

irritants, transfusion, catheterization and electricity. The author of this book, however, takes a much broader view of the idea of minor surgery as evidenced not only by the number of subjects considered in the work, but also by the breadth of scope and the practical application of remedial measures to surgical disease. He evidently considers minor surgery as synonymous with practical surgery for the busy practitioner. As he very aptly remarks in the preface: "It has been my purpose to apply to the less serious every-day problems of surgical practice the new knowledge which the discoveries of the last twenty-five years have revealed. . . . And yet this neglected field of minor surgery is the only one into which the average practitioner will ever enter and is also the one in which most surgeons will find the majority of their patients."

The arrangement of the sections is such that one can readily refer to any particular disease of any special part of the body, while the photographs of the clinical cases, the treatment of the ordinary surgical diseases, and the methods of performing the ordinary minor operations are so clearly described that the whole makes a valuable contribution to the needs of the class the book is designed to reach, viz., the general practitioner; and after a careful study of the work we have no hesitation in saying that we are confident it will be of great service to the profession at large, and would strongly urge the young practitioner to become familiar with it since it contains so much practical information on subjects which he will meet with almost daily—information difficult to obtain in the ordinary textbooks on surgery.

D. E. M.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING ABOUT US.

Queen's Medical Quarterly for October, published by the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, deserves notice. It gives an admirable account of the work which is being done in Kingston with much matter of historical interest. It appears that the medical school had its origin in the fact that certain students of medicine, who had spent three sessions pursuing their studies in a city west of Kingston, were unable to obtain a degree in medicine unless they subscribed to certain religious tests which were obnoxious to them. This city "west of Kingston" is presumably Toronto,