situation of the pulmonary valve was bulged in an outward direction towards the left, and at the lower limit, where the bulging was greatest, a regular aneurismal sac was formed about the size of a large walnut. This sac was contained within the pericardium, and, as already said, lay in front of the left auricular appendix, which it entirely hid from view.

The needle No. 1 transfixed the middle of the pulmonary artery, about \( \frac{3}{4} \) inch to the right of the aneurismal sac. The sac was filled internally with pretty firm coagulum, and from the sac this coagulum extended along the surface of the left anterior wall of the artery to near its bifurcation, being bound to this wall by pretty firm adhesion. A conical prolongation of this clot partially blocked the lumen of the ductus arteriosus. Externally, the part of the sac which was contained within the pericardium was covered with abundant inflammatory lymph of older date than the lymph effused on the pericardial surface generally. This lymph was deeply stained with blood colouring matter, and formed firm adhesions between the aneurismal sac and the parietal layer of the pericardium.

The primary divisions of the pulmonary artery were both of large size, the right being at least nearly twice as large as usual. Into the left division there projected for about half an inch an offshoot of the coagulum above described as existing in the main trunk of the pulmonary artery. This, however, occupied only about one-fourth or one-sixth of the lumen of the vessel.

(To be continued.)

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**Part Second.**

**REVIEWS.**

*A Atlas of Female Pelvic Anatomy.* By D. Berry Hart, M.D.
Large quarto, 37 plates with 150 figures, letterpress pp. 89.
Edinburgh: W. & A. K. Johnston: 1884.

Within recent years much has been done to weed the topographical anatomy of the pelvis of numerous errors which have encumbered it. Prominent among those who have furthered this work is the author of the Atlas now before us, and into this, his latest labour, he has entered with all his accustomed vigour. Ably assisted by the publishers, he has produced a volume which is at the same time an Atlas and a Monograph of the subject of the highest utility, and at a surprisingly small price.

Just under 100 of the figures are borrowed from other writers. These are in all cases duly accredited to their authors, but it appears to us that this might with advantage have been done with a little more
prominence. Each and every plate has attached to it the words "Drawn from nature, and Edinburgh," though this is only true of a small proportion of them; and at Plate XII., for example, which is taken from Hyrtl, we have to read through a couple of pages of letterpress before finding that fact incidentally mentioned.

Of the original plates, No. III., containing thirteen varieties of hymens, seems somewhat useless, and is further misleading owing to the constant repetition of an irregularity in the formation of the fourchette, and to thefiguring of some hymens which are abnormal, and even pathological. The hump-backed uterus, too, in fig. 3, Plate XXI., is so decidedly pathological that the reason for its presence is difficult to understand. Why the author should have had recourse to the Greek alphabet for the lettering of fig. 4, Plate II., is not clear, but surely he might have found plenty letters in it, and have avoided repetition. Had he done so the attached letterpress would have read more easily. In fig. 1, Plate IV., the peritoneum is represented forming a pouch between bladder and vagina, extending down fully half the length of the latter canal. This is evidently a mistake in draughtsmanship, for in fig. 3, Plate XXI., which is a reproduction of the same preparation, the peritoneum is lined in red, and no such pouch is seen. Plate V., with four figures introduced to demonstrate the alterations in the vaginal axis, which may be occasioned by the neighbouring viscera, is a somewhat unnecessary addition, as it requires no great amount of reasoning to prove a priori the truth of the position; while of the figures one is to be found at another part of the book, and another is open to the objection of being pathological rather than anatomical. Plate XVI., showing lymphatic enlargement in malignant disease, is very obscure as a drawing, and the Atlas would not have suffered by its omission. The facts which it is intended to illustrate are interesting as facts, but a study of the plate does not render them any clearer. If made a little more distinct it would form a valuable plate in a pathological atlas. Plate XXII. fig. 4, is an extremely good and instructive section, though we would here remark that the terminology of sections as "sagittal," "coronal," "lateral sagittal," etc., is somewhat pedantic, and certainly confusing to the uninitiated. Plate XXV., "A Sagittal Lateral Section of Pelvis at Junction of Broad Ligament to Uterus," taken evidently from the same preparation as is the previous one, is also of great merit and utility. The section on "The Cervical Canal in Pregnancy and Parturition" is an extremely good one, and Plates XXXII. and XXXIII. are of exceptional value. The micro-photographs at the end of the work cannot be called successes; some of the plates are hopelessly fogged, while figs. 1 and 3 of Plate XXXVII. quite fail to convey an adequate idea of the structures represented. Two of the micro-photographs are reproduced as lithographs at another part of the work, and a comparison of the two methods of portrayal
will amply bear out the opinion we have expressed in regard to them.

