

this volume owes not a little to the existing literature of its subject, old as well as new. Systematic treatises on general and special surgery, monographs, and articles in periodicals have been faithfully consulted for material at once valuable and available for a work of the present scope and purpose. Much attention has been devoted to the mechanical part of the subject, to pathology, which it is believed will be found thoroughly modern, and to treatment, which is, of course, the ultimate object of the work."

The author's definition of orthopedic surgery is that it is "that department of surgical science which includes the preventive, mechanical, and operative treatment of chronic and progressive deformities."

This book will be found most useful by the general practitioner. We fully concur in the following extract: "Every student of medicine, upon graduating, or before entering upon the practice of his chosen profession, should be instructed in the fundamental principles and practice of the orthopedic art."

We are glad to see that, on the whole, operative procedures in chronic tubercular joint disease are discountenanced. The author says, in the article "Hip-Joint Disease," page 122: "So efficient is conservative, mechanical treatment in the management of this disease, that operative treatment is seldom or never required in private practice where the patient has been under complete control of the surgeon from the inception of the disease." And again: "Operative treatment should always be preceded by thorough mechanical treatment."

At the same time, very full and explicit directions are given for many of the modern operations, though in this respect the book seems inferior to that of Bradford and Lovett. An exception to this must, however, be made in the article "Club-Foot," where the description of this most common deformity and the methods of its treatment is most full and explicit.

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Medical Archaeology. The Sanitary Regulations of Ancient Egypt and Judea, from the work of Dr. BEUGNIES CORBEAU. Translated by THOMAS C. MINOR, M.D.

A New York Dynamometer. For use in Anthropometry. By J. H. KELLOGG, M.D., reprinted from "Modern Medicine." 1894. Modern Medicine Pub. Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

AN EPITOME OF CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

Accident from the use of Bromoform in Pertussis.—I simply wish to speak of a peculiar accident I had last Friday evening. I had prescribed for three children in the same family—one aet. one and a half years, one aet. three years, and one not quite five—mixture of bromoform two drachms to four ounces of syrup of tolu to be given sixty drops to the oldest, thirty to the second, and ten drops to the youngest child. All were suffering from pertussis. They took the medicine and I was to be advised how it acted when the supply was exhausted, or sooner if it did not act at all. I learned how it acted when the last dose was given. I was called at seven o'clock in the evening to come at once as one of the children was dying. When I reached the house I found the child was perfectly dead drunk. I thought at first that the child had a spasm and was simply limp from its effects; there was nothing to indicate any serious danger, and the child had gone to sleep. I told the family to let the child sleep, and if they saw anything out the way to let me know. A half-hour later I was called again and found the second child unconscious and perfectly limber, having no control of the muscles whatsoever. In another half-hour the oldest child was taken in the same way. The pulse of each was good, they were quiet, breathing was natural, pupils looked all right, so I enquired whether they had anything about the house that might have been taken by mistake. Investigation revealed that the only medicine they had taken was the bromoform and syrup of tolu which I had prescribed, which I knew could do them no harm. I found that they had taken the last of the medicine that evening, and the mother said: "Doctor, there is something peculiar about that medicine; when you do not shake it there is always a lot of oil in the bottom." I knew then what the trouble was: they had not shaken the medicine and had taken pure bromoform, the last dose left in the bottle.—DR. P. GUNTERMANN, in *Archives of Pediatrics*.