

and satisfactory it is than by the older methods. And so one might go on giving example after example of his keen and logical methods, did space permit. We cannot close this brief and all too inadequate review without a reference to Professor Kocher's preface to this last edition. Seldom has the case for the surgeon been put so strongly and fairly as he has stated it in his preface. After dwelling on the absolute necessity for thorough preliminary training of the surgeon in the matter of making exact diagnoses, and in establishing precise indications for treatment, he goes on to say: "The possession of these requisites would destroy the favorite arguments of those physicians who are inclined to disparage surgery and belittle its successes. They maintain that the cases are innumerable in which unnecessary and even injurious operations are performed, and they are apt to hold the whole profession responsible for such unwarranted operations undertaken by men of little experience. Just as the physician is not permitted to write prescriptions without a knowledge of the action and effects of drugs, so the surgeon should not be allowed to perform operations unless he is capable of first making an exact diagnosis and prognosis.

"Even if we admit that the surgeon is responsible for the results of his operations, it must never be forgotten that omissions and blunders in the previous treatment on the part of the public and the physician respectively account for an infinitely larger number of victims than do the errors of the surgeon."

In answer to the question, "What particular considerations are due to the surgeon from physicians and the public?" he lays down the following: "1. In every case where there is any question of operation the surgeon ought to be summoned in the first instance for the purpose of examination and consultation. 2. The choice of where the operation is to be done, as well as the manner of its performance, should be left entirely to the surgeon. 3. It is absurd to wait till the patient has become moribund before calling in the surgeon."

Truly this is a great work, and one which would well repay the careful study any general surgeon or general practitioner might spend on it. From the standpoint of craftsmanship, these handsome volumes reflect great credit on the publishers. T. B. R.

Cesare Lombroso. A Modern Man of Science. By HANS KURELLA, M.D., author of "Natural History of the Criminal," etc. Translated from the German by M. Eden Paul, M.D. Price, \$1.50. New York: Rebman Company.

This book deals with Lombroso's activity as a reformer. Some of it is taken from the author's earlier publications upon the de-