So far as I have been able to gather from the literature, such a type of appendix epiploica has not been described, nor has a case of intestinal obstruction due to a loop of bowel passing through such a foramen been previously recorded.

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**REVIEWS.**

*A System of Syphilis.* In Six Volumes. Edited by D'Arcy Power, M.B., F.R.C.S., and J. Keogh Murphy, M.D., F.R.C.S. With an Introduction by Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S. Vol. I. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1908.

In the words of the editors, “the time has come when syphilis can be discussed, and its signs, symptoms, and treatment can be described from the standpoint of modern medicine and surgery,” and in producing this *System* they have been assisted by writers of acknowledged reputation in their respective branches of medicine, surgery, pathology, gynaecology, &c., The list of authors comprises no fewer than twenty-four names in addition to that of Jonathan Hutchinson.

The subjects contained in the present volume are the history, microbiology, general pathology, primary lesions and early secondary symptoms as seen in the male and in the female, and congenital syphilis, and the various articles are illustrated by no fewer than sixty-three plates.

As is fitting, the introduction to the work has been written by Mr. Hutchinson, well styled by the editors “the father of modern syphilology in England.” Mr. Hutchinson’s article is in the form of detached paragraphs, which are intended to suggest lines of profitable thought and future inquiry. He draws attention to the almost simultaneous discovery of the spirochæte and of the communicability of syphilis to certain of the lower animals. In connection with the latter, he warns investigators not to draw hasty and ill-founded conclusions from “purposeful” experiments, and he exhorts clinicians to continue their observations with a zeal undiminished by the brilliancy of experiment and histological research. Getting into the marrow of his subject, he touches with masterly hand such questions as syphilis and marriage, and the method of
administering mercury. He holds with most others that mercury should be ordered whenever the diagnosis of syphilis has been established, and he draws attention to the probability of the detection of the spirochaete being a great gain in the direction of early diagnosis of syphilitic chancre. His remarks on "yaws" are thoughtful, and he advances sound reasons for his belief in the identity of this disease with syphilis.

Various paragraphs on simulation, by gummata, of malignant tumours, suppression of early symptoms, the "small-dose method," and other points in syphilis are not only suggestive, but full of interesting information; and in the concluding portion of his article Mr. Hutchinson warns us against "the attempt to construct hard and fast rules as to the evolution of syphilis."

All will admit the weight of his authority, also, in the statement that "a vast majority of those who have passed through an attack of syphilis, under judicious treatment, or even without it, get well, and remain well through the rest of their lives."

The History of Syphilis, by Dr. Iwan Bloch, shows the author to be a man of erudition and of a judicial mind, and justifies the editors in their choice. Dr. Bloch goes exhaustively into the literature of his subject, and readers are compelled to share his belief that the disease was brought into Europe from America by the crews of Columbus.

For power of fascinating it would be hard to beat the article by Metchnikoff on microbiology. In it the great pathologist relates the history of early researches, and gradually leads up to Schaudinn's discovery of the spirochaete. Having reached this stage, he describes the occurrence of the micro-organism in syphilitic lesions, and he summarises the researches referred to in this chapter as follows:—"All the preceding facts as to the presence of Schaudinn's spirillum in every kind of acquired syphilitic lesion, as well as in hereditary syphilis and in experimental syphilis, cannot but form, when taken together, proofs of the very greatest importance in favour of the aetiological part played by this organism."

Chapters on phagocytosis, natural history of the micro-organisms, bacteriological technique, and, lastly, on the practical application of the recognition of the micro-organism, follow. In this article the reader's attention is held from beginning to end, and we may say that it has seldom been our good fortune to peruse such a well-written résumé of a wide subject. In it we find not only an account of successes,
but also of the writer's attempts and failures, and the honesty and absence of false shame with which M. Metchnikoff relates the latter are truly refreshing.

