

necessary by the rapid advances made in recent years especially in our knowledge of the pathology and operative treatment of suppurations in the internal ear and knowledge of the functions of the labyrinth. The functional tests for the condition of the labyrinth have been very carefully worked out and studied in the author's clinic, and so his reports of these results will be welcomed by all. The discussion of the various diseases is most thorough and unbiased. All sides of the questions are dealt with impartially, and where the author gives his own judgment on some obscure point it is done with a modesty that is doubly admirable in so great an authority. The book is a veritable mine of literary reference, invaluable to the specialist. The sections of the suppurative conditions of the middle ear spaces and their complications, which will perhaps be of most interest to the general practitioner and surgeon, are dealt with in a clear and comprehensive manner which leaves nothing to be desired. The translators, Drs. Ballin and Heller, deserve due share of praise for their most excellent work of translation. It only remains to offer our word of congratulation to Prof. Politzer on the appearance of this new edition of his great work and to wish it a full measure of well-merited success.

E. H. W.

A TREATISE UPON OPERATIVE TECHNIQUE (in French). By CHAS. MONOD, Professor of Surgery in the University of Paris, and J. VAUVERTS, Surgeon to the State Hospitals of Lille, France. Second edition of second volume.

The second edition of the second volume of this now well-known work upon operative technique has just appeared. The second edition of the first volume appeared about 9 months ago. The whole work has been completely remodelled and has been brought right up to date in all matters surgical.

This volume deals with the surgery of the mouth, œsophagus, intestines, liver, pancreas, prostate, testicle and lastly with the female generative organs. The authors have not attempted to give a complete enumeration of all the surgical methods that are in or out of vogue, but have exercised a wise choice based upon a wide experience, of the best surgical procedures, which they outline in detail, and then later describe in what particulars other methods differ from these and what are their chief indications. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the reasons which governed them in their choice have not been discussed, but one must admit that to have discussed a plan of attack in given cases would have drawn the authors into the domain of surgical therapeutics; again to have treated of the merits of operations would have been to enter upon the subject of surgical results, and the work could no longer have been pub-