The chief objects of this work are to spread a sense of the responsibility of the general practitioner and a knowledge of operative detail on the part of the aural surgeon. For the helping of those whose knowledge of the anatomy of the temporal bone has become hazy, there are appended a series of 54 stereograms. In addition there are two coloured plates, depicting the otoscopic appearances of the parts in health and disease, and there are many figures in the text. The stereograms form an important part of the book. Some of them we are already familiar with in the pages of the Medical Annual for 1904, but the majority are new. Some of the specimens so depicted are in the Hunterian Museum of the University, and others are from Professor Cleland's collection; but the bulk are from preparations made by the author. Dr. Love advises the reader to study these plates before beginning to read the text, and we think that the advice is sound. A careful study of the plates will do much to render the reader au fait in the anatomy of this part of the skull.

On turning to the text we find introductory chapters on anatomy and physiology, on diagnosis and methods of examination, and on general prognosis and treatment. The diseases of the external ear are then taken up; they comprise eczema, furunculosis, ceruminous collections, &c. A chapter is devoted to the relationship of the naso-pharynx to the ear, and then we come to what is a very important part of the book, viz., diseases of the middle ear. These diseases are carefully gone into, as also are their complications; and the treatment of mastoid disease is lucidly expounded. The signs and treatment of intracranial complications occupy a chapter to themselves. In this chapter the pathology is perhaps thin; the same remark applies to the symptoms. A useful table showing the differential diagnosis of cerebral abscess, meningitis, and sinusitis is found on p. 245. The matter in this chapter is illustrated by clinical reports of cases.

The closing two chapters deal respectively with the diseases of the internal ear and with deaf-mutism. Both are full of
interest; in the latter the author expresses his views on the subject of the education of the deaf. A useful formulary, in the shape of an appendix, precedes the index.

“The work is a record of personal experiences,” and as such falls to be read with interest. It is free from padding, and the instruction which it imparts is put forward very clearly. The book is rather inconvenient in shape, but this has been caused by the inclusion of the stereograms; the type is large and clear. The wide experience of the author commands attention to his opinions, and we doubt not the volume will prove a help to many. We offer to Dr. Love our heartiest congratulations on the outcome of what must have been immense labour—a labour which could not have been more fittingly crowned.

Notes on the Composition of Scientific Papers. By T. Clifford Allbutt, M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1904.

The distinguished author of this little volume tells us that each year he peruses sixty or seventy theses for the degree of M.B., and about twenty-five for the degree of M.D. He has no grievance against the matter of these theses, but he finds that the majority of them are composed badly, some of them very badly indeed. And his critical remarks on defects of style, which have been prompted by the examination of these essays, are now collected in this book of more than one hundred and fifty pages.

The first fourth of the book is introductory, and furnishes us with delightful reading. Not the least interesting passages are those in which the writer tells us about his own habits of composition; how for each subject on which he has to write he has a labelled drawer or large envelope, in which he collects the appropriate slips, cuttings, and references; how composition is painful to him; and how he usually makes at least four drafts before the manuscript is sent to the printer. As he advises the reader never to compose when tired, or in the false confidence of tea and late hours, it might be supposed that he is exemplary in these respects; but we gravely suspect that the fine work with which Professor Allbutt has enriched the medical literature of our language is not wholly the work of hours of leisure when artificial light was unnecessary.

The second chapter occupies about three-fourths of the book, and is entitled “On Composition.” Different readers will
doubtless form different opinions about it, but to us it is not nearly so interesting as the first part, though some of the illustrations of bad style are undoubtedly amusing. One of the mistakes which the author rightly warns us to avoid is the common grammatical error of forcing an alien preposition upon a verb, as in the expression, “of which he had heard but never seen.” By an extraordinary oversight, the writer himself furnishes us (p. 28) with an equally good example of this mistake—“by elements, many of them, indeed, true and proper enough, of which we casually think but do not bring explicitly into view.” As with the spelling of words, so with the writing of correct English; education is the main thing, but a certain amount of natural aptitude is necessary. Some well-educated people seem to be quite unable, without the aid of a dictionary, to spell many of the simple words used in writing a letter, and a larger proportion of individuals fail, in spite of much practice, to acquire a tolerable style of composition. Unfortunately, the latter defect is far from being confined to the writers of theses; we wish it were much less common among the medical writers of to-day. To all classes of readers, however, this book may be cordially recommended, since those who do not care to profit from a study of the one section, may at least derive enjoyment from a perusal of the other.

The Pocket Companion to the British Pharmacopoeia, comparing the Strength of its various Preparations with those of the United States and other Foreign Pharmacopoeias, to which are added Not Official Preparations and Practical Hints on Prescribing. By Peter Wyatt Squire. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1904.