On the General Pathology we have a carefully written article by Dr. Andrewes. This is sub-divided into general pathology, general histology, and the problems of immunity. While the former two sections are extremely well done, the last is perhaps more interesting, as it deals with the important questions of serum-diagnosis and of vaccine treatment. The first of these is shown to be fairly well established, while the work of Metchnikoff in the direction of inducing artificial immunity by the employment of a vaccine is briefly and clearly set forth. In the section on general pathology there is a very good account of the subject of "parasyphilitic" affections.

The remainder of the volume is made up of three clinical articles—primary lesions and early secondary symptoms in the male (Colonel Lambkin) and in the female (Mr. Shillitoe), and congenital syphilis (Dr. Still). These articles will be found of great use by the practitioner. They are accompanied by thirty plates, most of which are coloured, and a large proportion of these are from direct colour photographs. Further, in each article details of treatment are given.

In every way this volume is a credit to all who have been concerned in its production. When we add that paper, printing, illustrations, and "get-up" are in keeping with the text, we feel that to recommend the book would be a work of supererogation.

A Manual of Natural Therapy. By Thomas D. Luke, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Bristol: John Wright & Sons. 1908.

Under the title of Natural Therapy Dr. Luke includes those methods of treatment which are independent of ordinary medication on the one hand and of surgery on the other. His volume is thus devoted to a description of the methods of hydrotherapy, thermotherapy, and phototherapy, and of massage and electrical and dietetic treatment. There is, however, no apparent reason why climatic treatment should not also have been comprised under such a title, and its omission somewhat impairs the completeness of the book. The various methods are fully and for the most part clearly described, although the section on electrical treatment takes for granted more knowledge of electricity than is usually possessed by
beginners. Here and there the English is unfortunately slipshod, even to obscurity, and on p. 18 we have the statement that “heat . . . causes increased oxidation and excretion of CO₂,” followed two sentences later by the contradiction that “cold increases oxidation and elimination of CO₂, and . . . heat produces a reverse effect.”

The illustrations, which are numerous and excellent, add much to the value of the book.

**Inflammation: An Introduction to the Study of Pathology.**

By J. George Adami, M.A., M.D., F.R.S. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1907.

This excellent little volume is a reprint of Professor Adami’s article in Allbutt and Rolleston’s *System of Medicine*, revised and published as a separate monograph of convenient size for the practitioner or medical student desirous of becoming acquainted with the recent views on the subject, and is written in such a style as to command sustaining interest from beginning to end.

The work is divided into three parts. In the first part a general survey of the process of inflammation and of what is involved in the term is given, with the manifestations of such seen in unicellular and multicellular organisms. The second part, forming the bulkier part of the volume, treats of the factors of the inflammatory process; in it, the part played by the leucocytes and their classification and properties is fully discussed; while the doctrine of phagocytosis and its relationship to the humoral and cellulo-humoral hypothesis, the nature of the exudate, and the part played by the blood-vessels, nervous system, and fixed tissue cells are also fully treated.

The concluding part deals with the general considerations of the subject, and embodies a short chapter on treatment in the light of the views expressed.

In the reprint Professor Adami makes due reference to Wright’s researches upon opsonins, Bier’s treatment by induced hyperæmia, and to the advances gained in the study of the subject by Shridde’s method of differentiating the various forms of the leucocytes within the tissues.

**Post-Mortem Pathology.** By Henry W. Cattell, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1906.

This volume, which has within a short period reached its third edition, extends to 500 pages, and is aptly described
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as a practical work for students and practitioners, copiously illustrated with coloured plates and figures. A number of illustrations, in fact, we regard as quite unnecessary.

The text has been thoroughly revised and most of the recent work in this department of medicine incorporated, while two short chapters bearing on plant pathology and the teaching of *post-mortem* technic have been added.

Regarding the contents of the book, one can add but little to what has been said in commenting on the previous editions. The methods of examining the various cavities and organs of the body are described in detail, and the significances of the *post-mortem* findings fully discussed.

The methods of preparing museum specimens, of hardening tissues for microscopical examination, and the bacteriological investigation of cases are also gone fully into; while the chapter on medico-legal suggestions is well worth perusal.

We commend the book to those who have occasion to perform *post-mortem* examinations as a well written and up to date text-book.

