and is recommended for use by gynaecologists and surgeons in place of iodoform gauze where a non-irritating antiseptic gauze is required. The method of packing is ingenious and efficient.

From Messrs. Hoffmann-La Roche Chemical Works, Limited.

Digalen.—This is a colourless fluid, said to contain $\frac{1}{250}$ gr. of digitoxinum soluble Clæitta in 15 minims, and the dose is 8 to 15 minims. It may be given by the mouth, per rectum, or by intramuscular injection, and in urgent cases it may be injected intravenously. It is claimed that the unit dose has always exactly the same effect and that there are no gastric disturbances, and in that respect it is superior to the ordinary infusions and tinctures of digitalis. It may be obtained in $\frac{1}{4}$-oz. bottles, or in sterilised ampoules containing 1 c.c. for injection. It is recommended for use wherever digitalis is indicated.

Thiocol.—This is potassium guaiacol-sulphonate, and is supplied in 5-gr. tablets. The dose is 5 to 20 grains. It is claimed that it is non-irritating to the digestive tract, and that it improves appetite and nutrition. It is offered for use in tuberculosis and in various pulmonary conditions, and is said to diminish the sputum and lessen the number of bacilli in it.

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REVIEW.

The Ear and its Diseases. By Albert A. Gray, M.D. With Stereoscope, and 123 Illustrations, of which 37 are Stereoscopic. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1910.

The author of this manual is already well known to the scientific world by his previous volumes on The Labyrinth of Animals, published some three years ago, and by his contributions to medical periodicals on subjects connected with otology. The appearance of the present work is therefore no surprise to us.

The work, which has been written for "the student, the practitioner, and the aurist," begins with a short chapter on acoustics, in which such terms as vibration, harmonic motion, pitch, interference, and sympathetic resonance are explained. The next two chapters, dealing with the anatomy and physiology of the ear, are very important. The anatomy of this part presents many difficulties to the student, but the author
boldly faces them, and succeeds in presenting the facts in a way that makes for their easy comprehension. The numerous illustrations with which this part of the book is furnished will prove a great help to the reader. The physiology is also carefully gone into. Here we are to a certain extent outside the realm of fact, and where this is so the author places before us the most important theories on the subject under consideration. But he does more; he states his preference for one theory over another, and in so doing he furnishes us with arguments which are always closely reasoned.

After a very good chapter on methods and principles of investigation, the author proceeds to general semiology and therapeutics. In this connection he describes paracusis Willisii, and in his consideration of this condition he is most suggestive and instructive. Local anaesthesia, a very important subject in this department of surgery, occupies small space, but the methods of producing it are described with enviable clearness.

Coming to particular diseases and injuries, the author's remarks on foreign bodies in the external ear should be read by everyone, and the lines of treatment which he advocates are sound. In otitis media the distinction between acute and chronic cases is insisted on, and the indications for the simple and the radical mastoid operation are clearly given. The description of the radical mastoid operation is good. We note the author's recommendation to pack the cavity gently with antiseptic gauze. This procedure we are not very much in favour of, as in some cases light packing would seem to allow the granulations to become exuberant, and so delay the subsequent healing of the cavity. The description of the treatment of the soft parts at the conclusion of the operation is very clear, and we agree with the author as to the doubtful value of skin-grafting.

The account of the various complications of otitis media is well written; and in the section on operative procedures for the relief of intracranial affections due to otorrhoea, the author pays a well-deserved tribute to the work of Sir William Macewen. The tables giving the differential diagnosis of intracranial infective disease are very good, and are likely to be often consulted.

We would like to have noticed others of the diseased conditions which are described in the volume, but we have said enough to give the reader an idea of its general character.
The illustrations, many of them stereoscopic, are excellent, and, as mentioned above, are distinctly helpful to the reader. The work evinces a thoughtfulness not too common at the present day. The author, however, never loses the practical in the transcendental, and we give the volume the high praise it deserves when we say that it is a worthy successor to Dr. Gray’s previous contributions to the literature of otology.