In his choice of borrowed plates the author has shown great discrimination, and he has made a collection complete, succinct, and of great value. The letterpress attached to the plates forms, as we have already said, a complete monograph on the pelvic anatomy of the female, and is by no means the least valuable section of the work. In his well-known clear and terse style, the author has succeeded in the difficult task of making an anatomical dissertation even more than readable and interesting. His facts are brought most thoroughly up to date, and his practical deductions well stated and logically supported. The sections on the vagina, bladder, uterus, fascia, and cervix in pregnancy and parturition are of particular excellence; while the appendices "On some Points of the Physics of the Bladder and Rectum," and "On the Etiology of Flexions," are models of scientific writing. At the same time, there is ample evidence throughout the book of hurried production and careless proof-reading. Many of the letters on the figures are not referred to in the text, some are wrongly placed, and in one plate the numbers of the figures are omitted. On page 1 the vague and incomplete statement is made that "the external genitals form the skin aspect of the pelvic floor;" and again, at page 15, Skene's tubules are described as "extending up from the meatus urinarius, where they end by branching." On the same page the author says, "We have to differentiate three states of the bladder, viz., (1.) An empty relaxed condition, during which the urine is trickling into it; (2.) A contracted condition; and (3.) A period of relaxation following the contraction. The bladder has thus a systole, a diastole, and a relaxed condition." The insisting on a period of relaxation following the contraction as a distinct period, seems an unnecessary straining at scientific accuracy; and the mention of a special period during which the urine is trickling into the bladder would lead to the inference that during the other two periods no such thing was occurring. Of course, we know that Dr Hart does not mean anything of the kind, but we only mention it as evidencing hurried writing.

The points which we have drawn attention to and criticized are, however, mere details, which do not appreciably detract from the high character of the work. The Atlas deserves, and will surely have, a wide circulation; and we are confident that no one will rise from its careful perusal without having obtained clearer, more accurate, and more intelligent views in regard to the much-vexed questions of female anatomy, or without having formed a very high opinion of the author's industry, earnestness, and ability.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord: a Guide to their Pathology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By David Drummond, M.A., M.D., Physician and Pathologist to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Infirmary, etc. London: Henry Kimpton: 1883.

Dr. Drummond offers this book under the impression that "the increasing interest taken in nervous diseases has created a demand for a work that shall be accessible in a reasonable compass to the student, and to the busy practitioner whose engagements do not admit of the leisure necessary to master voluminous works." We are not sure whether medical readers of a different class may not find something which they want in this book. The student will probably find it his wisest plan to stick to a single work on the practice of medicine; and the busy practitioner would probably prefer a book which he could consult under the certainty that he would find the information which he sought. The small size of this book shows at once that it is far from being a complete treatise upon the subjects which it discusses. It is an octavo volume, by no means closely printed, containing 414 pages. 40 of these pages are occupied by the index; 41 by a sketch of the anatomy and functions of the encephalon; and 11 by a similar description of the spinal cord. 190 pages are taken up with diseases of the brain and nerves; and 129 by the diseases of the spinal cord. Thus, relatively speaking, Dr. Drummond gives more space to the diseases of the cord than to those of the brain, and in our opinion this portion of his work is the best done. The description of the different columns and zones of the spinal cord is really good, much better from a medical point of view than that in the eighth edition of Quain, with which we have compared it. There has been great progress in the study of disease of the spinal cord within the last eight or ten years. The author has throughout his sketch shown great judgment in choosing what is important and useful, and in escaping from superfluous details.

Many diseases of the brain are not even mentioned. He principally deals with those which come the way of the ordinary practitioner, such as apoplexy, meningitis, hydrocephalus, cerebral anaemia, and hyperæmia.

