

Klapp's suction cups in treatment. These, which have lately become so prominent, deserve at least some notice. The chapter upon "Infections which sometimes occur in various surgical diseases and conditions," by Paul Munro Pilcher of New York, leaves perhaps something to be desired from the pathological standpoint, but the clinical side is excellently handled. To cite one instance: it can hardly be said nowadays that the cause of *gangrène foudroyante*, or emphysematous gangrene is the bacillus of malignant œdema. The few chapters devoted to tetanus are hardly sufficient for a disease of its gravity, and for one that is yearly claiming greater interest. The enormously important experimental work of Myer and Ransome, Marie and Morax, and others, is given but scant mention in view of its very radical bearing upon clinical work.

Of the article on Shock, contributed by Bloodgood of Johns Hopkins, it is difficult to speak too highly. In the space at his disposal he has resumed thoroughly all the recent contributions, especially of Crile, to the subject, including a consideration of Lenander's observations on the sensibility of tissues, and those of Bier and others on spinal anaesthesia in so far as these observations bear on shock. Not a little on this subject has been done by the Hopkins' school with their blood pressure methods and their intraneural method (Oberst) of local anaesthesia. This aspect of the subject is naturally given a thorough appreciation.

Under the heading of General Surgical diagnosis we have four chapters, 1, the general principals of surgical diagnosis; 2, the body fluids in general surgical disease, with special reference to their diagnostic value; 3, the epiphyses and their radiographic interpretation, and 4, the technique of radiographic work and the interpretation of radiographs. The two chapters upon radiographic work are good; that upon the epiphyses is hardly full enough, but the other by Osgoode and Dodd of Boston (two of the best men in America), is one very greatly needed by the general practitioner, and will prove a valuable contribution. The chapter on General Surgical Prognosis, a somewhat difficult subject, is by Bacon of New Haven. He has given the subject excellent treatment, and we note with pleasure that he includes the newer work on diabetes and "acidosis." The General Surgical Treatment is written by J. H. Moore of Minneapolis. It represents the wide experience of a surgeon of the higher type, one who believes in perfect technique, but believes still more in judgment. He lays constant emphasis upon the necessity of simplicity in the mechanical side of surgery, and upon a properly grounded knowledge of principles in