

A TREATISE ON FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS,

For Practitioners and Students By Lewis A. Stimson, B.A., M.D., Professor of Surgery in Cornell University Medical College, New York. New (3d) Edition. In one octavo volume of 842 pages, with 336 engravings and 32 full-page plates. Cloth, \$5.00, net. Leather, \$6.00 net. Just ready. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

The fact that the last edition of this book published in 1839, was completely exhausted in about a year, speaks for its popularity. As a book of reference, to the surgeon it is of immense value. Formerly published in two volumes it has been condensed into one of 842 pages by the rigid exclusions of everything unpractical. There are numerous revisions and additions in the present edition—one of the most important of which is the article on traumatic hæmatomyelia. Fracture and dislocation of the vertebrae are discussed in a thoroughly practical way. For the specialist the splendid bibliography added to the work, will be most useful.

G. A. B.

BALLINGER & WIPPERN ON THE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

A Pocket Text-Book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, for Students and Practitioners. By William L. Ballinger, M.D., Assistant Professor of Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, etc., and A. G. Wipern, M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. In one handsome 12mo. volume of 525 pages, with 150 engravings and 6 full-page colored plates. Cloth, \$2.00, net; flexible red leather, \$2.50, net. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

The arrangement of this volume is excellent. By the use of small capitals to indicate "subject" words, the reader is enabled at a glance to catch the point he is in search of, and the usefulness of the text is thereby enhanced.

The clearness of type and the judicious selection of illustrations are also to be commended.

We have read a number of the articles with pleasure, and must especially note those upon "The Retinoscope," "The Mastoid Operation," and "Post-nasal Adenoids." While we do not agree with the author's view that "nasal stenosis is the most important cause of adenoids," or that it forms a factor at all, we have not elsewhere seen so clear a statement of the physiologic results of the presence of these growths.

No superfluous words are used, and yet without undue condensation, the reader is enabled to comprehend the subject clearly. This is a most important merit in a work that treats of so many topics in so few pages, and will recommend it to student and practitioner alike.

GIBB WISHART.