The book is well written, and will be read with interest by any medical man who wishes to refresh his memory by going over some chapters on the diseases of the nervous system, and to gain the latest information on a number of subjects that are growing in interest and importance, and assuming a more definite form. The first illustration is a coloured lithograph of the ophthalmoscopic appearance of optic neuritis. The others, fifty in number, are somewhat rough but effective woodcuts, which are well designed to bring out what the author wishes to teach. Though Dr. Drummond acknowledges himself to be largely indebted to the writings of dis-
tungished neurologists, it is evident that he himself has, by original observation and study, gained a close acquaintance with the affections of the whole nervous system. The only special criticism in which we venture to indulge is on the following passage:—"Too much stress should not be laid upon the tache cérébral, i.e., red line left by the finger when drawn along the skin, for although it is a sign of importance (Trousseau), it cannot at the same time be regarded as pathognomonic of tubercular meningitis, being occasionally present in other affections." We are willing to suppose that the misspelling of the word "cérébrale" and of Trousseau’s name are but instances of mistakes in the printing of foreign words; but it would have been better if Dr Drummond, instead of a vague and confusing statement, had explained the usual significance of this phenomenon, which is certainly apt to occur whenever there is great congestion of the membranes or upper strata of the brain. Whoever said that it was pathognomonic of tubercular meningitis, it certainly was not Trousseau. A novel feature in this book is that the alphabetical index is at the beginning; a table of contents is thus saved. Sometimes subjects are indicated under names or adjectives which would not readily present themselves to the mind of those in search of special information; but this is a common fault of index makers, and on the whole Dr Drummond’s is an unusually good index.

A Treatise on Surgery: its Principles and Practice. By T. HOLMES, M.A. Cantab., Surgeon to St George’s Hospital. Fourth Edition. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.: 1884.

We have again to welcome a new edition of this excellent work on surgery. It has the great advantage of being short—if we can call a large volume of nearly 1000 closely printed pages short—at least it is complete, precise, well illustrated, and in one volume, instead of four or five. It has the same line of teaching as we find in the large dictionary edited by the author; but for a student, the unity of method and the similarity of diction in the whole work make this much easier as well as much shorter to read. The illustrations are instructive; most of them are, of course, old friends; but the work seems fairly brought down or up to the level of present day. The younger surgeons may think too little is said of the newer operations, such as nephrectomy or gastrostomy.

A Dozen Papers Relating to Disease-Prevention. (Illustrated.) By CORNELIUS B. FOX, M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond. London: J. & A. Churchill: 1884.

Under this heading Dr Fox, late medical officer of health of East, Central, and South Essex has collected a number of his papers
written between 1873 and 1883, most of which have already appeared elsewhere. In the article on "The Impairment of the Efficiency of the Medical Officer of Health, produced by his want of Independence as a Public Official," the defects of the whole present system are well shown. In "Coke as a Fuel in Relation to Hygiene," we have a brief but graphic sketch of the evils attendant on burning coke in cast-iron stoves, and recommendations given as to how these may, to a certain extent, be remedied. In reply to the question, "Is Enteric Fever ever Spontaneously Generated?" which forms the subject of one of the papers, Dr Fox says, "I do not express the opinion that the poison of typhoid fever is capable of spontaneous development, for we do not at present possess sufficient evidence to come to any decision on the matter. Although, if my mind be prejudiced at all in the matter, it is prejudiced in favour of the more philosophic view that enteric fever never arises spontaneously, yet my judgment points to the opposite conclusions. Just as the poison producing ague is generated in, and emitted by earth laden with decomposing organic matters under certain states of climate and soil, so the poison of this fever may arise from some unknown changes in the excremental matters of flesh-eating animals under certain atmospheric conditions and spread by contagion." In the last article,—one of the two of the series not previously published,—the electroplated drinking flask is pointed out as a hitherto unrecognised source of copper poisoning—the sherry which had been permitted to remain in one of these flasks for some time giving unmistakable evidence of the presence of copper.

The collection as a whole is a series of sound and instructive articles, all pertaining to the subject of public health with the exception of the penultimate paper—the title of which, "How to keep the External Ear in a Healthy State," proclaims it to be strangely out of place in such a group.

Medical Fashions in the Nineteenth Century, including a Sketch of Bacterio-Mania and the Battle of the Bacilli. By Edward T. Tibbets, M.D. Lond., Physician to the Bradford Infirmary. London: H. K. Lewis: 1884.

