both, however, yielded to strict diet and tonics. Dr. Camplin has
found the plan of treatment which was pursued in his own case, to be
equally successful in those diabetic patients who have come under his
personal care since the publication of his paper. In one case, not im-
mediately attended by Dr. Camplin, a young lady could not be pre-
vailed upon to try the bran-cake, nor to submit to any appropriate
regimen, and the result was unsatisfactory; another is mentioned which
terminated fatally, "in which attempts were made to manufacture the
bran-cake, but the result was unsatisfactory, either from not having a
sufficiently fine mill, or some fault in the manipulation."

Dr. Camplin enters fully into the theories advocated by Dr. Pavy
and Bernard regarding glycogenesis, and makes numerous practical
suggestions not contained in the original paper or the former edition of
this little work, which we heartily commend both for its very useful
and instructive contents and its pleasant and agreeable style.

ART. VII.—Beiträge zu einer Monographie der Gicht. Von Dr. Med.
BRAUN. 1 Heft.—Wiesbaden, 1860. pp. 130.
Contributions to a Monograph on Gout. By Dr. Braun. No. 1.

The mineral waters of Wiesbaden, with those of Carlsbad and Vichy,
have long held a very high rank among the remedies of gout; hence
the physicians residing at these places have large opportunities of
witnessing certain forms of this disease. The writer of the present
monograph is already favourably known to us as the author of other
works of scientific value, one of which, entitled 'Wiesbaden als Heil-
quelle,' we introduced to our readers some time back.* Dr. Garrod,
too, in his recent work on gout, has drawn attention to Dr. Braun's
researches, which were made with a view to determining "the effects
of these waters on the urine, which appear to show that a very large
increase in the elimination of uric acid and urea arises from their
exhibition, either in the form of bath, or when taken internally."

In the number of Dr. Braun's new work now before us, he combats
the humoral pathology of gout, and particularly objects to the theory
that the essence of gout consists in the presence of uric acid in the
blood. He admits the fact, but he maintains the excess of uric acid
in the blood to be the product of a diathesis. The accumulation
being induced by defective renal secretion, the subsequent derange-
ments of the digestive and nutritive processes cause a further increase,
and at the same time a diminished metamorphosis of the urea is
caused by frequent congestions and diminished activity in the respira-
tory function.

The author argues that an attack of gout consists in a primary
irritation of the peripheric expansion of the sensory nerves, and must
be regarded in the light of a neurosis. The following are his reasons
for this view:

"1. The condition of the nervous system before an attack, with symptoms

* British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, p. 459. October, 1855.
of excitement or depression; the exciting causes which all have reference to the nervous system; the sensation of stroking, of blowing, of formication in the nerves of a part about to be attacked—symptoms regarded by Valleix as those of neuralgia.

"2. The intermissions during the attack, which sometimes are so complete, that it may be regarded as consisting of a series of slight attacks, which return at a certain hour.

"3. The rhythm of the attack, which may be an annual or semestrial one, and often is maintained in spite of all prophylactic endeavours.

"4. The tendency to metastasis, which on the operation of external injurious influences takes place suddenly, and accompanied by an immediate disappearance of all pain in the part primarily affected.

"5. The character of the metastasis, which produces nervous symptoms in the part secondarily affected, without organic changes.

"6. The effect of treatment, which teaches us that all narcotics, and especially opium and colchicum, soothe the pain, and can even cut it short, while all other remedies are futile.

"7. The peculiar nervous debility which remains in the affected part some time after the attack."

We may, on the appearance of the remainder of Dr. Braun's work, take an opportunity of discussing his arguments more fully; at present, we must content ourselves with a brief summary of his views regarding the use of the Wiesbaden waters, which our readers will remember are thermal, their efficacy being mainly due to the large quantity of chloride of sodium which they contain.

We have seen above that it is upon opium and colchicum that Dr. Braun places his reliance in the paroxysm; but it is the diathesis that we have especially to direct our treatment against, and although we have no specific that is capable of subduing it, he considers both alkalies and colchicum more likely to injure than benefit the patient when taken habitually; he speaks very positively of the lasting benefit afforded by the Wiesbaden waters. Still, he says that they are not sufficient in themselves to effect a cure, but "form a link in the chain of curative efforts made to alter the constitution and to eradicate the tendency, undertaken by a patient's ordinary medical adviser."

Dr. Braun, from numerous experiments and observations, has concluded the following to be the effects produced by the waters in question upon the human organism:

"1. They allay acidity and dissolve the mucus of the stomach, exciting the organ to increased activity. 2. They purge the lower part of the intestine. 3. They alter the blood chemically, by increasing the watery, saline, and earthy constituents, maintaining the protein compounds in solution, promoting the formation of the blood globules by the iron, and maintaining their form. 4. They stimulate the circulation, especially the portal system. 5. They excite the peripheral nervous system of the spinal cord and the ganglia. 6. They limit and improve nutrition. 7. They accelerate the metamorphosis and favour the solution of the albuminous and fibrous compounds. 8. They promote the activity of the lymphatic system. 9. They promote the secretion of the kidneys, the liver, the salivary glands, the intestine, the uterus, and the cutaneous surface."

The prevailing humoralism of the day may be startled by Dr. Braun's theory, but it is stated in a manner commanding our atten-
tion. We shall be glad to meet him again in the same field of literature, as whether we agree with his theory or not, it is interesting, and we can find no fault with his style of practice and the inferences he arrives at in regard to treatment.

Art. VIII.—The London Medical Review. Monthly. No. 1. July, 1860.

The success which attends medical periodical literature would not, we should have thought, offer very great inducements to editors or publishers to commence new undertakings of the kind. The recent failure of two such publications scarcely augurs very favourably; still, the ‘London Medical Review’ perhaps opens under peculiar auspices, promising a more fortunate issue. In the address which prefaces the new journal, we are told that the proposition to establish a new monthly periodical has been warmly received by “men of high scientific attainments, holding important positions, who are looking with hope and confidence for our advent, and prognosticating favourably of our success.”

The ‘London Medical Review,’ as its title-page informs us, will appear monthly; we gather from the address that its promoters “have made extensive arrangements in order to collect and record the progress of discovery and the results of experiments abroad as well as at home.” We are also told that the services of gentlemen have been secured in this country and on the Continent, “who, from their acquaintance not only with the languages, but the practice and progress of medical science, will be able from time to time to record for the benefit of our readers all that transpires which may be of interest to the profession in those countries which take an elevated position in the civilized world.”

The Review is to contain original articles, reviews, medical and surgical cases, and reports on the progress of medical literature at home and abroad. The present number contains original articles by Dr. Wilks, Mr. Holmes Coote, Mr. Hulke, and Dr. Coote. Several recent works, such as the ‘Transactions of the Obstetrical Society of London,’ Dr. Hood’s pamphlet ‘On Criminal Lunatics,’ Mrs. Baines’ Hygienic Tracts, are examined in the review department; Mr. Worthington follows with a case of rupture of the stomach and spleen, observed in the Middlesex Hospital; Mr. Marley gives a case of cancer of the oris; and Dr. Squire contributes a report on the progress of chemical science in connexion with medicine. A few extracts from foreign journals, and scraps of medical gossip, conclude the number.

The original articles are all of considerable interest, though of three only the commencement is given, the continuation being announced for the next or future numbers. Dr. Wilks discusses the best mode of arranging tumours and new growths, dwelling upon the absence of any microscopic element which in itself justifies the distinction of benignant and malignant growths, their essential difference consisting in the fact that in the former we merely have a local, in the latter a