecated.

Strange to say, the writer, following the English custom, prefers tracheotomy to intubation, and in the latter case advises the removal of the tube every second day.

There are a number of other articles equally interesting, such as those upon the Ear, Eclampsia, Ectopic Gestation, Epidemiology, the Eye, Filariasis, Food, etc.

The list of contributors includes such well known names as those of Goodall, Barr, McBride, Cheatele, Halliday Croone, Dalziel, Jobson Horne, Nuttall, etc.

D. J. G. W.

PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY.

By N. Senn, M.D., Ph. D., LL.D., Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College in Affiliation with the University of Chicago; Professorial Lecturer on Military Surgery in the University of Chicago; Attending Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief to St. Joseph's Hospital; Surgeon-General of Illinois; Late Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers and Chief of the Operating-staff with the Army in the field during the Spanish-American War. Third Edition. Thoroughly Revised with 230 Wood-engravings, Half-tones, and Colored Illustrations. Royal Octavo. Pages, xiv—700. Extra Cloth, \$4.50, Net; Sheep or Half-russia, \$5.50, Net. Delivered. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street.

This is essentially a work on Surgical Pathology. Every point is discussed from a Pathological standpoint, and, where necessary, Physiological and experimental arguments are brought to hear. This latter is well exemplified in the section on wounds and degeneration of the more highly specialized organs. The phenomena signs, and results of inflammation are discussed at length and the condition given the space and place that its importance demands.

Infections, local and general, and bacterial diseases generally are well arranged and clearly put. The Bacteriology is of the higher sort and is applied in a most pleasing and practical manner to the clinical manifestations. Surgical tuberculosis occupies an important place, and the other infectious granulomata receive due attention. There is an interesting section devoted to blastomycetic dermatitis.

It may be said of treatment generally that all known methods are given their place, being approved of or disapproved of according as they present a logical application to the Pathology of the condition.

It is pleasant to peruse a work where the arguments are so well made and the conclusions so well drawn, and one which so clearly shows the grasp the author possesses of his subject.

H. C. P.