It is almost surprising that the author of this little work does not, in the course of it, quote some of the teaching contained in the first chapter of Ecclesiastes, inasmuch as his opinions seem, to a considerable extent, to be fashioned after the same manner as those of the royal author. No doubt it is an advantage to have amongst us some one who is reactionary or conservative in his leanings, but we are free to confess that we think Dr Tibbets goes much too far. It is curious to find a scientific physician in the year 1884 giving utterance to the following among other doctrines:—"The modern
theory of the action of digitalis is, I believe, a dangerous one. The sooner we revert to the antiquated notion of our forefathers, viz., that digitalis is a sedative and depressant, the better will it be for our patients, as well as for our reputation as medical practitioners.” Notwithstanding that we cannot in the main agree with the author, it has been a pleasure to read his little book. The part of it devoted to the criticism of some of the modern developments of the germ-theory is the most interesting portion of the volume, notwithstanding that some of its judgments are couched in language unnecessarily severe; as, for example, when the author speaks of M. Pasteur as “a gentleman who was evidently suffering from the intoxication of popularity.” It is useful to be reminded that

“Our little systems have their day;
They have their day, and cease to be.”

But in doing this it is surely well to remember and recognise the enormous strides made by medicine and surgery during the present century.

TERCENTENARY LITERATURE.

We have received of the lighter kind of sketches:—

1. Sketches at the Tercentenary of Edinburgh University. By F. D. N. Edinburgh: Young J. Pentland: 1884.

These include portraits, fairly like, of the Lord Rector, the Lord Provost, the Principal opening a soda-water bottle, Professor Maclagan singing a song, some of the actors in the students’ play, and one or two heads of well-known teachers. It is neatly got up, well drawn, and too good to be called a caricature.

2. Tercentenary Celebration: The Procession. Edinburgh: George P. Johnstone: 1884.

This is another, and much larger, gallery of portraits, including the chief officials of the University, all the medical professors, the Extra-mural Medical School, a few professors in other Scotch universities, and a selection from the more distinguished guests. They are drawn in the broadest and vulgarist caricature, evidently by some one who has known by sight even very few of the victims, but has had to trust to photographs; and who has been assisted by some one in the outskirts of the profession, who knew something of the pursuits and special characteristics of the sufferers.

Some of the likenesses are fairly caught, among the best being a professor of midwifery, an extra-mural lecturer on physiology, and a health lecturer on hereditary genius.
3. *Viri Illustres. Acad. Jacob. Sext. Scot. Reg.* Anno CCCmo.
Edinburgi: apud Y. J. Pentland: 1884.

This is an admirably got up, well-written, and well-arranged list of the famous men of the past 300 years of the University. From six to ten lines of their history, with their names and dates. A most useful little volume.

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**Part Third.**

**MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.**

**MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.**

**SESSION LXIII.—MEETING VI.**

*Wednesday, 2nd April 1884.—Dr Littlejohn, President, in the Chair.*

**I. ELECTION OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.**

Alex. Thom, jun., M.D., C.M. Ed., M.A. St And., Crieff, and Hugh L. Calder, M.B. and C.M., Leith, were elected Ordinary Members of the Society.

**II. ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBERS.**

Sir William Jenner, Bart., London, and Professor Brown Sevard, Paris, were elected Honorary Members.

**III. ELECTION OF CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.**

Professor Pasteur, Professor Pettenkoffer, Professor Ollier, Professor Ask, and Dr Fordyce Barker, were elected Foreign Corresponding Members.

Sir J. Lister, Bart., Sir J. Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Dr J. Matthews Duncan, Dr J. Syer Bristowe, John Eric Erichsen, F.R.C.S., John Marshall, F.R.C.S., Professor Struthers, and Professor Gairdner, were elected Corresponding Members within the United Kingdom.

**IV. EXHIBITION OF PATIENT.**

*Dr W. A. Finlay* showed a patient who was the subject of *AMPUTATION AT THE HIP-JOINT FOR ACUTE DISEASE.* The operation was performed, after consultation with Dr Watson, eight months ago, in the following manner:—An incision was made down to the bone, commencing about an inch above the acetabulum and extending along the neck of the femur and the centre of the great trochanter, to a point below its inferior border. The soft parts were then dissected from the bone, and the head of the bone was removed from the acetabulum. At this point it became evident that the disease involved, as was anticipated, so much of