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*A Text-Book of Pathology.* By Alfred Stengel, M.D.

Fifth Edition, thoroughly Revised. London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1906.

The fifth edition of this text-book has been considerably revised and somewhat increased in size, but the character of this work—that of a student and practitioner's text-book—has been maintained. The chapters on inflammation and immunity have been augmented and revised in the light of recent work; and the chapter on bacteriology is made fuller by a better account of the organisms of the diphtheria and typhoid groups, and the addition of a description of the meningococcus and the dysentery bacillus, while the relationship of the spirochaeta pallida to syphilis is also dealt with.

In the chapter on animal parasites an account of the protozoa responsible for certain of the tropical diseases is given.

In the other parts of the work there is but little change; some alterations and additions are noted in the chapter on nervous diseases; and the fine plates of the Weigert method are also new. The appendix on pathological technic should prove valuable, and the methods described have been carefully selected.

The fact that this text-book has reached its fifth edition is sufficient guarantee that it serves its purpose well, and can be highly recommended.
**High Frequency Currents: Their Production, Physical Properties, Physiological Effects, and Therapeutical Uses.** By EVELYN CROOK, M.D., B.S.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1906.

This book consists of about 200 pages, and is divided into three parts. The first part, of about 80 pages, is entirely occupied with the production and physical properties of high frequency currents, and apparatus is discussed in some detail. The second part occupies about 40 pages, and discusses the physiological effects of high frequency currents. It consists largely of the information published some years ago by Denoyés, much being the work of Apostoli and his assistants. The remaining 50 pages are devoted to the therapeutics of high frequency currents and reports on cases. The sections on physical and physiological properties and appliances contain much useful information, and will repay the time spent in studying them. The part on treatment is unfortunately poor. Here the author quotes largely from several writers—without comment—the impression given being that in electricity in this form we have an agent powerfully curative in a number of serious diseases, and that to a degree far beyond what we believe to be the case. We are far from denying a useful place to high frequency currents in the physician's armamentarium, but we believe their usefulness is far overstated in this book. For example, we are given the impression that phthisis pulmonalis is very amenable to this form of treatment.

**A Synopsis of Surgery.** By ERNEST W. HEY GROVES, M.S., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright & Sons. 1908.

This is an unpretentious book, whose scope is indicated by its title, meant to be used by the student in revising his reading of the usual large text-books. The recommendation to the busy practitioner might, however, have been omitted, as something more encyclopaedic is obviously wanted when reference is required in a case of difficulty. But for the former purpose this epitome fulfils its function admirably. Indeed, if interleaved with blank pages for making diagrams and further notes, it might be taken as a nearly ideal set of "students' notes," such as, notwithstanding the objections so often raised to cram books in general, are in almost universal use in our extra-mural schools. The notes are very complete and well arranged; the classification for purposes of diagnosis of swell-
ings in connection with bone, of abdominal affections, and of inguinal swellings being specially valuable. There is a chapter also on surface markings of the body, which, however, would have been more useful with one or two diagrams. The contents on the whole are eminently up to date; due attention being paid to the use and scope of Calmette’s reaction and the opsonic treatment in tuberculosis, of Bier’s hyperæmia in acute inflammations, of pneumatic chambers for operations on the chest, and the danger of acid intoxication. In a few cases the advice or information is open to criticism, especially where no alternative is given, and where space does not allow of the matter being discussed; and herein lies the chief danger in attempts to replace full text-books with a work of this size. Amongst other things, the possibility of a normal liver dulness with free gas in the peritoneal cavity is denied; the operation of cutting down directly on an umbilical hernia, which is the least easy way, is alone mentioned; the probability of acute arthritis arising from bone disease in the vicinity of joints, so well known to occur in children, is hardly mentioned; while the treatment recommended for acute peritonitis, especially the advice to swab away all exudation, is not in keeping with usual practice of the present day. The section on the affections of the brain also is too scant to be of great use, and is hardly up to the standard of the rest. With these exceptions the book, which is wonderfully readable considering its form, should prove very useful as a digest for the student, and also perhaps as syllabus of lectures for his teacher.

