

Rushton Parker, McBurney, Pilcher and Maurice Richardson inspires the reader with confidence.

The volume opens with a well arranged article on "Surgical Bacteriology," by Harold C. Ernst, of the Harvard Medical School. The American editor, Dr. J. Collins Warren, also of the Harvard School, follows in chapters dealing with "Inflammation and Suppuration and their Consequences." He divides inflammation into simple and infective, defining the former as a lesion in the mechanism of nutrition, the infective being due to germs of various kinds.

The fourth chapter is a short, but very interesting and readable account of our present knowledge of the "Surgical Pathology of the Blood," by Richard C. Cabot, of Harvard, who has greatly distinguished himself by his work in this field.

Chapter VI dealing with "Wound Infections and Septic Processes," by Weller Van Hook, of Chicago, is one of the most interesting in the book.

The article on "Gangrene" by Walter Spencer, of the Westminster Hospital, is very clearly written and the classification is excellent.

We turn with interest to the chapter on "Surgical Tuberculosis," for this is the sole contribution by a Canadian surgeon, and we are not disappointed. Mr. Irving Cameron, of Toronto, in less than thirty pages has given as clear and definite an account of this great subject as any one can desire. He follows Watson Cheyne regarding the epithelioid cell as the essential feature of the tubercle nodule. Recent researches make it doubtful if this cell is diagnostic of tubercle. The notes on general treatment are excellent. On page 240, one of the few typographical errors in this exceptionally well printed book occurs, for *incision* is evidently meant in place of excision, which has already been spoken of. It is well to remember the statement, supported by experience, that local treatment is of little use in tuberculosis of the bladder and instrumentation positively harmful.

A striking chapter is that on the "Technic of Aseptic Surgery," by McBurney, perhaps the most complete, concise and thorough exposition of asepsis ever written. Reading these minute and elaborate directions one finds himself wondering how patients who have not the advantage of an up-to-date hospital survive operations at all.

The article on "Operative Surgery" contains ample directions for all the ordinary amputations, excisions, and ligatures of arteries in their continuity. We note that the directions for Syme's amputation at the ankle joint follow those ordinarily laid down in the text-books, but these are not Syme's directions. The first incision should be carried from the tip of the external malleolus to "a point exactly opposite," not to the tip of the internal malleolus.

In DaCosta's excellent chapter on "Minor Surgery" we note the simple and clear directions for the use of counter-irritants.

In the chapter on "Anæsthesia," written conjointly by two Boston authorities and a London anæsthetist, ground is taken in the most positive manner for the superiority of ether over chloroform. The reviewer is aware of the wide prevalence of this view at the present time, but considers that the last word has not yet been written on this subject. A really impartial study of these two agents, from the standpoint of clinical experience has not yet appeared.

When we find that the chapter on "Tumours" is contributed by Bland