ideal method for accomplishing delivery, but this was out of the question, as the woman was dying and the child was dead. Therefore, despite the difficulties associated with a destructive operation on the child, an attempt was made to extract it, but the mother died just as the child’s body was born.

It is questionable if the child could have been removed, except in small parts, unless the symphysis pubis had parted immediately before delivery. You will observe that the pelvis is distorted in a typical manner, but it is unnecessary to enter into a detailed description of the pelvis here. This specimen has been exhibited to-night, as well-defined cases of osteomalacia are extremely rare in Britain.

(The report of this Meeting will be continued in our next issue.)

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**REVIEWs.**

**Manual of Bacteriology.** By Robert Muir, M.A., M.D., and James Ritchie, M.A., M.D. Fifth Edition. With 174 Illustrations in the Text, and 6 Coloured Plates. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1910.

The fifth edition of this well-known and deservedly popular Manual is now before us.

It is not possible to enumerate all the changes and additions which the authors have made in the present edition: they are to be found throughout the volume. But we would cite as an example the new chapter on examination of serum, and allied subjects. There is a considerable amount of new matter on the subject of agglutinins, opsonic methods, bactericidal methods and deviation of complement; and for the general reader nothing could be more concise, and at the same time intelligible, than the description of Wassermann’s reaction.

As another example of new matter, and one which will appeal to clinicians, we have in the subject of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis a very good account of recent work in connection with anti-sera. It is of interest to note here the favourable results which have been obtained by Mackenzie and Martin in treatment by this means.
The pathological conditions associated with spirochætes are grouped together in a new chapter. These comprise African tick fever, syphilis, yaws, &c.; and the present arrangement is very convenient for reference.

Another new feature is furnished by the coloured plates, depicting stained cocci, bacilli, malarial parasites, &c.

As a student's manual this work cannot be too highly praised. It is not merely a collection of facts to be committed to memory for examination purposes. It gives an account of the subject, and if properly read will train the student in the principles of bacteriology, and so provide him with a scientific foundation for much of his clinical work.

The volume is a veritable storehouse of information, and will prove a reliable guide to all who are working at bacteriology. We cordially recommend it to our readers.

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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. VIII: Diseases of the Brain and Mental Diseases. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1910.

In the present edition of this work diseases of the nervous system occupy the whole of this volume and part of the previous one, while diseases of the skin, which formerly found a place in the eighth volume, form the subject-matter of the next and concluding volume of the System.

Dr. Henry Head and Dr. Savage have assisted the editors in the sections on nervous diseases and mental diseases respectively.

The general treatment of the subjects is the same as in the former edition, but there are several new articles and some of the old ones have been rewritten and expanded. As the list of writers in this volume numbers thirty-seven, we must content ourselves with noting the more important alterations.

All forms of meningitis, except the tuberculous, have been included in one article written by Dr. Batten, and it, like that on acute polioencephalitis by the same author, is quite new.

Other new articles are that on recurrent paralysis by Professor J. Michell Clarke, and that on apraxia and agnosia by Dr. James Collier, the latter author having also revised the article on aphasia. The paper on occupation neurosis has
been rewritten by Dr. Head, and the senior editor has extended and largely rewritten his contribution on neurasthenia.

Without in any way casting reflections on the many other excellent articles, which space alone forbids us to mention, we would draw attention to the lengthy and more general chapter on the regional diagnosis of cerebral disease by Dr. Ferrier, which is worthy of careful study.

As in previous notices on this System of Medicine, we can warmly recommend this volume to our readers as quite in keeping with the rest of the series.

A System of Syphilis. In Six Volumes. Edited by D'ArCy Power, F.R.C.S., and J. Keogh Murphy, F.R.C.S. With an Introduction by Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S. Vols. V and VI. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1910.

Of the present two volumes of the System, Volume V contains articles on the affections of the skin, the eye, the ear, and the upper air-passages.

The article on the skin affections is by Drs. Phineas Abraham and Haldin Davis, and occupies more than half of the volume. After an interesting chapter on the historical and general aspects of the subject, the authors proceed to discuss the classification of the syphilides. Reviewing the various classifications proposed by different authorities, they refer to the modern tendency to discard all attempts at a rigorous classification, particularly since the recognition of the patho-histological identity of all syphilides and since the discovery of the spirochete as the cause of the disease. They therefore consider the various forms under the headings of the “early” and “later” syphilides. This distinction is dwelt upon in the next three chapters. First of all, there are detailed descriptions of the eruptions which make their appearance at a comparatively early period in the course of the disease, viz., erythematos, pigmentary, and papular syphilides. There is much interesting matter on chromatic or pigmentary syphilides and depigmented spots. In the next place, the rarer forms of early syphilides, viz., vesicular, pustular, ecthymatos, bullous and squamous are considered. In this connection attention is directed to the varioliform syphilide, which has been mistaken for variola, and the guides to a correct diagnosis are indicated. Under the heading of “deep ecthymatous” there is a very
good description of rupia. The “later” syphilides no not occupy much space; their general characteristics are enumerated and their histology is set forth. The nodular forms are distinguished from the still later gummatous manifestations; but the writers admit that “it is often difficult to draw the line between a nodular lesion occupying the true skin and a gummatous growth which specially develops in the subcutaneous tissue, and secondarily involves the corium, and the two forms pass insensibly into one another” (p. 88). The descriptions of both these forms are very good. Mention is also made of the elephantiasic condition which occasionally accompanies tertiary syphilis of the lower extremities.

