

cortex, and the danger of injury to the fourth ventricle is avoided.

It is very interesting to read Mr. Watson Cheyne's latest expression of opinion with regard to the results of the operation which he has introduced of internal drainage of the ventricle in hydrocephalus. It is not encouraging. He finds in congenital cases, although the distention of the head disappears, the children mostly die in a few months, and in the acquired cases the operation has not been successful in establishing a communication between the ventricle and the subdural space. He proposes to enclose the strands of catgut in a decalcified bone drainage-tube, in these cases.

Surgical Diseases of the Kidney and Ureter. By HENRY MORRIS, M.B. Two Volumes. Vol. I. Pp. xii., 682. Vol. II. Pp. vii., 670. London: Cassell and Company, Limited. 1901.

We cannot speak too highly of this work, every page of which is impressed with evidences of exhaustive research and well-balanced judgment. Although Mr. Morris's opinion may be regarded as authoritative in renal surgery, a special charm of the monograph is the liberal manner in which the work of others has been recognised and dealt with. The surgeon may thus refer to any section and find the best of everything recorded with commendable consistency and completeness. The labour expended in the production must have been immense, and we congratulate the author upon a work which will be the standard one for many years to come. It would be scarcely possible, if not invidious, to offer any criticism of so masterly a work. The reliability of the X-rays in the detection of calculi has doubtless increased since the text was written, but Mr. Morris rightly calls attention to the fallacies of this means of diagnosis in certain cases; and we think he takes a somewhat conservative view of the value of cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization—though we agree with him that it would be a misfortune if these measures were too widely adopted, on account of the difficulties and risks. Under nephropexy we have not noticed reference to the method by suspension with gauze. Mr. Morris's book will prove a necessity to everyone interested in the surgery of the kidney and ureter, and is an ornament of great value to British literature.

Diseases of the Stomach and their Surgical Treatment. By A. W. MAYO ROBSON and B. G. A. MOYNIHAN. Pp. xi., 308. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1901.

The Hunterian lectures of 1900 have been greatly expanded in the production of the present volume. Considerably more than one-third of the book is taken up by the consideration of

gastric ulcer and its complications, and this is the best part of the work. As a consequence of this, other subjects have not been dealt with so fully as their importance deserves, though the book may be taken as an excellent summary of our knowledge of the surgery of the stomach.

The wide experience of the authors on the subject of gastric ulcer perhaps justifies the decided views enunciated on the treatment of acute hemorrhage by operation, views which are expressed firmly, clearly and rationally.

We are rather left to the conclusion that gastro-enterostomy should be performed in all cases of pyloric carcinoma in which pylorectomy is not justifiable; but when it is stated that of twenty-three such cases only thirteen recovered, and most of these for a comparatively short period (two only lived more than six months after operation), it would appear desirable that some discrimination should be adopted in the selection of cases for an operation which is only palliative at the best.

In several places the figures might, with advantage, be placed in closer proximity to the letterpress—thus, lymphadenoma is described on p. 55 and the illustration of it (fig. 12) appears on p. 57; and Senn's method of gastrostomy appears on p. 258, and the corresponding illustration (fig. 51) on p. 255.

The book is clear, readable and thoroughly sound in its teaching, and may be taken as a reliable exposition of the great advances which have been made in this subject.

Surgical Experiences in South Africa, 1899-1900. By GEORGE HENRY MAKINS. Pp. xvi., 493. London : Smith, Elder & Co. 1901.

These surgical experiences form a most comprehensive account of certain injuries received in battle ; but this work, most excellent as it is as far as it goes, must be supplemented by a treatise which deals more fully with the injuries caused by shells, before a complete knowledge of the latest military surgery is gained. The details of shell surgery (if we may use such a term) will be best studied by perusing such authors as have described the surgery in connection with the Natal Army.

The author must have studied the individual cases of several thousand injuries, and having been attached to all three varieties of hospitals—namely, Field, Stationary, and Base,—he has had the opportunity of doing a vast amount of work, and he has placed the work done in a clear and comprehensive manner before the medical profession at home.

We are glad to see the author favours the Indian type of Field Hospital when comparing it with the Home type; we fully endorse this view, although we understand this type of Field Hospital is not generally preferred by the "Home Authorities."

We are pleased to read the very sound remarks concerning female nurses, and we feel certain that after the favourable