Anatomical Terminology, with Special Reference to the [BNA]. By Lewellys F. Barker, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1907.

The Basle anatomical nomenclature is a list of about 4,500 anatomical terms, accepted at Basle in 1895 by the German Anatomical Society as the most suitable designations for the various parts of the human body which are visible to the naked eye. The present work is issued as a concise statement concerning the origin and exact nature of this list of anatomical terms, its author having been requested to prepare it by the publishers of Morris’s Anatomy. The work of the Commission appointed by the German Anatomical Society in 1889, which finished its labours in 1895, is fully dealt with, as are also the reasons for the revision of names. As is pointed out, the BNA is not a list of new terms, the
large majority of the names being carefully selected old ones. The aim of the Commission was to furnish each part with one philologically correct Latin name, and to eliminate synonymous terms and the use of personal names as far as possible.

A complete list of the 4,500 terms is given by the author. As the system is being adopted by the text-books to a great extent, this work should be in the hands of all those interested in a precise anatomical terminology.

Lehrbuch der Topographischen Anatomie für Studierende und Ärzte. Von Dr. H. K. CORNING. Wiesbaden: Verlag von J. F. Bergmann. 1907.

The work now before us is a very good one, indeed, being a compromise between the large detailed topographical anatomies, such as those of Merkel and Testut, and the smaller and less elaborate ones of Schultze and Zuckerkandl. Its object is to give the advanced student who is studying surgery, and the practising surgeon, a sufficient guide for all practical purposes, without being overloaded with unnecessary details.

The section on the ear is well done, and is illustrated by many useful diagrams. The author, however, does not mention that the suprameatal triangle and spine were described by Macewen. The account of the lymphatics of the various viscera is excellent, embodying as it does the latest work, that of Cuneo and Poirier. A very careful account is given of the topography of the abdominal viscera, based on sections from formalin-hardened bodies, and on the lines of Cunningham's descriptions.

A notable feature of the book is the number of instructive illustrations, many of which differ greatly from those familiar to us in the text-books published in the English language.

We can strongly recommend the work to those who are interested in topographical anatomy.

The Pocket Anatomy. By C. H. FAGGE, M.B., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Sixth Edition, Revised. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1908.

The present volume is a new edition of the Pocket Gray, familiar to many generations of students, under a new name. As many of the standard works on anatomy have contributed towards the present edition, it was considered advisable that the name should be altered. It shows evidence of careful
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revision, and has been brought thoroughly up to date. We note that the sigmoid flexure is no longer spoken of, Jonnesco's account of the iliac and pelvic colon being substituted. This little work has been highly popular with students in the past, and we have no doubt that it will continue to be so.

_Pocket Osteology._ By Philip Turner, B.Sc., M.B., M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1908.

This is a companion volume to the _Pocket Anatomy_, and will, no doubt, fill a gap. It will be of service to students who know the bones, and who wish a concise account for revision.

We find the work to be quite accurate. The lists of muscles and ligaments attached to each bone will be useful. We observe that the outer wall of the mastoid antrum is truly described as being formed by the post-auditory process of the squamosal. We have no hesitation in saying that the work is worth the attention of students.

_Manual of Practical Anatomy._ By D. J. Cunningham, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Fourth Edition, in Two Volumes. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland. 1907.

The present edition of this well-known practical anatomy has undergone extensive revision, certain parts on the thorax and abdomen having been rewritten. The illustrations are much more numerous than in former editions, many being quite new.

We observe that the auriculo-ventricular bundle of His is represented in a diagram from the dissection of the heart of a calf. The description of the stomach has been entirely recast, and is quite different from that given a few years ago, the marked differences between the cardiac and pyloric portions being fully pointed out. No mention, however, is made of the middle sphincter, which separates the cardiac from the pyloric segments.

