Clinical Obstetrics. By Robert Jardine, M.D.Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., F.F.P. and S.Glasg., F.R.S.Edin. With, 96 Illustrations and a Coloured Plate. Second Edition. London: Rebman, Limited. 1905.

In this second edition, Clinical Obstetrics appears in a much improved form, on which both Dr. Jardine and his publishers are to be congratulated.

In regard to the work itself, we would simply repeat with increased emphasis the commendation we gave to the former edition in 1903. It is a book that should be in the hands of everyone who wishes to observe the present teaching of obstetrics in Glasgow, especially as our city is likely soon to take its proper place as the chief centre of obstetric study in Scotland.

The Effect of Alcohol upon the Human Brain. A Lecture by Sir Victor Horsley, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., delivered in St. James' Hall, London, on 27th April, 1900. London: Lees and Raper Memorial Trustees.

The Lees and Raper lectureship was founded to perpetuate the memory of the late Frederic Richard Lees, Ph.D., F.S.A., a distinguished philosopher and teacher, and James Hayes Raper, a famous orator. The five lectures already issued were delivered by Dean Farrar (1898), Sir Victor Horsley (1900), Mr. Thos. P. Whittaker, M.P. (1902), Professor Sims Woodhead (1903), and Mr. John Burns, M.P. (1904), and are now available bound in one volume, in cloth, at two shillings.

Sir Victor Horsley's lecture is a very important and convincing presentation of the case against alcohol when taken in small quantities, for instance as an article of dietary. A brief account is given of the structure of the brain, and numerous illustrations are introduced to simplify the description. The main part of the lecture discusses the effect of small quantities of alcohol on three aspects of brain function, namely, ideation, in which the association fibres are specially
concerned, the performance of voluntary movements, in which the motor cortex is specially involved, and equilibration, which depends particularly on the cerebellum.

Reference is made to Kraepelin’s very instructive experiments. The simple reaction period was found to be slightly shortened at first under the influence of a small dose of alcohol, but after a few minutes lengthening began, and this became more marked, and continued as long as the alcohol was present in active form in the body. A complex reaction, on the other hand, where there is an association of ideas, never showed an acceleration; the paralysing effect of alcohol was apparent from the first and all through. While investigating the complex reaction period by experiments on himself, Kraepelin thought that a small quantity of alcohol had an accelerating effect upon his mental operations, and that he could add, subtract, and learn figures more quickly when under its influence. But when he actually measured the period by means of the revolving drum, he found to his astonishment that the time he required for such mental operations was actually lengthened by the alcohol. It was a striking illustration of the manner in which alcohol impaired his judgment. The highest mental faculties naturally fail first under the influence of alcohol and other nerve poisons, and the apparently stimulating effect of alcohol in an early stage, as shown in the shortening of the simple reaction period, is to be explained by poisoning of the highest and controlling centres with a resulting transient over-action of lower centres, whose work at the same time probably deteriorates in quality. The experiments of Kraepelin and other investigators have shown that whereas alcohol causes a preliminary increase of muscular work, which is quickly followed by a diminution, a dose of tea has an initial stimulating effect which is not followed by any paralysing influence. The evidence goes to show that, as with the reaction time, so with muscular work and fatigue, the action of alcohol is paralysing and deleterious from beginning to end. In some instances, this is at once obvious, while in others the earlier involvement of the higher and controlling centres allows of a brief period of over-action on the part of lower centres.

Sir Victor Horsley remarks that “one prominent defect in the study of the alcohol question has always been the want of really scientific proof that small quantities of alcohol, such as are used every day in ordinary diet, have any appreciable adverse effect upon our organism. That defect has now been supplied. We have it definitely established by the precise and more
delicate investigations of the last ten or fifteen years that this is indeed the case. From a scientific standpoint, therefore, the contention which we have so often had put before us by our friends, that small doses of alcohol, such as people take at meals, have practically no deleterious effect, cannot be maintained."

We would strongly recommend every reader to procure a copy of this lecture and to master its contents.

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**Drink Restriction (Thirst Cures), Particularly in Obesity.**

Being Part VI of several Clinical Treatises on the Pathology and Therapy of Disorders of Metabolism and Nutrition.

By **PROFESSOR DR. CARL VON NOORDEN** and **DR. HUGO SALOMON**. Authorised Translation under the direction of **BOARDMAN REED, M.D.** Bristol: John Wright & Co. 1905.

