

"We are opposed to quackery, however and wherever it appears. We are opposed to proprietary advertising to the laity against the medical profession, to the detriment of the people.

"We are opposed to the secret nostrum and the rum remedy, decriing their exploitation to the profession, and more especially to the people, as a body-wrecking, soul-destroying crime that should be suppressed.

"We believe in and stand for the honest doctor and the honest pharmacist; their interests are mutual, and we decrie all attempts to estrange them.

"We are fully alive to the great awakening of the public conscience now going on, proposing to stand on the very firing line of the movement for professional betterment and the public good, never taking a back step till a complete victory is won, and there we'll stick, too. We shall appreciate your co-operation."

Surgical Aspects of Digestive Disorders. By JAMES G. MUMFORD and A. K. STONE. New York: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: Morang & Co. 1905. \$2.50 net.

This is a good book. Like certain other good ones, such as Ashby and Wright on children, and Fowler and Godlee on the chest, it is the result of the joint labors of a physician and a surgeon.

Experimental surgery, in the new and splendidly equipped Medical Department of Harvard University, is receiving its fair share of attention, and in some degree this book is the outcome of good work being done there. The technique of a number of operative procedures has been notably improved, and some original expedients are presented for our trial and judgment. That patients by the thousand, suffering from intestinal indigestion and chronic appendicitis, are being cured of both conditions by epityphlectomy is known to every practical surgeon. We do not need to spend time in attempting to discover which diseased condition stands in a causative relationship to the other; it is sufficient that by an operation, the safest in abdominal surgery, both can be cured.

A defining of the limits of useful medical treatment in various diseases of the digestive organs, and an attempt to determine what surgery has to offer when such treatment fails, may be said to be in large part the object of the work before us. In it many new lines of thought and of investigation are opened up. The authors at times follow trails beyond when they have been blazed out, but, in the judgment of this reviewer, they never lose their way, and whether they are off or on the beaten track, we can ill afford to ignore the work they are doing.

N. A. P.