volume to practitioners as a valuable guide to the diagnosis of gall-stone disease. Whilst the volume deals mainly with the pathology of the condition, we find the author suggests the lir s of treatment by cholelithiasis also. He favors early operation in the vast majority of cases, and blames the physician for many of the unfortunate conditions which are so frequently found in individuals who have suffered vecurrent attacks without operative interference. The translation of Professor Kehr's work has been very faithfully accomplished by Dr. Seymour.

Encyclopedia Medica. Under the general editorship of CHALMERS WATSON, M.B., M.R.C.P.E. Vol. VI., Joints to Liver. Pp. 562. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. 1900.

This volume is devoted largely to Labor, five articles being devoted to its physiology and six to its pathology, in all nearly two hundred pages. The whole subject appears to be very carefully dealt with. So are also Diseases of the Larynx in eight articles written by Hunt, St. Clair Thomson, P. McBride, Sir Felix Senior, P. Watson Williams, Logan, Turner and John Themson. The physiology of the Kidney is very well considered in an article by T. H. Milroy, and the surgical affections by E. Hurry Fenwick. To Diseases and Injuries of the Knee-Joint are allotted two articles by Alexis Thomson and A. E. Barker. They are well written, and safe guides. G. Lovell Gulland's article on Leucocythemia is a very interesting and suggestive one, the best probably that has recently appeared. He describes the two varieties under the names "Myelenia" and "Lymphemia," and adopts the views of the Neumann school that in both the leucocytic excess is drawn from the bone marrow, and that lymphocytes do not, as the Ehrlich school believe, arise from the lymphatic glands. He discusses also Löwitt's theory as to the bacterial origin of the disease, but only to reject it in the form in which Löwitt puts it forward. The volume closes with a very condensed but excellent series of articles on Diseases of the Liver by H. D. Rolleston. As is the case with preceding volumes the book is a credit to the publishers.

The Treatment of Fractures. By Chas. L. Scudder, M.D., Assistant in Clinical and Operative Surgery, Harvard Medical School. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Octavo, 433 pages, with nearly 600 original illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. Canadian Agents: J. A. Carveth & Co., Toronto. 1901. \$4.50 net.

That the profession was waiting for a thoroughly up-to-date work on the important subject of fractures has been demonstrated by the exhaustion of a large first edition of Dr. Scudder's work within a few months of its publication. The present edition is enriched by many X-ray illustrations of a practical and helpful character. No other work has yet appeared giving in such minute and lucid detail the methods now used by experts in the application of plaster-of-Paris splints, having all the advantages and none of the dangers of the old plaster bandages. In no other work is the art of exact diagnosis and of accurate reduction better taught, and, so far as the knowledge of the reviewer extends, in no other work, in English, has a better account of the ambulatory treatment of fractures been given. The reproduction of illustrations, the presswork and the binding are alike creditable to the publishers. Books of this character reflect credit upon all concerned in their production, and extend the name and the fame of American surgery.

Secret Nostrums and Systems of Medicine. A book of formulas. Compiled by Charles W. Oleson, M.D. (Harvard). Eighth edition. Chicago: Oleson & Co., publishers, 35 Clark Street. 1901.

Here is a book that every medical man should have in his possession, not that it is scientific or that it will ever further him particularly in his work in curing the ills that flesh is heir to, but for the reason that the volume is full of most interesting information. It throws a great deal of light upon the composition of the hundreds of patent remedies so widely advertised in the daily