The first part of this little treatise is a historical and clinical review. It is pointed out that Hippocrates was the first to advise rendering a patient with heart disease *siccum et siccissimum* by limiting the amount of solid and liquid ingesta, and that the thirst cure was in common use in the middle ages.

While restriction of liquids is advocated for acute nephritis and contracted kidney, it is recognised as useless in the advanced uraemic stage of contracted kidney, and also in chronic parenchymatous nephritis with oedema.

Some attention is given in this part to the reduction cures of Oertel and Schweninger.

The second part deals with physiological investigations concerning the effect of thirsting on the organism, and as a result of twenty years' practical experience it is stated that one cannot safely go below 1,000 to 1,200 c.c. of liquid daily (not including the water contained in the solid food) in reduction cures for obesity.

In the third part there is an account of experiments by the author on obese and other subjects.

The fourth part is brief, and gives us the conclusions resulting from the preceding discussion. The fifth part treats of therapeutics.

As in the case of the earlier volumes of this series, we can recommend this little volume to the careful consideration of physicians.
The Vermiform Appendix and Its Diseases. By Howard A. Kelly, M.D., and E. Hurdon, M.D. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1905.

The announcement of the forthcoming of this volume has been made so frequently, and in so laudatory a strain, that one naturally has become curious to make its acquaintance. For the above reasons, also, one approaches it in a critical spirit. There is in it so much that is excellent that it is difficult to know where to begin, and perhaps our best course will be to give our readers an idea of the contents and their arrangement in the various chapters. The author’s name is associated on the title-page with that of Dr. Hurdon; similarly, he tells us in the preface of the writing of parts of the book by various of his friends. Notwithstanding this fact, the book strikes one as being essentially the author’s, and in this opinion we are strengthened by the frequently-recurring first person singular in the text.

The volume opens with a historical account of the subject, from the first recognition of appendical disease as an entity up to the technique of present-day surgical treatment. Following this introduction, a very full account of the anatomy of the organ is given. This commences with the embryology, which is followed by a description of the peritoneal folds and fossae, the various positions of the organ, its intimate structure, and its vascular supply. Contrasting with this is the chapter on physiology, which is, perhaps necessarily, vague. Chapters IX and X are extremely interesting. In the former we have, under the heading of “Natural History,” the various diseases of the appendix, and their effects on this organ and on the neighbouring structures; in Chapter X an account is given of the different appearances found in post-mortem examination. These two chapters—the second of them by Dr. Christian—give a pretty complete account of the diseases of the organ.

The bacteriology of the parts is dealt with in the next chapter, by Dr. Ford, and there follow four chapters on pathology, of which chapters, three deal with inflammation within and around the appendix, and the remote effects of such. Etiology, symptomatology, and diagnosis come next.

While what has gone before is full of interest, we believe that most readers will probably turn first to Chapter XXII, on general considerations regarding operation; and they will not be disappointed. It is difficult to praise sufficiently highly the way in which the authors deal with the vexed question of treatment. Their judicial attitude is well shown
on p. 496, where they answer the question as to the removal of the normal or adherent appendix when an abdominal section has been undertaken for another affection.

The indications for operation—pain, localised muscle spasm, tenderness, localised swelling, &c.—are treated fully, but without prolixity, and then we come to the period in the disease at which to operate. After summing up the advantages of early operation, the authors deal with the much more difficult question of intermediate operation. They say truly, "There is no class of cases which present such difficulty to the conscientious surgeon as these," and of these the most difficult are the cases in which progressive disease is masked by marked signs of improvement.

These cases must be watched carefully and continuously. If this be impossible, or if the patient be in the country, "it is safer to operate than to leave him under circumstances where he cannot command the surgeon's services should he suddenly require them." On the other hand, if a good surgeon cannot be had, and the physician has no surgical experience, "the patient will stand a better chance without operation." If interval operation is to be performed, the authors counsel the surgeon to wait until several weeks after the subsidence of the acute attack. If the operation be done too early in the interval, "concealed pockets of pus, full of organisms still retaining an enhanced virulence," may be opened up, and may, through peritonitis, destroy the patient. In desperate cases operation is advised, "unless the patient is actually moribund."

In the succeeding chapter, medical treatment preliminary to operation, or in cases in which operation is not required, is discussed. Only enough opium should be given to produce quiescence. With improvement, small quantities of food may be given, beginning with albumen and water, coffee, or tea, and after subsidence of symptoms, small oil enemata, or calomel or castor oil by the mouth.

