

microbe, and passes by the whole field of surgical injuries. One-fifth of the book deals with surgical tuberculosis, but there is nothing about fractures or dislocations, twenty-five pages on actinomycosis, but nothing about hernia, not a word on burns or scalds, but a dozen pages and a wealth of illustration on blastomycetic dermatitis.

We must admire the wide learning, the scientific ardour and the tireless energy of Professor Senn, but we have to say that the practitioner who buys this book as a guide to the "causation, pathology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the injuries and affections which the surgeon is most frequently called upon to treat," will be disappointed.

There is a sense, however, in which he will not be disappointed. The book is a most interesting one, and many of the illustrations are beautiful and instructive. We are glad to see that the "Text-book of Pathology" by Prof. Hamilton of Aberdeen is largely quoted, and some of his exquisite drawings reproduced.

There are also many valuable practical hints on the treatment of wounds, and on various operative procedures. From the description on page 39, of Thiersch's method of skin grafting, one might infer that the whole thickness of the skin was required and that pieces an inch square are the proper size. Half the thickness of the skin is amply sufficient, and a graft may be cut six inches long if required.

The chapters on septicæmia and pyæmia are interesting and those on suppuration are notable examples of the practical application of pathological principles. But if we would single out any part of the book, it is that dealing with tuberculosis; this alone is well worth the price of the book. Prof. Senn was one of the earliest and strongest advocates for the iodoform treatment of tuberculous abscesses; his description of the method is clear and his results most encouraging.

Notes.

I have employed the Pepto-Mangan (Gude) in a case of marked secondary anæmia with profuse gastro-intestinal hæmorrhages due to an ulcer of the stomach, with most excellent results. The patient, an extremely weak woman who was somewhat disinclined to take any kind of medicine, praised within a short time the very agreeable taste of the preparation, and her appetite and condition of nutrition improved very rapidly, so that at present she exhibits a very healthy appearance. Pepto-Mangan has been regularly continued in her case.

According to my other experiences I am warranted in concluding that your Pepto-Mangan, owing to its agreeable taste and ready digestibility even in the presence of impaired gastric function, belongs to our most valuable ferruginous preparations.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT LANGERBERG,
NEAR MARIENBAD, BOHEMIA, August 21st, 1901.

DR. AUG. HAMMER,
Medical Councillor: City Phys.

WORTHY AND SEASONABLE.

When the temperature of the body is above normal, conditions are especially favorable for germ development. It is a matter of everyday observation that a simple laxative is often sufficient to relieve the most threatening situation and prevent the most serious complications. To reduce fever, quiet pain, and at the same time administer a gentle laxative and strong tonic is to accomplish a great deal with a single tablet. We refer to Laxative Antikamnia and Quinine Tablets. Among the