

commenced again and could only be checked by means of a firm compress. No more bleeding occurred, but considerable infiltration followed. During the first week the sponge compress which had been applied over four folds of antiseptic gauze was removed only twice. The compress was kept damp by constantly pouring on carbolized lotion (1 in 20).

June 20th.—Swelling almost disappeared. The fracture-box was removed and mill-board moulded to the foot and leg, including the lower third of the thigh.

After this had been on for about a week it was replaced by a firm plaster-of-paris splint, applied after the method recommended by Dr. Little, of New York, for fracture of the patella, with this difference that it was made to extend over the foot. This splint allows examination of the crest of the tibia and anterior fourth of the leg, without interfering with the fastenings. The patient was now allowed to go about on crutches. Five weeks later the plaster-of-paris was removed and a light starch bandage applied, which was removed on the 4th of August. The patient now moved about on one crutch and a cane, the leg being almost strong enough to support his weight. The result is most satisfactory; there is but half an inch of shortening, a quarter of an inch resulting from the former fracture and the balance from the more recent break.

Book Notices.

Atti della Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali.

Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Illinois. By JOHN H. RANCH, M.D.

Gunshot wounds of the small intestines. By CHARLES T. PARKES, M.D., Chicago. Published by Cowdrey, Clark, & Co.

Laws of Michigan relating to the Public Health; Restriction and Prevention of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria; and the Eleventh Annual Report of the Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Health.

The Inaugural Addresses delivered at the opening of the Law School in connection with

Dalhousie University, Halifax. By the HON. A. G. ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.B., and R. C. WELDON, A.M., Ph.D.

The October number of the *Popular Science Monthly* has a list of contents sufficient to satisfy the most exacting critic. The productions most interesting to the profession are:—The Inaugural Address of the President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; The significance of Human Anomalies; Physiological Aspect of Mesmerism; The Cholera Germ, and the Chemistry of Cooking.

The September number of "*Electra*" contains several selections worthy of mention. "Recollections of the 'Old Quarters'" is composed of interesting character sketches, giving a very correct idea of the superstition and eccentricities of the colored race. "Home Sunlight" gives some very sensible and sound advice on politeness. Historical, with miscellaneous sketches, and the usual amount of poetry, complete the number.

Messrs. Janson, McCleary, & Co., Chicago, will issue early in October a new work on the "*Principles and Practice of Medicine*," by Dr. N. S. DAVIS.

The work is an embodiment of the observations, thoughts, and experiences of the author during nearly fifty years of active medical practice. The matter is presented in the form of lectures, delivered by him during his many years of teaching.

Malaria and Malarial Diseases. By GEORGE M. STERNBERG, M.D., F.R.M.S., Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, etc., etc. William Wood & Co., New York, publishers.

Dr. Sternberg has been recognized for some time as an authority on this subject, and the character of this book is what might be expected from him. He first explains the nature of malaria, its effect, and the conditions governing its dissemination.

In the second part he describes malarial diseases, including the different types, and closes with a very interesting chapter on Hæmorrhagic Malarial Fever. It is a very excellent work, and will be particularly interesting and instructive to those living in malarial districts.