A short chapter on affections of the hair and nails is followed by one on the diagnosis of cutaneous syphilides. This is a most instructive and important chapter, and in it many conditions are considered. Perhaps the most important of these is tuberculosis and lupus; and the authors devote careful attention to the details which make for a correct diagnosis. In this connection they mention the possible presence of leukoplakia on the neck as a valuable guide.

Syphilides of the mucous membranes are next considered, and in this chapter considerable space is given to the diagnosis of buccal syphilides from herpes. Leukoplakia also receives detailed notice, and its importance in relation to subsequent malignant disease is emphasised.

Congenital syphilides, another very important subject, is treated of in a special chapter in which the details of diagnosis are fully considered.

A short chapter on treatment completes the article. The various local applications are described, and detailed directions as to their employment are given. At the commencement of this chapter there is a short reference to Ehrlich’s remedy; and in an appendix some details are furnished as to its usefulness and the technique of its administration.

The article is illustrated by thirty plates, most of them in colour, which are of great beauty and show marked fidelity to nature.

The article on ocular syphilis has been written by Mr. Devereux Marshall. It is extremely interesting and well written. The writer lays stress on the extensive field covered by irido-cyclitic affections, and the caution with which one must give a prognosis as to vision. He also speaks very emphatically on the subject of nasal duct obstruction.

Aural syphilis, by Mr. C. Ernest West, and syphilis in the upper air-passages, by Dr. St. Clair Thomson, are the No. 5.
concluding articles in the volume, and are both well done. These articles are both illustrated by many plates, which are good representations of the lesions to which they refer.

The skin manifestations of syphilis are of great importance to all practitioners; and there is little doubt that this volume will obtain the wide popularity which it merits.

Volume VI is concerned with syphilis as it is met with in the Services, and the articles in it are by medical officers of the Navy and Army. Apart from the frequency of the disease in our sailors and soldiers, and such frequency is in the Army rapidly diminishing, it has to be borne in mind that medical officers are in a much better position than their civilian brethren for continuous observation of the disease and of the effects of treatment. For this reason, therefore, the contributions of naval and military writers to the literature of the subject are of peculiar value, and a volume such as the present must command attention from students of venereal disease.

Sir Alfred Keogh contributes an introduction to the volume, in which he lightly touches on the first appearance of syphilis in military history, during the campaign of Charles VIII of France, in Italy, and its subsequent dissemination by the mercenary soldiers who formed so large a portion of his army. The importance of syphilis from a military standpoint, and the interest with which its problems are considered by the Medical Service of the Army, are then referred to. A brief mention of the relatively high frequency of the disease in the British Army, and the methods of repression formerly tried, is followed by a reference to the improvement which has taken place of late years. Sir Alfred believes that still greater improvement will follow, "based on a higher ideal of conduct, and a cleaner method of life, not on an acceptance of evil as a necessity, and an attempt to undo its effects by a superadded injustice."

The first article, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Melville, deals with the history and epidemiology of syphilis in the more important armies. This article, by the Professor of Hygiene at the Royal Army Medical College, is most instructive. The writer, after an account of the advent of syphilis into Europe, compares the rate of syphilis in the British Army with those of the United States and of the Continent of Europe. He then proceeds to sketch the principles of prevention in these armies, and, after a consideration of the effect of preventive means and their efficacy and propriety, he sums up by
declaring, and his opinions are backed by statistics, in favour of a “high ideal.” This means education of the young soldier; and such education will do two things. It will point out the possibility of attaining the high ideal, and at the same time indicate the danger of breaking through. Lastly, for the “hardened sinner” there must be the scourge of discipline.

Captain L. W. Harrison writes on the pathology and microbiology of syphilis as applied to the public services. He gives an admirable account of the *spirochete pallida*, its characters and its distribution in the tissues, and then he takes up the problems of immunity and prophylaxis. This leads to an exhaustive description of the Wassermann reaction and its application. The article is an excellent review of our knowledge at the present time. There is an ample bibliography appended; but the author is able to speak also from personal experience.

