

The Pettenkofer "soil theory" in the causation of typhoid fever is discredited. Pollution of food supplies by flies after visiting the sinks is given as a cause of typhoid, particularly in camps. Preventive inoculation is mentioned approvingly. For the benefit of some sanitarians who pin their faith in water testing to the bacteriological method the following sentence is quoted in full (*vide* last paragraph, page 398): "As a matter of fact, then, from what has gone before, it may be said that neither chemical nor bacteriological analysis is infallible. Each has its uses and each may be helped by the other. The value of either lies in the skill displayed in interpreting the results, and this requires quite as much knowledge as the making of the examination itself."

Every physician, old and young, should read this book—the young to get accurate notions about the origin of infectious diseases, and the old to inaugurate a mental house-cleaning of old-time refuse. J. J. C.

*International Clinics*, a quarterly of clinical lectures and especially prepared articles on Medicine, Neurology, Surgery, Therapeutics, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Pathology, Dermatology, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, and other topics of interest to students and practitioners, by leading members of the medical profession throughout the world. Edited by HENRY W. CATTELL, M.D., Philadelphia, with the collaboration of Jno. B. Murphy, M.D., Chicago; Alex. D. Blackader, M.D., Montreal; H. C. Wood, M.D., Philadelphia; T. M. Rotch, M.D., Boston; E. Landolt, M.D., Paris; Thos. G. Morton, M.D., and Chas. H. Reed, M.D., Philadelphia; J. W. Ballantyne, M.D., Edinburgh; and John Harold, M.D., London, with regular correspondents in Montreal, London, Paris, Leipsic and Vienna. Vol. I., eleventh series, 1901. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. Sole Canadian Agent: Charles Roberts, 1524 Ontario Street, Montreal.

The magnificent clinical lectures as given in the tenth series of "International Clinics," published last year, would be hard to beat, but after perusing carefully Volume I. of the eleventh series we are inclined to think that the editor has again broken the record and given the profession in this book material which, if paid for according to value, would come to a great deal more than the paltry price asked for "Clinics." How, on the other hand, the publishers can do it at the price is a marvel, as the work is not gotten out in a sloppy or cheap manner, but is printed on good paper and the type is a model of distinctness. It will be seen that with such a staff of contributors as the names mentioned above, it would be difficult for any editor to associate himself with brighter minds, or to accept for his book material which should prove more acceptable than that found in Volume I. of this series. Comparisons are always odious, so that we shall not dwell upon any one lecture. They are all good and the book worth possessing.

*Introduction to the Differential Diagnosis of the Separate Forms of Gall-stone Disease.* Based upon his own experience gained in 433 Laparotomies for Gall-stones. By PROFESSOR HANS KEHR, Halberstadt. Authorised translation by William Wotkins Seymour, A.B. (Yale), M.D. (Harvard). With an introduction by Prof. Kehr. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1901.

The information conveyed in the title of this work concerning the remarkably extensive experience of the author in the field of gall-stone surgery at once attracts one's attention and demands a most careful consideration of the conclusions he has formed. A critical examination of the volume reveals the fact that the author has, by keen observation, deduced many points of importance concerning the pathology of the conditions under consideration. The clinical symptoms presenting themselves under varied circumstances have been connected with the pathological conditions found, and thus diagnosis has been made much more accurate in the hands of Professor Kehr. One cannot fail to be convinced of the value of these observations on noting the logical presentation of the subject, and we have no hesitation in recommending this small