One or two inaccuracies are present. Figs. 121 and 127 represent the fourth cranial nerve as crossing the third nerve on its inner side, whereas it generally crosses on the outer side. On page 223, the superior intercostal artery is said to pass down between the last dorsal nerve and the first thoracic sympathetic ganglion, the first dorsal being correct.

We believe this to be one of the best all-round practical anatomies extant; it is probably the one most widely used in this country.
Points in Practice in Maladies of the Heart. By Sir James Sawyer, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. Ed. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, Limited. 1908.

This little volume is a reprint of the Lumleian Lectures for 1908, and contains much material that is worthy of perusal, although it does not present us with any outstanding additions to present-day knowledge.

The first lecture is general in its scope, and somewhat historical in the method of presentation, leading up to the more recent advances in histology and physiology. The second deals mainly with the semeiology of cardiac affections, and in it the author emphasises many important points drawn from a wide experience. In the last he discusses the relationship between dynamic and organic affections of the heart in a way which makes it probably the most interesting, as it is the most thoughtful, section of the book.

In a volume of 102 pages, and with a good index, the author has succeeded in collecting much interesting and instructive information, and no one should regret the time spent in reading it.

Therapeutics of the Circulation. By Sir Lauder Brunton. London: John Murray. 1908.

Anyone who is familiar with Sir Lauder Brunton's previous books will look with appreciation to the perusal of the present volume, which has the same charming directness and simplicity of style as his lectures "On the Action of Medicines." In this case, also, the volume consists of a series of eight lectures, which were delivered in 1905 in the physiological laboratory of the University of London. As is to be expected from the place of their delivery, the lectures contain much of physiological interest, and, indeed, the subject of cardiac physiology occupies nearly one-third of the book, before pathology or therapeutics is touched upon at all. But the physiological section is always closely correlated with the therapeutical, and although, as Sir Lauder Brunton points out, the interruption of the lectures by experiments has led to a somewhat discursive method of treatment, the discursiveness is more apparent than real, and the whole book is steadily directed to one end, with a wealth of illustration derived from the author's rich experience. Points of especial interest in connection both with the physiology and therapeutics of the heart are the discussion of cardiac and arterial "self-massage,"
and of the conduction of stimuli in the heart. Sir Lauder Brunton regards as erroneous the view now so commonly held that the conduction of stimuli from auricle to ventricle is purely a muscular function, regulated by the auriculo-ventricular bundle of His, and cites in an appendix many interesting experiments by Kronecker and his co-workers, showing "that the stimulation is transmitted by co-ordinating nervous communications."

The volume, which is copiously illustrated, is brought entirely up to date by a series of appendices, and is completed by a really admirable index.

The Sexual Disabilities of Man and Their Treatment. By Arthur Cooper. London: H. K. Lewis. 1908.

This is a little book based partly on a short monograph of Professor Ultzmann, translated many years ago by this author, and partly on his observations in the course of an extensive practice. It deals briefly with sterility and impotence in the male, and considers the conditions of the semen on the one hand and the sexual physiology on the other. The symptoms and treatment of disorders of this class are discussed in a sensible and seemly manner, and as such matters are usually afforded but little space in general treatises on surgery or medicine, this little book should be of use to the general practitioner who has to deal with these cases. To those who do not care for those works of Continental origin which treat of this subject, of the kind described in booksellers' catalogues as "curious," it will prove a pleasant change.

A System of Medicine by Many Writers. Edited by Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.S.A., and Humphry Davy Rolleston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Vol. IV, Part I. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1908.

We cordially welcome the appearance of this new instalment of the System of Medicine. Vol. IV of the original System is now divided into two parts. The sections on diseases of the nose, pharynx, and larynx have been removed, and along with a section on diseases of the ear, now constitute Part II of Vol. IV.

Part I of Vol. IV, which is now before us, includes diseases of the liver, pancreas, ductless glands, and kidneys. The subject
matter is changed considerably when compared with the first edition of eleven years ago.