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. VI: Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1909.

In the ten or more years that have elapsed since the first edition of this volume appeared, numerous changes have become necessary to bring the work abreast of modern teaching, and it is in itself a decided advantage to have the contents of the present volume brought together, instead of divided, as in the first edition, between two volumes.

Among the more noteworthy changes are those which are due to the revision of Professor Sherrington’s article on cardiac physics by Dr. James Mackenzie, who has also added an account of the peripheral circulation and blood-pressure. Professor Osler and Dr. Keith contribute a new article on the Stokes-Adams disease, and Professor Osler contributes a new article on aneurysm.

The article on diseases of the pericardium is by Dr. Frederick T. Roberts, and that on diseases of the myocardium by Sir R. Douglas Powell. Sir Douglas Powell also gives us an interesting article on angina pectoris. The senior editor writes on over-stress of the heart, on diseases of the aortic area, and on functional disorders of the heart. Sir Thomas Oliver writes on injuries by electric currents of high pressure; Dr. Laurence Humphry on congenital diseases of the heart; and Dr. Newton Pitt on right-sided valvular diseases. The article by the late Professor Dreschfeld on acute simple endocarditis is revised by Dr. Thomas McCrae, while that on diseases of the mitral valve by the late Dr. Sansom is revised by Dr. George A. Gibson.

Dr. F. W. Mott writes on arterial degenerations and diseases, Mr. Clutton on phlebitis, and Dr. H. D. Rolleston on diseases.
of the lymphatic vessels. Dr. Rolleston has also revised the articles by Professor Welch on thrombosis and embolism.

When one reflects on the advances in our knowledge of the circulation which are due to the labours of Dr. James Mackenzie, on the researches which have done so much to elucidate the origin of the Stokes-Adams syndrome and other disturbances of the cardiac rhythm, on the controversy that has taken place on the intimate nature of angina pectoris, and on the recent extensions in our knowledge of the relations between syphilis and arterial disease, one can understand that the present volume contains an immense amount of information, and that its value must be great, both as a work of reference on diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, and as an integral part of the great System of Medicine which does such credit to the editors, contributors, and publishers.

Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.
By Sir William Whitla, M.A., M.D., LL.D. Ninth Edition.
London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. 1910.

The ninth edition of this well known text-book is arranged in the same manner as the former editions, and has been carefully revised and brought up to date. The subject is divided into five distinct and separate sections. Pharmacy is very thoroughly treated in Part I. Part II is entitled, "The administration of medicines," and includes prescription-writing, a list of Latin terms, and the groups of therapeutic agents as well as the methods of administering medicines. Materia medica is discussed in Part III; the chemical equations, natural orders, and groups of Galenicals are treated of in the first place, and then the individual official drugs with their preparations and the strengths and doses of these are described. In Part IV the pharmacological and therapeutic actions of the official drugs are given, and in Part V, with the title "Non-official remedies," there are more than 450 headings under which many new drugs are described, and antitoxins and vaccines are discussed at some length. Except in the case of diphtheritic antitoxins, Sir William Whitla is not an enthusiastic supporter of the use of antitoxins or antisera, and says that, as a rule, vaccine therapy is limited to the treatment of localised infections.

The Indian and Colonial addendum, an index of poisons and their antidotes, and an exceedingly good general index are at
the end of the book. Drugs are described under an alphabetical arrangement. This makes it easy to find a drug, but it does not allow easy comparison of the different members of the same pharmacological group. It is doubtful if the descriptions of pharmacological actions given in the section on therapeutics are quite systematic enough for present-day requirements, but the therapeutic uses are briefly and well stated, and many useful prescriptions are given. The book continues to be one of the best text-books on the subject, and can be recommended to students preparing for examination.

Diseases of the Colon and their Surgical Treatment. By P. Lockhart Mummery, F.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1910.