The present volume may be regarded as a result of the great advance that has taken place in recent years in the number of synthetic drugs used in medicine, as well as in the methods now available for preparing and testing pharmaceutical products. Squire’s Companion, so long and favourably known to those who work with drugs, would have become inconveniently bulky through the addition of new matter, much of which would doubtless have been of little interest or value to a considerable section of its readers. It was, therefore, thought better to publish the new work in the form of two books, the smaller of which should contain the necessary
information on matters connected with prescribing and dispensing; whilst the larger should include the contents of the smaller, together with notes on improved pharmaceutical processes and criticisms of the official tests.

The book before us is the smaller of these two works. The arrangement is alphabetical, as in the case of the older work. After the dose of each substance, a list of the official and not official preparations is given, so that the prescriber can readily inform himself as to the various modes in which a medicine may be administered. The subject of medicinal properties has been brought up to date, and references are given to recent literature. The prescribing notes have been enlarged, and in great part rewritten, and the doses are given in both the imperial and the metric system. Professor R. T. Hewlett contributes a chapter on therapeutic agents of microbial origin, including antitoxic sera, tuberculin preparations, vaccines, &c. There are also lists of British and foreign spas, a classification of mineral waters, classifications of remedies according to their therapeutic action, and according to the ailments for which they are employed, and, finally, a general index.

The Pocket Companion should enjoy the confidence of prescribers and dispensers, as its predecessor has done. It is conveniently arranged, and contains an enormous amount of important information. We wish it all the success it deserves.

Encyclopædia Medica. Under the general editorship of Chalmers Watson, M.B., F.R.C.P.E. Vol. XII, Syphilis to Typhus Fever; Vol. XIII, Ulceration to Zinc Poisoning; Vol. XIV, Index. Edinburgh: William Green & Sons. 1902-1904.

The concluding volumes of this Encyclopædia contain a number of valuable and interesting articles. Syphilis is the first subject treated of in Volume XII, and Mr. D'Arcy Power's article on the subject may be commended to the reader. Tabes could scarcely have been allocated to a better recognised authority than Dr. Mott. This writer points out the close kinship which the disease bears to general paralysis, and the importance of syphilis in the etiology of both affections. On the whole, perhaps, he tends to exaggerate the gloominess of the prognosis. Mr. G. W. Watson contributes an elaborate article on the Teeth. Dr. J. W. Ballantyne writes on Teratology.
The subject of Therapeutics is discussed by three authors from three points of view. Mr. Ernest Flodin gives us a long article on Physical Therapeutics; while Drs. Murrell and Hobhouse write on Serum Therapy and Health-resorts respectively. The Thyroid Gland is considered from the medical point of view by Dr. G. R. Murray, and from the surgical point of view by Mr. Frederick Page. Mr. Dundas Grant writes on Tinnitus Aurium, while the contribution on Toxicology is from the pen of Dr. Dixon Mann. Dangerous Trades have found a capable exponent in Dr. Thomas Oliver, who is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject. The important subject of Tuberculosis has been undertaken by Dr. Theodore Shennan; while Tumours are considered by Mr. Bland-Sutton, Dr. G. T. Beatson, and Mr. George Pernet.

Volume XIII is also an important one. Dr. Tirard writes on Uraemia. Mr. D'Arcy Power gives us a valuable article on the Urethra. Dr. Milroy writes on Uric Acid. The Urine is considered by Dr. A. E. Garrod, and from the bacteriological point of view by Dr. J. H. Drysdale. The Uterus is dealt with by six writers, of whom Dr. Giles writes on Developmental errors, Dr. Brewis on Displacements, Dr. Fordyce on Inflammation, Mrs. Scharlieb and Mr. Bland-Sutton on Tumours, and Dr. Lewis Bruce on Associated Insanity. Mrs. Garrett Anderson contributes an admirable vindication of Vaccination. Dr. J. W. Allan writes on Varicella, and calls attention to the serious annoyance and even danger which may be occasioned by a disease which is generally recognised as a trifling matter. Dr. Leslie Mackenzie's article on Ventilation and Warming is well worthy of attention. Mr. Jordan Lloyd contributes an elaborate article on the Vesiculae Seminales. Anything from the pen of Dr. Mackenzie of Burnley deserves attention, but more than one statement in his article on Visceral Pain may be questioned. For instance, he not only rejects the generally accepted view that the sympathetic system is an outgrowth from the cerebro-spinal, but he asserts that the evidence in favour of the latter view is based entirely on the histological examination of the embryo. In our opinion, this is simply ignoring the epoch-making investigations of Gaskell. Among the other articles which may be mentioned are those by Dr. Newsholme on Vital Statistics, Mr. Treacher Collins on the Vitreous, Dr. Thresh on Water, Dr. James Carmichael on Whooping-cough, Mr. Shaw McLaren and Dr. E. H. Bennett on Diseases and Injuries of the Wrist-joint, Dr. Dawson Turner on X-rays, Dr. Andrew Davidson on Yellow Fever, and Dr. T. S. Low on Plague.
Volume XIV, consisting of 282 pages, is devoted to an Index for the whole *Encyclopaedia*, and constitutes a fitting conclusion to the work. The editor and publishers deserve our hearty congratulations on the successful termination of a great enterprise, and the happy possessors of the *Encyclopaedia* may also be congratulated on the wealth of medical knowledge which they have at their disposal in those fourteen large volumes.