The volume closes with an interesting chapter on the medico-legal aspects of appendicitis, i.e., its etiological relation to trauma.

The names of other observers and the references to literature are not very frequent, but the notices of them resemble the résumés in a "year-book." This undoubtedly increases the value of the book as a work of reference, but it takes away considerably from the pleasure of reading it.

The present arrangement is such that repetition and overlapping are unavoidable. What we refer to will be seen by referring to such subjects as subphrenic abscess, concretions,
thrombosis, &c. If Dr. Kelly, with his large personal experience of cases, had given a continuous account, no matter how systematic, based on that experience, we feel that the book would have been more handy in size and much more readable. Such, however, has not been his plan; and we must acknowledge that, having chosen his method, he has worked it out in a consistently careful manner.

The illustrations are many and beautiful, and the type is bold and clear. The pity is that the illustrations have required the use of a paper so glazed and so heavy that reading in artificial light is made very difficult, and the use of a reading desk almost a necessity.

This book will, and should, be widely read. It is the result of colossal labours, and it reflects credit on author and publisher alike.

Mucous Membranes, Normal and Abnormal: including Mucin and Malignancy. By Wm. Stuart-Low, F.R.C.S.

London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1905.

In spite of the confusing title of this small book, and in spite of a good deal of ill-digested matter contained in it, there is much to be said in its favour.

While not exactly opening up new ground, or presenting a completely novel theory as to the rôle of mucin in health and in disease, there is this merit at least to the credit of the author, that he has gathered into a reasonably small space the main facts yet ascertained regarding the distribution of mucigenous material and mucin-producing glands and cells in the body, sketched in outline the comparative anatomy and physiological importance of mucin and mucous membranes, and hazarded something like a rational nomenclature and classification of the various abnormalities of distribution, composition, and quantity of the mucous secretion. He believes that the importance of mucin has not yet been properly appreciated, nor the defects and irregularities of its distribution and composition rationally treated.

While finding that local excess, defect, or alteration usually imply a co-existent general state of similar kind, he takes as a special type in this book the illustrative conditions of hypermyxia, hypomyxia, and paramyxia met with in the nasopharynx (hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis sicca, and atrophic rhinitis), and goes fully into the causes, pathological changes, and treatment of each. Shortly it may be said that in the
first of these, remedial measures, other than operative means, consist in preventing contamination (microbial infection and deterioration) of mucous accumulations, lessening congestion, and promoting good nasal hygiene; in the second, abundance of exercise in fresh, morning air, avoidance of dry, impure, hot atmosphere, and the application of mucin locally and generally (by spray, douche, and internal dosage); also by the limitation of salt in the dietary.

In the third condition the treatment recommended involves still greater insistence upon the regimen laid down for the second, and salt should be almost entirely excluded from all articles of food. The action of salt as a solvent of mucin explains the necessity for its avoidance or restriction in conditions marked by diminution or deterioration of the secretion.

The bearing of mucin deficiency, locally and generally, upon the causation of malignant disease is touched upon shortly, and enough is said to justify much further investigation into the subject.

It is sufficient here to say that the book, notwithstanding many deficiencies and not a little in the way of ill-supported assumption, is worthy of perusal as a contribution to a subject not yet even passably understood.

The subject matter originally formed the substance of a lecture given before the students of the London Polyclinic.

Die palpablen Gebilde des normalen menschlichen Körpers und deren Methodische Palpation. By Dr. TOBY COHN. I. Teil: Obere Extremität. With 21 Illustrations. Berlin: S. Karger. London: Williams & Norgate. 1905.

"The palpable structure of the normal human body, and its systematic palpation" aptly describes the nature of what promises to be a most valuable and interesting work.

The specimen now before us is only the first part of a book which has evidently been suggested to its author by considerations arising out of his own practice. The art of palpation requires, if it is to be of real value, and if it is to be scientifically carried out, more than a haphazard or superficial knowledge of the surface-markings of the different regions of the body. The faculty of what might be called stereoscopic mental vision, as applied to impressions received by the palpating hands, requires for its full development not only a
general or abstract knowledge of anatomical relations, coupled with a working knowledge of superficial topography, but such an intimate acquaintance with all accessible parts of the body as can only be attained by long and careful practice and thoughtful correlation of known anatomical relations with the results of oft-repeated palpation.

Dr. Cohn's professional work as neurologist involves, naturally enough, the use of massage and electrical agents, and he recognised very soon how potent a factor in determining efficient diagnosis and therapeutic success was that living knowledge of structural relations he strives to inculcate in the work of which he is the author.