The clinical course and treatment of syphilis in the Army is the subject of an article by Major C. E. Pollock. Beginning with the various types of syphilis met with in Army practice, Major Pollock then passes to the diagnosis. After referring to the difficulties attending laboratory diagnosis, he discusses clinical evidence. As regards treatment, he looks on mercury as still our chief remedy; and he goes at some length into the practical points to be attended to in connection with putting a man on a mercurial course. The iodides are briefly noticed; and perhaps the reason for this is that “in the British Army of to-day it is rather unusual to meet with tertiary syphilis.” In the concluding chapter of this article the writer gives an outline of the management of a case. There are several appendices to the article, giving formulae, schemes of treatment, &c. This article is instructive principally as showing the lines on which syphilis is treated in the Army; but there is much in it that will interest the civilian practitioner.

The remainder of the volume is concerned with syphilis in the Navy. Surgeon Fiske, U.S.N., contributes a short article, in which details of prophylaxis in the U.S. Navy occupy considerable space. The epidemiology of syphilis in the Royal Navy is written by Fleet-Surgeon Mourilyan. One interesting fact is suggested by statistics, viz., that the Contagious Diseases Acts had a decidedly beneficial effect on the ratio; since their abolition the improvement has not been so maintained (p. 325). But the writer appears to be hopeful of a better state of affairs in the future, if one may judge from the various improved conditions of life afloat, whose general import is to “raise the moral tone” of the bluejacket (p. 414). The article
concludes with a description of the different types of the disease in different naval stations. Staff-Surgeon Bushe writes on the practical treatment afloat in the Royal Navy, and amongst other matters gives details of prophylaxis. The volume concludes with a short article, by Staff-Surgeon Yetts, on the value of Justus’ test.

These two volumes complete the System of Syphilis, a publication that embraces all that is known at the present day concerning this interesting and widespread malady. The history of its first appearance in Europe; the ravages which it made in its victims; the gropings towards a cure, leading empirically to the establishment of mercury as a specific; the careful observation of the multitude of pathological lesions which manifest themselves at different periods in those who have become infected; the incessant labours of pathologists, culminating in the discovery of the spirochète; and, most recent of all, the work of Ehrlich and Hata in the domain of therapeutics, are all described in the volumes of the System. No one can say that there is no more work to be done in this field; but no future worker can neglect these volumes. Written as they are by many collaborateurs, the reader must be prepared for some overlapping and inevitable repetition. In each article, however, he will find individual features and independent opinions. In our notices of the different volumes we have indicated the scope of the various articles. We would, in this concluding notice, congratulate the editors on the completion of a great work, and the publishers on the sumptuous way in which they have presented that work to the reader. The System is worthy of the best traditions of the medical department of the Oxford Press.

Wounds in War: The Mechanism of Their Production and Their Treatment. By Colonel W. F. Stevenson, C.B., K.H.S., R.A.M.C.(Retired). Third Edition, with 137 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1910.

Since the appearance, in 1904, of the second edition of Colonel Stevenson’s well-known work, the surgical history of the cases which were observed in the Boer war has been completed; the Russo-Japanese war has come and gone; the means employed for the succour and treatment of sick and wounded in war have lately undergone much alteration; and the Geneva Convention has been revised (1906).
As the author admits, much of the material afforded by the South African war, 1899-1902, has been unavoidably lost to the science of military surgery. Of the wounded officers and men (close on 23,000) treated during the war, he estimates that not more than 10 per cent of the cases were sufficiently recorded to be of use for statistical purposes, and he thinks that they tend to bring out, in some instances, results probably better than complete returns would show.

Regarding the Russo-Japanese war, the medical and sanitary reports by Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson have been freely drawn upon.

The chief points in this edition are that to the statistics given in the former edition there are added those of the Boer and the Russo-Japanese wars. It is interesting to find that the death-rate amongst the wounded who reached field hospitals was considerably less in the Russo-Japanese than in the Boer war. In the latter it was 8 per cent; in the former it was 5.8 per cent on the Japanese side and 3.04 per cent on the Russian side.

The Geneva Convention of 1906 replaces that of 1864, and the author comments briefly on the differences between the two.

The author may fairly be said to have brought his book up to date, and we trust that for a long time to come the present edition may remain the standard work of reference for the officers of our military medical service.

Hæmoglobinuria. By AMBROSE E. C. CHARPENTIER, M.D.
Durham, D.P.H., R.C.P. & S., L.R.C.P. Lond. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1910.

To those who are interested in hæmoglobinuria the present volume of about 100 pages will supply a useful guide to the subject. The bibliography is very comprehensive, the references dating from 1794 onwards, and they have been freely made use of in the text. The consideration of paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria occupies the greater part of the book, and the pathogenesis of the disease is discussed at some length, with special reference to the more recent observations on the subject. While more a compilation of recorded views than an original treatise, the book will serve a useful purpose by collecting many scattered facts into small compass. It is published at a very reasonable price.