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*Insanity in Every-Day Practice.* By E. G. Younger, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. Medical Monograph Series, No. 8. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1904.

The aim of this monograph is to give within narrow compass a broad-outline-view of insanity, a small book, to which the general practitioner, when in a difficulty, may turn with a reasonable hope of finding the help he wants. The symptoms of the different types of insanity are sufficiently described, and prognosis is also considered. A section is devoted to the legal bearings of lunacy. Since most cases of mental disease pass out of the hands of the general practitioner, treatment is barely alluded to. The book is everything it pretends to be, and will, we feel sure, be prized by the class it is written for.

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*The Therapeutics of Mineral Springs and Climates.* By I. Burney Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1904.

Dr. Yeo's earlier works on *Medical Treatment* and on *Food in Health and Disease* prepare us to find in this new manual a well-written and highly informing treatise. The author explains that it is founded on an earlier work, which has long been out of print, but is now presented to us again in a more elaborate and systematic form. The book consists of two parts, of which the first deals with mineral springs, and the second with climate and climatic resorts. The first three chapters are devoted to the nature, composition, and classification of mineral springs, the modes of application and action of mineral waters, and the accessory measures employed in connection with mineral water cures. After this we have a description of the principal mineral springs, which are very conveniently arranged in alphabetical order; and this is
followed by a section on the application of mineral waters and baths to the alleviation and cure of disease.

The second part consists of ten chapters, in which the subject of climate is discussed in various aspects. The third and fourth chapters treat of the seaside resorts of Britain and the Continent. In the fifth and sixth chapters, the subject of mountain health resorts is considered. Then we have chapters on winter quarters on the Western Riviera, and on sea voyages and distant climatic resorts. The concluding chapter deals with the application and selection of climates, and with the subject of sanatoria. There is an index for each of the two parts of the work.

The subject of this treatise is, of course, a familiar one, and more than one good work of the kind has appeared in recent times. But to those who are not already equipped in this way, we can thoroughly recommend Dr. Yeo's new book as a good guide to the subject of mineral waters and climatic resorts.

An Atlas of Human Anatomy, for Students and Physicians.
By Carl Toldt, M.D. Translated by M. Eden Paul.
Section IV: Splanchnology. London: Rebman, Limited. 1904.

In this section there are 291 figures, and, as before, these bristle with names. In some of the illustrations of the abdominal organs greater contrasts of shading would be a help in picking out the various points intended to be displayed. There is a slip in Figs. 916 and 917—"left" should read "right." The volume closes with a supplement consisting of notes by the translator, with references to authorities as regards differences both in nomenclature and description.

This section fully sustains the character of the work as shown in the previous volumes.

Manual of Surgery. By Alexis Thomson, M.D., and Alex. Miles, M.D. Vol. II: Regional Surgery. Illustrated with 156 Wood Engravings. Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1904.

The second volume of this manual deals with the surgical affections of the following regions of the body, viz.:—Head
and neck, thorax, abdomen, and genito-urinary organs. As a closing chapter, there is a short account of the various anaesthetics, with hints on their choice and use.

We must confess to difficulty in following the description of Chiene's method of mapping out the topography of the contents of the cranium. In comparing text and Figures 2 and 3, "the posterior half of the line MO is bisected in T" does not tally with the figures. Surely GO is meant. At the close of the description angular measurement is made use of, although this method is selected as giving results not depending on the determination of particular angles.

The pupils in alcoholic coma might have been described more fully (p. 23), as also the precautions as to cleansing face wounds (p. 121). In the latter, no mention is made of paring the edges of the wounds to avoid tattooing.

The treatment of appendicitis is fair, and perhaps safe. Some surgeons would consider the waiting period rather too long.

The treatment of stricture of the urethra is well put. The details, however, of internal urethrotomy are not given.