The upper extremity is alone treated in the section now issued, and the two hundred odd pages devoted to this afford ready proof, not only of the elaborate—almost monumental—work contemplated before all the parts are complete, but also of the thoroughness and care which characterise its production.

The general plan of the work is outlined in an introductory chapter, which is devoted to a general description of the method of carrying out palpation, how best it is to be practised and taught, and what special points should be attended to in any systematic examination. These points include observation (1) of the various physical characters of the skin—its thickness, smoothness, temperature, depressions, hairiness or otherwise, &c.; (2) of the subcutaneous tissue—its firmness or looseness, its thickness, symmetry, &c.; (3) of the glands—superficial or deep, of whatever kind, their number, position, depth, size, &c.; (4) of fasciae and aponeuroses—their palpability, form, firmness, formation of bands or tendon sheaths, &c.; (5) of muscles, tendons, and tendon sheaths—their exact relations, limits, form, disposition, firmness, tone, variations in contraction and passive movement, accessory slips and perforations, position of motor points, &c.; (6) of bones—their proximity to the skin, their form, epiphyses and diaphyses, variations in childhood, surfaces palpable, edges, depressions, foramina, relations of periosteum, &c.; (7) of joints—the bony parts, the capsule, ligaments, bursæ, interarticular cartilages, muscle insertions, crepitus, extent of movement, position of rest, &c.; (8) of arteries—their distribution, visible and palpable pulse, physical characters of the vessel wall and tube, arteriosclerosis, variations in distribution, &c.; (9) of veins—their visibility and feeling, varicosity, variations, &c.; (10) of the nerve trunks—position, thickness, their differential diagnosis from other structures, site of division of the parts of a particular
plexus, irritable points, &c. To these will fall to be added, in the other sections of the work, consideration of the internal organs.

It may be said that this skeleton plan represents the method upon which Dr. Cohn bases his description of the upper extremity, and he follows it out in a searching and systematic manner.

To facilitate matters he divides and subdivides the upper extremity into regions, and treats each region in a chapter by itself. The adoption of these regions, though in a sense arbitrary, is well illustrated by photographs, and, after all, is arrived at in a rational enough manner. It certainly greatly facilitates the consideration of the subject.

There are seven primary regions—shoulder, arm, elbow, fore-arm, wrist, hand, and fingers; these are subdivided into pectoral, scapular, deltoid, axillary, anterior of the arm, posterior of the arm, anterior and posterior of the elbow (2), flexor and extensor of the fore-arm (2), flexor and extensor of the wrist (2), similarly of the hand and the finger regions.

As we have seen it put elsewhere, one of the great desiderata in medical teaching and study is the clothing of anatomical dry bones, and the making of anatomy a living science. To that end this admirable book must greatly contribute.

_Counsels and Ideals from the Writings of William Osler._

_Oxford: Henry Frowde. 1905._

This handsome volume of selections is worthy alike of the teacher, the pupil, and the publisher. Dr. Camac has in recent years, in order to revivify the influence which his former teacher and chief had exercised over him, made extracts from Professor Osler's lectures and addresses, and he now gives them to others that they may share in the benefit to be derived from their perusal. The book consists of some twenty chapters, which extend over 270 pages, and each is made up of a series of longer or shorter extracts from various writings of Professor Osler, mainly of the less technical kind. The references number forty-seven, and as each extract has its number attached, the source of the quotation is at once ascertainable. There is considerable variety in the subjects of the different chapters, but they should all appeal strongly to medical men, and the reader may look forward to hours of enjoyment from a mere glance through the book, or to genuine
pleasure on many days from devoting a leisure half hour now and then to one or two chapters.

The volume begins with "Exemplary characters in medicine," and continues through "History and biography," and "Pioneers in medicine," to "The humanities," "The practical," "Catholicity," "Honesty, truth, accuracy, and thoroughness," and "Encouragement and influence in medicine." "Patient devotion to duties and high ideals," "Charity and fraternity in medicine," "Medical education," "Books, libraries, and medical societies," "The value of travel," "The practitioner of medicine," "Cupid and marriage," "Work," "Man's years of usefulness and how he may prolong them," "Religion, death, and immortality," and "Varia" also come in for review, and constitute, as will be seen, a fascinating series of subjects. The extracts are admirable both in matter and in style, and the volume deserves an immediate place in the study of every medical practitioner.

