

complete but cumbrous text-book and the incomplete but concentrated compend" and a perusal of the book shows that the author has pretty thoroughly lived up to this ideal. In a one volume work of 1100 pages, which seeks to cover the whole vast subject of surgery, undue concentration and suppression is necessary; therefore our author wisely omits the more thoroughly specialized branches, to the benefit of those diseases and injuries met with in the daily routine of surgical work. The book is not only a compilation of the best that has been written in recent years but in addition the author has drawn largely on his own experience. He has been wise, too, we think, in placing a chapter in bacteriology at the forefront of his book.

One of the most interesting chapters is that upon "Diseases and Injuries of the Abdomen." This is on the whole a well written section, showing considerable originality and independence of thought. In the paragraph on appendicitis for instance, it is refreshing to note how thoroughly the author opposes the very radical opinions of many of his countrymen, in the matter of operation. Altogether it is a work to be commended to student and general practitioner.

G. A. B.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Prof. Schweitzer at Detroit.

Prof. H. Schweitzer, Secretary of the American branch of the Society of Chemical Industry of London, recently visited Detroit and was much impressed with the Parke, Davis & Co. plant, especially with the biological department. He was also impressed with the circulating library for employees, the emergency hospital, and the general treatment employees received.

The professor was asked why such plants are not established in the old world. He said:

"The reason is that in the countries of Europe every druggist is a manufacturer. He compounds his own medicines in the back room of his store. He has his own laboratory, and there he experiments. Here it is different. If the druggists of the old world could have walked through the plant that I walked through to day, they would no doubt have become discouraged for they would realize that they could never hope to learn in a lifetime what is learned in that institution every hour."

Similar to the Effect of Sunlight.

The physiological-chemistry of antikamnia, in disease, exhibits analgetic, antiperiodic, antipyretic and antiseptic functions. Its antiperiodic tendency is similar to the effect of sunlight, though differently expressed. However with antikamnia this latter function is materially aided when