

parts is given in different portions of the work. We would especially call attention to the surgical anatomy of the genito-urinary organs at the commencement of the excellent chapter on that subject.

In concluding this hurried review of Mr. Gant's *Surgery*, we take much pleasure in referring to the excellence of a large number of woodcuts. The greater portion are entirely new, and are, to a large extent, taken from the pathological specimens in the various London museums. Among so many, it is hard to particularize, but we will mention a few:—One showing destruction of the grey substance of the cord in tetanus, as demonstrated by Lockhart Clarke; several in the chapter on fractures, showing the various situations and lines of fracture in different bones; representations of aneurisms; Francis Mason's drawings of cleft palate and the different steps of Sir Wm. Fergusson's operation for that deformity; application of Sayre's plaster of paris jacket for angular curvature of the spine; specimens of numerous forms of hernia; varieties of trusses and their application; stricture of the rectum; fistula in ano; strictures of the urethra, showing in some cases abnormal conditions of the bladder.

We cheerfully recommend this valuable work to our readers, and hope they will derive the same pleasure and profit that we have from its perusal.

*Practical Surgery, including Surgical Dressings, Bandages, Ligations, and Amputations.* By J. EWING MEARS, M.D., etc. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

The author does not claim any great originality in his work—it is only a compilation from the various modern authors, arranged for the use of students. And to the student who is endeavouring to gain manual dexterity by operating on the cadaver, this work would be an exceedingly useful guide, containing as it does, in a short concise form, all the principal ligations and amputations. As a guide to a surgeon in ordinary practice, the work does not go far enough. The subject matter is well and methodically arranged, each part being headed by a definition, then a general description of the appliances and instruments, and the parts on which they are to be applied. The work is made up in a handy volume, with remarkably good paper and clear type, and numerous illustrations.

## Miscellaneous.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.—W. E. Winskell, M.B., of Kelvin, Ontario, has been admitted member of the Royal College of Surgeons England.

CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Publication Committee have decided not to publish the transactions this year. That not more than one hundred names of subscribers have been sent in is certainly not an evidence of a lively interest in the welfare of the Canada Medical Association.

A NEW TINEA.—Dr. Siegfried writes to the *Philadelphia Medical Times* from Amoy, China:—A new variety of tinea is also being distinguished by Dr. Manson. It differs from tinea circinata in every particular, clinically and pathologically. The case is from the Straits Settlement, and has been known as a ringworm, the local name given it where it occurs, Burmese ringworm, etc. It affects the skin, and produces a condition similar to watered silk, one ring within another, and no part healing as the growth progresses. The epidermis is raised up in flakes, rises, and is detached in larger patches than in tinea circinata. Microscopically, the difference consists in there being few spores, much large-sized and long-pointed mycelium. The whole body becomes gradually affected, no part healing as in circinata. Dr. Tilbury Fox of London is to be written to in regard to it, and will present the case and notes for Dr. Manson.

THE BATTLE OF THE LIGATURES.—Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse said, in the address in surgery, before the British Medical Association, on this subject,—During the last few years, I have been watching carefully and curiously the efforts that have been made to adapt the material of which ligatures are made, and to harmonize their necessary presence in wounds with the requirements of antiseptic surgery. First, I have noted that various materials, elastic threads, catgut, horsehair, jute fibre, and silk of different kinds, all carbolized, of course, have, one after another, been employed. Secondly, the methods of their application have