A Manual of Clinical Chemistry, Microscopy, and Bacteriology. By Dr. M. Klopstock, and Dr. A. Kowarsky, of Berlin. Translated by Thew Wright, M.D. London: Rebman, Limited. 1905.

A text-book in the English language dealing with clinical chemistry and pathology has been a long-felt want to laboratory workers. It is with pleasure therefore that we welcome this little book, a translation of a German work published by the authors for "those taking part in the course in clinical chemistry, microscopy, and bacteriology, held in their institute in Berlin." The authors consider seriatim the chemical, pathological, and bacteriological examination of secretions and discharges from the naso-pharynx and the respiratory, digestive, and genito-urinary tracts, effusions from the various serous cavities, and the blood. The volume concludes with a chapter on the usual methods of bacteriological and pathological examination, and the formulæ of stains and culture media. The matter is well arranged. All the different pathological changes with their clinical bearings are discussed, and the important methods of examination are described with great detail and precision. Unfortunately, however, many of the diagrams illustrating the text are very poor, and we are afraid will give the student very little help in the identification of genuine specimens. We might specially mention in this connection those illustrations
dealing with blood, the malarial parasite, and some of the bacteria. We are also astonished to see that, in the discussion of the Widal reaction, the microscopic and rapid test is merely mentioned, while the macroscopic method is described minutely. Another, and we consider a serious, drawback to this book is the absence of an index, and until this is supplied it cannot reach its acme of usefulness to the laboratory worker and clinical student.

**A Manual of Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic: Covering the Synopses of the Conjoint Board and the Society of Apothecaries.** By ARTHUR P. LUFF, M.D., B.Sc.Lond., F.R.C.P., F.I.C., and FREDERICK JAMES M. PAGE, B.Sc.Lond., F.I.C., Associate of the Royal School of Mines. Illustrated with 43 Engravings. Third Edition, revised throughout. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1905.

It is scarcely necessary for the reviewer to do more than call attention to this new edition. The first appeared in 1892, and was reprinted twice; the second appeared in 1900, and was also twice reprinted. For the present edition, the work has been altered, added to, and thoroughly revised. Its success in the past seems sufficient commendation of its merits.

**Clinical Methods: a Guide to the Practical Study of Medicine.** By ROBERT HUTCHISON, M.D., F.R.C.P., and HARRY RAINY, M.A., F.R.C.P.Ed., &c. With upwards of 150 Illustrations and 9 Coloured Plates. Third Edition, thoroughly revised. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1905.

The popularity of this handbook is amply testified by the fact that the first edition, issued in 1897, had to be reprinted in 1898, again in 1899, and once more in 1900; and that the second edition, issued in March of 1902, had to be reprinted in October of the same year, further issues being necessary in 1903 and 1904.

Now we have before us the third and thoroughly revised edition, which seems to be well up to the consistently high standard the authors have already set before them.

The general plan of the book is not much altered, however, in spite of considerable changes and additions. Special praise is due to the chapter on clinical bacteriology, which, in great
part re-written, is the work mainly of Dr. Beattie, of Edinburgh.

Not only to the medical student in his undergraduate days, but even to the graduate of a good many years' standing, the information contained in this work, and the convenient way it is put together, must continue to be of great service.

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**Atlas and Text-book of Topographic and Applied Anatomy.**

By Oskar Schultze, of Würzburg. Edited, with additions, by George D. Stewart, M.D., New York. With 25 Coloured Illustrations on 22 Lithographic Plates, and 89 Text-cuts, 60 in colours. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1905.

The series of atlases on all branches of medicine and surgery issued by Saunders & Co. is now well known, and the standard set by the firm seems to become higher with each successive publication. This one now before us is one of the best we have seen for some time.

It is difficult, where all parts of the work are satisfactory, to single out any special section for particular praise.

The original text has been, if somewhat freely, at least faithfully construed by the translator, his one aim being to make it "conform to English and American nomenclature," anything additional being duly bracketed and signed. The result, so far as the text is concerned, is most pleasing, the translation being wonderfully free from the defects frequently found in translations.

In the less important illustrations the important parts are all named according to the English or American terminology, while in the case of the larger plates (provided with a transparent cover-leaf) the names on the plates themselves are in the original Latin form, while the cover-leaf has an outline sketch accurately overlying the plate proper, and having the equivalent English names filled in in convenient fashion.

The device described is bound to greatly enhance the effect and usefulness of the illustrations. After all, in a book like this these form the most important part, and on their success or failure the work must greatly depend.