Dr. Keith writes on the anatomy of the liver. Several articles on the diseases of that organ are from the pen of Dr. William Hunter, one of them being on the important subject of delayed chloroform poisoning. Dr. Hunter and Dr. Spriggs write on acute yellow atrophy, and on the jaundice of phosphorus poisoning; Dr. John Thomson on jaundice of the newly-born; while Drs. Herringham, Hale White, Herbert Hawkins, and Morley Fletcher are other contributors of articles on this group of diseases.

Mr. Mayo Robson writes the articles on diseases of the gall-bladder and bile-ducts, and on gall-stones.

New articles on diseases of the pancreas are provided by Drs. Bosanquet and Newton Pitt, to take the place of the original contributions by Dr. Fitz.

The subject of diseases of the ductless glands is still in want of investigation, and one is glad to have a thoroughly up-to-date summary of our actual knowledge of these affections.

In this volume diseases of the thyroid gland are discussed by Dr. Hector Mackenzie and Professor George Murray; acromegaly by Professor E. F. Trevelyan; diseases of the adrenals and diseases of the spleen by Dr. Rolleston; lymphadenoma by Professor George Murray; and the status lymphaticus by Dr. John Thomson.

Other articles which are introduced here are infantilism by Dr. John Thomson; obesity and also adiposis dolorosa by Sir Dyce Duckworth; and cedema by Professor Halliburton.

Under the heading of diseases of the kidney the following five articles are included:—General pathology of the renal functions, by Professor Rose Bradford; nephritis, by the same writer; nephropisis, by Professor A. Macalister; other diseases of the kidney, by Mr. Henry Morris; and malformations and disorders of the ureter, by Mr. Morris also.

The editors and publishers are to be congratulated on the admirable character of this great work, which continues to be worthy of the high traditions of British medicine. The promptitude with which the successive volumes are issued is in itself no small merit.

Lectures on Babies. By RALPH VINCENT, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1908.

We can cordially commend to the notice of our readers this little volume of some 113 pages. It is of the nature of a plea
for the more rational feeding of infants, and the author most certainly makes out a very good case for his contention. According to him, some dietetic error is the root of all diseases in infancy, and though one would not perhaps agree with him entirely, as, e.g., that congenital pyloric stenoses is the result of catarrh and dilatation of the stomach, there is no doubt that in this country at least the subject of dietetics does not receive its due amount of attention.

The opening chapters deal with the physiology of the child, the chemistry of mother's and cow's milk, and the manner of modifying cow's milk to suit the infant's requirements—so-called "substitute feeding." Thereafter are discussed in some detail the subjects of infantile atrophy, rickets, and gastro-enteritis, with, of course, special reference to the question of diet.

The pages are full of personal observation, and make most suggestive and interesting reading.

Reports of the Society for the Study of Disease in Children. Vol. VII, 1906-1907. London: J. & A. Churchill.

This volume will most certainly uphold the reputation of its predecessors, and is a very strong argument in favour of the Society still maintaining its individuality, and not amalgamating with the other medical societies of London. This number contains, in addition to reports of many interesting and rare cases, some longer papers on several subjects, of which the following may be mentioned:—Pneumonia in children (the Whightman lecture), by Dr. Fred. Taylor; rheumatism in children, by Dr. C. O. Hawthorne; cerebrospinal meningitis, by Dr. Edmund Cantley; and a discussion on rickets, with papers on the etiology by Leonard Dudgeon, on the symptomatology by E. J. Poynton, on the pathology by Milligan, and on the treatment by Robert Hutchison.

Many of the reports of cases are illustrated by drawings and photographs, which materially add to the value of the production.

Husband's Practice of Medicine. Sixth Edition. By ROBERT F. C. LEITH and ROBERT A. FLEMING. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1908.

This edition of Husband's Practice of Medicine has been to a great extent rewritten, and very considerably enlarged. As No. 2. K Vol. LXXI.
it now appears it is a volume of over 1,100 closely written pages, covering the whole subject of systematic medicine, and presenting that subject very clearly and compendiously in a form suitable for students and for junior practitioners. The only objection to its completeness is that the diseases of the spleen and lymphatic glands are not separately described, but descriptions of them are to be found under other headings, such as diseases of the blood. A feature of the book is the thoroughness of the descriptions of morbid anatomy and pathological changes, while symptomatology, though adequately, is not quite so fully presented. Thus the physical signs of pericarditis receive somewhat scant attention, and the cardiac section generally is perhaps the least satisfactory. Renal colic is insufficiently described, not in the article on renal calculus, but only in a table giving the diagnosis between it and hepatic and intestinal colic.

