

*Manual of Operative Surgery.* By JOHN FAIRBAIRN BINNIE, A.M., C.M. (Aberdeen), Professor of Surgery, Kansas State University, Kansas City; Fellow of the American Surgical Association; Membre de la Societe Internationale de Chirurgie. Vol. 11—Vascular System, Bones and Joints, Amputations. Fourth Edition. Revised and enlarged, with 550 illustrations. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1910.

This volume of 553 pages, being Volume 11 of Dr. Binnie's "Manual of Operative Surgery," includes the surgery of the vascular system, bones and joints, and amputations. The manual is already well known to the profession at large, and is uniformly appreciated as a most valuable guide to operative surgery. The author has succeeded in a remarkable manner in condensing into a comparatively small compass a description of the vast majority of operative procedures which the general surgeon finds necessary to employ. The description of technique is very clear and adequate, and the book is further enhanced in value by many excellent illustrations.

Without reservation, we would recommend this work as a most trustworthy guide for operative surgery. A. P.

*Studies in Tuberculosis.* By HENRY CLARKE, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), Physician to the Liverpool Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and Superintendent of the Research Laboratory of the Hospital. Pp. 60+IV., with 9 charts. Liverpool: The University Press.

We have enjoyed reading this recent contribution to the literature of tuberculosis. It is essentially a record of observations upon the use of tuberculin in the Liverpool Hospital for Consumption. There is a hurried review of methods of diagnosis, and a rather broad discussion of preventive measures, but the interest of the work lies in the author's experience with tuberculin. He has found tuberculin of marked service in the treatment of cases. He describes, in fair detail, his methods of administration, and tabulates carefully his results. He relies principally on B. E., and finds it unnecessary to control the dosage by estimation of the opsonic index.

The history forms published on pp. 58, 59 seem very simple