

Pancreas," adduces most convincing evidence in support of the contentions of von Mering and Minkowski, that diabetes is the result of changes in cells of the "Islands of Langerhans."

The chapters on Acute and Chronic Pancreatitis are very full, nearly half the work being devoted to these diseases.

Injuries, Calculus. Cysts and New Growths all receive due consideration. The work is one we most heartily welcome as a valuable addition to our knowledge, not only of the Pancreas, but of Internal Medicine in general.

F. F.

**Clinical Surgery for the Instruction of Practitioners and Students of Surgery.**

By A. J. OCHSNER, B.S., F.R.M.S., M.D., Chicago; Surgeon-in-Chief, Augustana Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital; Professor of Clinical Surgery, Medical Department University of Illinois. In one large royal octavo volume of over six hundred pages with nearly one hundred full-page half-tone reproductions of immediate drawings of actual clinical cases. In cloth binding, \$6.00; in half morocco, \$7.00. Chicago: The Cleveland Press, Publishers. Toronto: Chandler & Massey, Limited.

This volume on Clinical Surgery is the outcome of a quest made by a large number of visiting surgeons at the clinic of the author. The author is not advising any new operation, nor advocating the use of any instrument of his invention, but is presenting a Clinical surgery pure and simple. The text of the book is exceedingly clear and lucid, it does not embrace the whole gauge of surgery, but deals with the subject from a purely clinical standpoint. That is what the profession requires. It is freely and beautifully illustrated. The illustrations depict the operations step by step, and if anything one may feel that the number of illustrations are somewhat in excess of the immediate requirements, but this fault, if it may be called a fault, is rather to the advantage of the reader than otherwise.

The subjects of which it treats are clearly and graphically described. The first thirty pages are devoted to the care of the patient and his preparation, aseptics, antiseptics and anesthesia, and the operating room. It is here that we would like to see a little more clearness expressed on the subject of cocaine. We think that with the admirable text that precedes, the subject of local anesthesia is altogether too briefly dismissed. We hardly think it embraces the views that surgeons hold to-day. There is plenty of space on the page left vacant that could have been utilized in completing the description of cocaine as a local anesthetic.

We look forward to a large sale of this work, and hope that other authors will in future present their work more from the clinical aspect of disease. The publishers have spared no expense in producing the volume in the best form, the typography and illustrations are as carefully prepared as it is possible.