In the section on nervous diseases the reaction of degeneration is not clearly explained. Bright's disease is not mentioned in the etiology of cerebral haemorrhage (p. 869), ankle clonus is twice referred to in such a way as to imply that it is normally present (pp. 840, 933), and we are told that chorea is generally unilateral. Misprints and mis-spellings are too frequent. Thus Liebermeister is persistently mis-spelt Leibermeister; and a sentence punctuated as follows (p. 476)—“It is most frequently met with in small arteries, particularly of the brain in syphilis of the lungs, in chronic phthisis of the coronary arteries of the heart, in arterial sclerosis, and of the kidney in chronic interstitial nephritis”—ought not to have escaped the most careless proof-reader. At p. 181, also, we are referred to a list of “prescriptions at the end of the book” which proves upon investigation to be non-existent.

Apart from such evidences of hasty preparation, the book may be warmly commended as being what its authors claim for it, “concise, reliable, and modern.” It is furnished with an altogether admirable index.

The Bone-Marrow: A Cytological Study. By W. E. Carnegie Dickson, M.D., &c. With Coloured Plates and Microscopical Photographs by Richard Muir. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1908.

This book deals principally with the cellular changes which occur in the bone-marrow in the course of infections. The coloured drawings by Mr. Richard Muir, both from their fidelity and their artistic beauty, form a most valuable record
of naked-eye as well as microscopic appearances in the normal and pathological marrow. The microphotographs will form a useful basis of comparison for those who have not examined extensive series of marrow-sections for themselves. The text deals briefly with the historical aspect, with methods, and with the different varieties of normal and pathological marrow. The occurrence of gelatinous transformation of the marrow in a case of ulcerative endocarditis lasting less than three weeks forms an interesting parallel with experimental observations in animals. The reactive changes in the marrow are dealt with in more detail. As regards the origin of the neutrophile myelocytes, which appear in markedly increased numbers in a marrow undergoing leucoblastic transformation, the author's expression of his views is likely to cause some confusion. As the result especially of his study of the marrow from a case of sarcoma of the kidney in a man aged 61, he upholds the origin of the neutrophile elements from non-granular cells, and says—"By utilising as a guide the somewhat exaggerated changes seen so definitely in this case, we have the key to the development of the neutrophile myelocyte under normal conditions" (p. 37). Now, it has been conclusively shown that in the embryo neutrophile and eosinophile cells arise from the non-granular undifferentiated leucoblast with basophile protoplasm; but Professor Muir has found that in the adult where the red marrow is extending the cells are nearly all neutrophile myelocytes resulting from the proliferation of pre-existing neutrophile myelocytes, and there is "no evidence that the cells are first of all non-granular in character and afterwards acquire granules." Accordingly, Dr. Dickson's statement that "we have thus traced in the adult human subject the development of the polymorphonuclear leucocyte as it is found in the blood, and this has been diagrammatically represented in Plate XII, Scheme I," (p. 45), is certainly apt to be misleading, since the first three—non-granular—stages are not part of the life-history of the majority of neutrophile myelocytes in leucoblastic marrow. It seems to us that the presence of most active mitotic division in neutrophile myelocytes with well-marked granules is of first importance in relation to the supply of neutrophile leucocytes. In any case, it would have been desirable that the writer had devoted more discussion to the subject.

