

so that, unlike most works on clinical pathology, this is a guide, not for the laboratory worker, but for the clinician who may wish to enlist the aid of laboratory investigation. Inasmuch as many of these measures are of recent adoption, and as instruction along these lines is frequently deficient even in our better medical colleges, such a work can readily prove of value both to the older general practitioner and to his younger colleague. An introductory chapter warns against a too enthusiastic reception of the newer laboratory methods, which may lead to a neglect of physical diagnosis; and the same well-founded conservatism prevails throughout the work. In some instances there occur brief theoretical discussions of certain measures. These, particularly in the case of the Wassermann reaction, are admirably lucid. In the chapters on vaccine therapy the writer limits himself to his own clinical experience. Although brief, these chapters sum up the methods and the present status of this line of treatment very adequately.

AMERICAN PRACTICE OF SURGERY. A Complete System of the Science and Art of Surgery, by Representative Surgeons of the United States and Canada. Edited by Joseph D. Bryant, M.D., and Albert H. Buck, M.D. Complete in Eight Volumes. Volume VII. Cloth. Price, \$7. Pp. 861, with 396 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co., 1910.

The seventh volume of this work is devoted to a continuation of regional surgery. In it are discussed the surgical diseases of the pelvic and gluteal region, of the extremities and of the abdominal wall; the diagnosis of abdominal tumors; abdominal section; surgery of the heart and blood-vessels, the stomach, esophagus and diaphragm; acute infectious and tuberculous peritonitis; hernia; diseases of the vermiform appendix, intestines, omentum and mesentery and of the anus and rectum. The so-called big subjects are not always the most important ones, but the big subjects in this volume happen to be very important because of their great frequency. Appendicitis and peritonitis in some of the forms are the daily companions of every general practitioner, as well as of every surgeon. The subject of the treatment of these conditions is handled in a very sensible and judicious manner, by one of much experience and rare judgment, whose untimely death was deeply lamented by all. Concerning the prognosis in tuberculous peritonitis, the author—very justly, we think—presents a more hopeful view than is found expressed in some recent articles. The volume as a whole is a credit to this excellent system.

ACUTE INTESTINAL TOXEMIA IN INFANTS. An Experimental Investigation of the Etiology and Pathology of Epidemic or Summer Diarrhea. By Isiah Vincent, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London. An Address Delivered Before the Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynecologic Society on Nov. 23, 1910. Cloth. Price, 2 shillings 6 pence net. Pp. 83, with 17 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, 1911.

The author fed a great many kittens on various modifications of boiled milk. The result was invariably an early fatal toxemia resembling the toxemia in infants. From this he deduces the conclusion that the condition, both in kittens and infants, is due to boiled milk. He reasons that in the process of boiling the lactic-acid-producing bacteria are killed, while the spores of the common saprophytes are unharmed. He maintains, further, that the presence of lactic acid prevents the growth of the saprophytes; that its absence permits them to grow and elaborate, from the proteids of the food, their toxins, in which he sees the active cause of these toxemias. He logically concludes: "The dirtier the milk, the more important is it that it should not be cooked." The evidence presented by the author is hardly convincing.

HEREDITARY CHARACTERS AND THEIR MODES OF TRANSMISSION. By Charles E. Walker, M.Sc., Director of Research in the Glasgow Cancer Hospital. Cloth. Price, \$2.40. Pp. 239, with 21 illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Recent discoveries and experimental work on cells are applied to problems in heredity with a view to harmonizing the results of the Mendelian experiments with the observations of the biometricians. This is done by showing that some parts of the cells involved in fertilization, that is, in the production of the new individual, are distributed in an alternative manner, while other parts simply divide in bulk. As a fresh hypothesis regarding the problem of sex, Walker suggests that

there are two classes of characters, the individual and the racial, which behave in different manner in regard to inheritance. To each he attributes a distinct mode of transmission. He regards sex as a character which has been kept in the category of individual characters and has been prevented from becoming a racial character by the action of natural selection, in spite of the fact that it is far more intense than a great many of the racial characters. Secondary sexual characters are regarded as racial characters or dependent for their appearance on the presence of one or the other kind of sexual cells—in fact, on the primary sexual character. The book is well written and presents this entire subject fairly and well.

SALVARSAN OR 606 (DIOXY-DIAMINO-ARSENOBENZOL). Its Chemistry, Pharmacy and Therapeutics. By W. Harrison Martindale, Ph.D., Marburg, and W. Wynn Westcott, M.B., London, H. M. Coroner for North-East London. Cloth. Price, \$1.50. Pp. 77, with illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 69 E. Fifty-Ninth St.

The time has hardly arrived for a disinterested estimate of salvarsan; consequently we must not expect very critical treatment from a work like the present. The authors have attempted to abstract and arrange the available literature, so as to give a good account of the chemistry, pharmacy and therapeutic uses, including administration, of the new remedy. Some carelessness in style is to be regretted. Thus perhaps Hoppe and Wittneben have some occasion for offense at their apparent inclusion among the insane in the following sentence: "Dogs were first injected, subsequently Alt's two assistants, Hoppe and Wittneben, injected themselves with 0.1 gm. each and thus the treatment was extended to trials on lunatics (70)." At the close the authors give some personal communications which they have received and which contain timely warnings as to the danger of hasty conclusions from the results of the early trials of the remedy. The book terminates with a bibliography containing 130 references with partial abstracts of the papers.

EINFÜHRUNG IN DIE MODERNE KINDERHEILKUNDE. Ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Aerzte. Von Dr. B. Saige, Professor der Kinderheilkunde in Freiburg i. B. Second Edition. Cloth. Price, 9 marks. Pp. 384, with 15 illustrations. Berlin: Julius Springer, 1910.

Although brief—it contains only 379 pages exclusive of the index—this small text-book is a summary of most of the important work in pediatrics to date. Valuable from cover to cover, it is especially to be commended for its chapter on the artificial feeding of infants. For a book of its size, it elaborates thoroughly the latest German ideas of nutrition and their application to the problem of infant-feeding. In addition to the other methods of feeding, the theory and use of Finkelstein's *Eucciss-Milch* is considered. The book is well arranged, is concise and can be recommended both to the student and to the practitioner. A translation of the chapter on infant-feeding would be of interest to the American physician, whose knowledge of the German ideas on this subject is, on the whole, extremely vague.

PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY. By N. Senn, M.D., late Professor of Surgery, University of Chicago. Fourth Edition thoroughly revised by E. J. Senn, M.D., and E. Friend, M.D., Instructor in Surgery in Rush Medical College. Price, \$5 net. Cloth. Pp. 706, with 231 illustrations. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co., 1909.

In the preface, the editors, E. J. Senn and E. Friend, say "It would be rather presumptuous on our part to attempt to improve on the contents of the first, second and third editions of this volume which were made with the unerring accuracy characteristic of the master-mind of the author." The only additions that have been made in this edition are five or six pages dealing very briefly with the Bier method of treatment and with Wright's opsonic theory. Otherwise this edition corresponds practically in every way with the previous or third edition.

LECTURES ON COSMETIC TREATMENT. A Manual for Practitioners. By Dr. Edmund Saalfeld, of Berlin. Translated by J. F. Hall's Dally, M.A., M.D., Physician to the St. Marysbone General Dispensary. Cloth. Price, \$1.75. Pp. 186, with illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 69 East Fifty-ninth Street, 1910.

This little book contains matter not found in works on dermatology, much of which will be useful to the general practitioner, as well as to the dermatologist or to the prac-