

treating fracture of the lower third of the femur (page 268), the allusion to abscess beneath the plantar fascia and many others too numerous to mention in a book review.

The volume is embellished with 97 plates. Plates 82 and 97 will be suggestive to most general practitioners. In figure 69, plate 4 seems to offer a reason why, in case of typhlitis in the male, pus should descend along the inguinal canal into the scrotum.

The extraordinary amount of labour done by the author in order to place his art-work before the reader shows that he wields an untiring scalpel.

A special word of commendation is due the publishers for the beautifully legible character of the text throughout the work. Not so much praise can be said for the binding; but we venture to assert that most readers will be careful of so noble a work, or provide it if necessary with a stronger binding at their own expense.—J. J. C.

*Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.* By N. SENN, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Practice of Surgery in Rush Medical College; Professor of Surgery in the Chicago Polyclinic; Attending Surgeon Presbyterian Hospital; Surgeon-in-Chief St. Joseph's Hospital; President of the American Surgical Association; President of the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States; Permanent Member of the German Congress of Surgeons, etc. Illustrated with 107 engravings (seven of them coloured). In one handsome royal octavo volume. 520 pages. Extra cloth, \$4 net; Sheep, \$5 net; Half-Russia, \$5 net. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1231 Filbert Street.

In this work all the advances and researches of recent years on this subject are embodied, and this section of surgical diseases is most scientifically considered. The book contains five hundred pages, and is divided into thirty-seven chapters. The numerous illustrations are clear and add very materially to the value and utility of the book. The chapter on bacillus tuberculosis contains the researches of years. This topic it treated in a manner so thorough and concise, that the student or busy practitioner can easily comprehend the whole subject. The chapters on treatment are well arranged and comprehensive, more particularly those on operative treatment, which are exemplified by the history of the author's operations. The

work reflects great credit on the author as well as on the publishers, and no surgeon's library should be without it. J. O.

*International Clinics.* Vol. I., second series, 1892. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

This quarterly volume is edited by Keating, Daland, Bruce and Findlay, all good names. The volume covers a wide range of subjects, medical and surgical. The first clinical lecture is by J. M. DaCosta, whose name is well known. His lecture is on "The Pulmonary Complications of Influenza." It will repay a careful reading. It is worthy of special note that he lays much stress on the facts that convalescence is apt to be very slow, and that there is a great tendency to pulmonary oedema and cardiac asthenia. J. W. Roosevelt, in his lecture on "Pulmonary Emphysema," practically rejects the expiratory and inspiratory theories. He finds "the most satisfactory explanation of the disease" in disorders of kidneys, blood-vessels, liver, heart, gout, alcoholism, etc. This may be, and is, quite true. But these would only be predisposing causes. It will not do to say "that it is most reasonable to suppose that emphysema is simply one of a number of changes, one expression of the action of certain poisons." Without the respiratory movements these various causes could not produce emphysema. "Pernicious Anæmia" is treated of at some length by A. McPhedran, of Toronto. It is doubtful if general experience, in well accredited cases, shall prove as favourable as those mentioned by the author in his eight cases, viz., five recoveries. This may be more comforting to patients than assuring to practitioners. "The Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by C. Theodore Williams, like all the work of Williams', is well done. He very properly calls attention to the supra clavicular crepitation as one of the first of the physical signs of the disease. In our own experience this has been detected for some time prior to the occurrence of any other physical sign. Although phthisis is a common disease, yet the diagnosis of the disease in its incipient stage is by no means an easy task. This lecture will be found very helpful. Passing over a number of excellent lectures, we come to one on "Diphtheritic Paralysis," by Dr. McKenzie, of the Royal Free Hospital, London. The lecture is a very valuable one from a clinical standpoint.