For the study of erythroblasts, sections and wet-fixed films, as opposed to dry preparations, are recommended, and the author concludes that the nuclei disappear by rhexis and lysis and not by extrusion. In the examination of the giant-cells
serial sections have been employed to obviate fallacious conclusions based on single sections which show only small portions of such cells. Some mention of the bearing of these specimens on Homer Wright's view as to the origin of blood-platelets would have formed an interesting addition. The phagocytic properties of vascular endothelium and the cells of the adenoid reticulum (best seen in wet-fixed films) are considered by the author to play an important part in blood-destruction. Of course, this function of endothelial cells elsewhere—e.g., in the spleen—is well known. The work concludes with a bibliography, from which the important papers of Naegeli and Schridde are unfortunately omitted.

The author has rendered a good service in presenting in readily accessible and admirably illustrated form much information regarding the bone-marrow, which has hitherto been obtainable only from scattered papers.

_Diseases of the Skin: An Outline of the Principles and Practice of Dermatology._ By Sir Malcolm Morris, K.C.V.O. New and enlarged edition, revised by the Author, with the assistance of S. Ernest Dore, M.D.Cantab., M.R.C.P. With 10 coloured and 47 black-and-white plates, and illustrations in the text. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1908.

This is the fourth edition of the present work, but, as each of the first three editions was reprinted, this is really the seventh issue. Dermatology, like other sciences, has been advancing since the third edition was published in 1903, and the author has aimed at incorporating the necessary new matter. This has involved a certain amount of expansion of the text, and along with this we have eight new coloured plates. It need scarcely be said that we can strongly recommend this work to our readers; it is interesting as well as able and full. A special feature of the index which will doubtless be appreciated is the plan of giving a list of the appropriate remedies in connection with the principal cutaneous affections.

_Prophylaxie Internationale et Nationale._ By Le Dr. Paul Faivre. Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils. 1908.

In the introductory historical part of this work the various international sanitary conferences from 1851 to 1904 are briefly described, and the chief questions discussed at these conferences indicated.
National and international prophylaxis is gone into in some little detail, this part being divided into prophylaxis of the sea and land frontiers. Various methods of disinfection applicable to ships are described and illustrated, also the hospitals for infectious diseases at the several stations.

The question of the carriage of infection by rats receives due recognition, although other members of the animal kingdom might have been included with advantage.

Exceptional measures, applicable in view of threatened epidemics of cholera, are treated in a fairly exhaustive manner.

No reference is made to this country in any of the details, but as an exposition of the way in which the subject is treated in France this work is distinctly valuable and informative.

ABSTRACTS FROM CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

Subtemporal Decompression in a Case of Chronic Nephritis with Uremia; with Especial Consideration of the Neuro-retinal Lesion. By Harvey Cushing, M.D., and James Bordley, Jun., M.D. (American Journal of Medical Sciences, October, 1908).—The patient, a married woman, aged 22, was admitted to hospital on 24th July, 1907, complaining of headache, vomiting, pain in the joints, and swelling of the legs. The illness was stated to have begun abruptly five weeks previous to admission, but probably, from the history, was of long standing. She evidently had chronic nephritis with uremia. Systolic pressure was 175.

On 30th July, headache was exceedingly severe, and there was considerable mental confusion. Systolic pressure registered over 250. On ophthalmoscopic examination there was a swelling of the right disc of 6 D. and of the left of 7 D. The discs were very oedematous. A great many small hemorrhages were present on the discs and on the retina near them. For the next three months she continued in much the same state, having occasional days of improvement, but, as a rule, suffering from severe headaches, nausea, and vomiting, and other signs of pressure. By a month after admission anasarca was quite marked. She first began to complain of dimness of vision in September.

On the 13th September, an ophthalmoscope examination showed "intense albuminuric retinitis."

On 11th October, the entire retina on both sides was so swollen that it was impossible to locate the discs. The whole surface of the retina was covered with hemorrhages of varying size, and with tremendous yellowish-white exudates. Two veins could be made out in each eye, but a careful search over the entire surface of both retinas failed to reveal any artery. Later in October the symptoms became much aggravated. Lumbar punctures showed the fluid to be under great tension. They gave no relief, but usually had a temporary disturbing effect. The systolic blood-pressure averaged from 200 to 250 mm., and the diastolic from 170 to 190 mm.

On 24th October, under chloroform, the "usual circular cranial defect with