As a manual for students, the volume forms a fitting companion to the one which has already appeared, and we congratulate the authors on the completion of a most useful work.

The Clinical Causes of Cancer of the Breast and its Prevention.

By Cecil H. Leaf, M.B. London: Archibald Constable & Co. 1904.

The author propounds, in the introductory portion of the book, the view that not one but many clinical causes of cancer exist. He has investigated 100 cases of cancer of the breast with the aim of determining the value, relative, if any, of the several circumstances which are held to be of etiological importance. He has confined himself to the region of the breast, and he believes that each region, subject as it is to various influences, must be studied separately so as to determine scientifically the etiology of the disease.

In summing up (p. 56), he finds that "the four factors most constantly present are—(a) errors of lactation; (b) family history of consumption; (c) injury; (d) worry and anxiety. We must therefore regard these as the four most common causes of cancer of the breast."

The concluding chapter—on prevention—advises avoidance
of damp in those predisposed to consumption; avoidance of marriage by those whose health, or in whom the nipples are likely to prevent normal suckling being carried on; careful management of lactation; avoidance of injury or strain; and the wearing of proper corsets.

Such, in brief, are the author's conclusions and recommendations. The latter seem to us to be sound in theory, but we question if they will be acted on by those for whom they are meant. Whether or not the conclusions will tally with those, equally carefully come to, of other observers, time will show. If confirmatory evidence from reliable sources is forthcoming, then the author should feel that his work has not been in vain.

Text-Book of Legal Medicine and Toxicology. Edited by Frederick Peterson, M.D., and Walter S. Haines, M.D. Vol. II. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1904.

The second and concluding volume of this work continues the same high level as its predecessor. The twenty-four contributors are selected from a wide range of colleges and other seats of learning over the whole United States, with the happiest results.

In Part I of this volume the following subjects are dealt with:—"Malingering and the feigned disorders," "The legal aspects of pregnancy," "Legitimacy: the determination of sex—signs of delivery," "Birth and legitimacy," "Abortion," "Infanticide," "Impotence and sterility," "Rape," "Unnatural sexual offences," "Venereal and genito-urinary diseases in their medico-legal relations," "Marriage and divorce," "Malpractice," "The medico-legal relations of the Roentgen or x-rays," "Laws relating to the insane."

Part II deals chiefly with toxicology, and is arranged as follows:—"General principles of toxicology," "Inorganic poisons," "Alkaloidal poisons," "Non-alkaloidal organic poisons," "Gaseous poisons," "Food poisoning," "Ptomaines and other bacterial products in their relation to toxicology," "Post-mortem imbibition of poisons," "Medico-legal examination of blood and blood-stains," "Medico-legal examination of seminal stains," "Medico-legal examination of hairs," "Death from pounded glass and other mechanical irritants," "The responsibilities of pharmacists and their agents."

All the above subjects, with one exception, are dealt with in a manner at once exhaustive and free from redundancy. The illustrations in this volume, however, are comparatively

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few—rather an unusual occurrence in an American text-book. The inserted plates, mostly taken from Hofman's Atlas, are, of course, unexceptionable; but those in the text are not only very few in number, but are in many instances poor in quality.

The section dealing with the medico-legal relations of the Roentgen rays is of much interest, and its importance is emphasised by a recent case occurring in Ireland for damages following the use of these rays.

The section dealing with the laws relating to the insane gives a résumé of the statutes of all the States, each State having its own laws on the subject.

In the toxicological section, while nothing of importance has been omitted, there is nothing which calls for detailed criticism.

In the medico-legal examination of seminal stains the Florence test is given undue importance.

The whole section dealing with the medico-legal examination of hairs consists of less than three pages, and of necessity treats the subject in a most inadequate manner.

As in the first volume, many illustrative cases are quoted, and the references given.

The work now completed takes its place in the very first rank of text-books dealing with the subjects of medical jurisprudence and toxicology.

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**Diseases of the Gall-Bladder and Bile-Ducts.** By A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S., assisted by J. F. Dobson, F.R.C.S. Third Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1904.

This well-known work reappears with considerable additions and alterations. The former are in the shape of new chapters on anatomy and physiology, and the latter are the result of the modifying, by experience, of the author's previous opinions. The diminution in the mortality after the various operations speaks for the improvement which has taken place in this department of surgery under the author's hands.

There is an appendix of cases—539 as compared with the 305 of the previous edition. This appendix takes the place of the tables which formerly appeared, and which we venture to think were more convenient for reference, on account of the grouping of the cases which they necessarily entailed.

The volume is a great advance on the previous edition, and we can heartily recommend it to the perusal of both physicians and surgeons.