There can be little doubt that the general verdict must accord a judgment of unqualified success. The author's aim has been, as stated in his preface, not to attempt anatomical completeness, but to supply to the physician or surgeon a good working foundation in anatomy. The aim of the book, as of
the author’s teaching generally, is well expressed in his own words to the undergraduate—"Think anatomically if you wish to become a physician."

To that end the atlas now under review will very essentially contribute.

**Surface Anatomy.** By T. Gillman Moorhead, M.D. Dub., M.R.C.P.I. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1905.

This handy little volume is the outcome of a regular course of demonstrations on the living model, and the text is arranged, as the author puts it, "in a continuous narrative." This makes it less available for rapid reference, and more fitted for systematic study, with a model at hand.

It is a valuable addition to the useful stock of intermediate books on anatomy which are becoming necessary in proportion as systematic text-books are becoming more voluminous, and may be confidently recommended to practitioners and senior students.

**Die Krankheiten des Verdauungskanals (Esophagus, Magen, Darm), ein Leitfaden für praktische Aerzte.** [The Diseases of the Alimentary Canal (Esophagus, Stomach, and Bowel), a Guide for Practitioners.] Von Dr. Paul Cohnheim. Berlin: Verlag von S. Karger. 1905.

In this little book, which contains the essence of the author’s remarks to his class at demonstrations of patients and specimens, the subject is dealt with from an exclusively practical point of view, and all unnecessary detail has been omitted. The work is not an excerpt of recognised handbooks; in it the author speaks from his personal experience. His object is to show that without extensive laboratory apparatus an exact diagnosis is possible in most cases.

The subject-matter is arranged in two parts. In the first, or General, history-taking and methods of physical and chemico-microscopical examination in stomach cases are considered. In the second, or Special, part we have a short account of the diagnosis and treatment of affections of the esophagus. This is followed by a consideration of organic diseases and functional disorders, and disorders which are secondary to such conditions as anaemia, diseases of the central nervous system, &c. The affections of the bowel are similarly
treated of, and a diagnostic and therapeutic index forms an appendix to the work.

To those who read German the book is sure to prove useful; to those who do not, a translation would be of considerable value.

ABSTRACTS FROM CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

By JOHN G. GRAY, M.D., F.F.P.S.G.

Actinomykosis limited to the Urinary Tract. By Dr. MacD. Stanton (Albany Medical Annals, December, 1905).—Actinomykosis confined to the kidney and bladder is of rare occurrence. The author, after a careful search of the literature on human actinomykosis, was unable to find an instance of such localisation, although it is not uncommon as the result of direct extension from other organs. Dr. Stanton refers to several such cases reported, and proceeds to indicate some of the clinical features of the case which came under his notice, and to give the results of the post-mortem examination. It was regarded as a case of cystitis and pyelonephritis, and it was only upon microscopic examination that the actinomykotic nature of the lesion was discovered, hence it was impossible to determine certain points which might have an important bearing on the localisation of the lesion.

The patient was a man, aged 53, a shoemaker. He was admitted to hospital on 7th January, 1905. He had always been healthy, but took alcohol to excess. There was no history of venereal disease. His illness began with difficulty in passing urine. A burning sensation was felt during micturition, he could only pass a small quantity of urine at a time, and the stream was small. He had also a slight cough, with expectoration. No tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum. The note over the chest wall was resonant; there was, however, prolongation of the expiratory murmur. The bladder was somewhat distended. Otherwise nothing of importance was noted regarding the physical examination. The urine, when examined on 8th February, was cloudy, acid, of specific gravity 1020, and contained a trace of albumen, no sugar, many leucocytes and epithelial cells. On 23rd January the specific gravity was 1010, pus corpuscles abundant. The temperature pursued an irregular course, ranging between 99° and 103° F.

The post-mortem report may be summarised thus:

A depressed reddish scar was observed on the outer aspect of the right thigh.

Thorax.—Caseous nodules and recent tubercles having a peribronchial arrangement in both lungs. A few fibrous pleural adhesions at both apices, and at the base of the left lung. Sections through the nodular masses were made and examined microscopically; they showed the tubercles to be made up of epithelioid cells, giant cells, and lymphocytes with central areas of caseation. In and about these areas were slender, beaded bacilli, which stained by the Gabbet and Gram-Weigert methods. No evidence of the presence of actinomyces was obtained.

Abdomen.—The liver was congested and presented fatty changes. The omentum was adherent to the left side of the bladder. The stomach was