We reviewed some time ago (1908, vol. lxix, p. 307) Mr. Lockhart Mummery's interesting little book on the sigmoidoscope. The present work is to a certain extent the outcome of the author's experiences with that instrument.

Beginning with a very readable chapter on the anatomy and development of the colon, the author then gives an account of the physiology of this part of the bowel. After referring to re-absorption of water and absorption of food-constituents, he makes some pertinent remarks on the subject of removal of the colon. In dealing with the nerve-supply of the colon, attention is drawn to the interesting fact of development of sensation in the mucous membrane of an artificial anus. Peristalsis is considered at some length, and the work of Hertz, Cannon, and others is referred to.

Under the heading of morbid physiology of the colon, the author describes the effects of leaving blind or occluded portions of the colon after resection; also, the effects of interference with the venous circulation of the gut. Successive chapters deal with bacteriology, methods of examination, and the use of x-rays in diagnosis. Congenital abnormalities are then taken up. Of these the principal is congenital dilatation and hypertrophy.

Of the various diseased conditions which come under consideration, ulcerative colitis will, perhaps, excite most interest. This subject is carefully gone into, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge.

Tumours, simple and malignant, occupy a considerable space, and the concluding chapters of the volume deal with operative technique.
The subject of diseases of the colon is of great interest, and the way in which it is treated by Mr. Mummery calls for praise. The volume will well repay perusal, and it is to be recommended as interesting, instructive, and reliable.

_Critical._

_Emergency Surgery for the General Practitioner._ By John W. Sluss, A.M., M.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. With 605 illustrations, some of which are printed in colours. London: Rebman, Limited. 1910.

The first edition of this little book appeared in 1908, and the fact that a second is now on the market is evidence that the work has met a demand.

The book is intended for the general practitioner, "to serve as a guide out of uncertainty in a time of stress," and, to judge from the preface, many text-books have been laid under contribution in its preparation.

The contents are in two parts. The first deals with general, the second with special or regional, surgery. There is a very considerable amount of information contained in the volume. It is clearly put, and is helped by the numerous illustrations. While some of the procedures advocated are not those which we are accustomed to follow, we think that, on the whole, the work is one which will be found useful by the general practitioner who may be compelled to act on an emergency, or who may wish to carry out some of the operations of minor surgery.

Its size—some 700 pages—is a recommendation, and although small it seems to us to achieve the aim of the author.

_Critical._

_H. K. Lewis. 1910.

_Manual of Operative Surgery._ By John Fairbairn Binnie, A.M., C.M. Aberd. Fourth Edition. Vol. II: Vascular System, Bones and Joints, Amputations. With 550 Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1910.

This volume is the concluding portion of the new edition of Dr. Binnie's well-known _Manual_, and contains operations on the vascular system and bones, amputations, and operations on tendons.

The description of such a comparatively modern procedure
as arteriorrhaphy is extremely good, as also that of transfusion. The various methods used in operating on varicose veins are concisely given.

The operative treatment of simple fracture is next described, and is exemplified by numerous plates from Mr. Arbuthnot Lane’s skiagrams. There are also interesting paragraphs on bone autoplasty and transplantation, and osteoplastic sequestrotomy. In the chapter on amputations, cinematic methods are described and figured.

The work is a credit to author and publisher. Dr. Binnie has the gift of concise descriptive writing. His text is amplified by the many excellent illustrations which adorn the book. We believe that no one who buys these volumes will regret the purchase, but that the more he makes use of them the more he will congratulate himself on the possession of a most readable and reliable work on operative surgery.

Post-mortem Manual. By C. R. Box, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1910.

That there is need for a book of this kind every pathologist will admit, as the larger works, such as Cattell’s, are too elaborate for the student and even for the medical man called upon to perform an occasional post-mortem examination. The author has wisely resisted the temptation to over-elaboration, the usual fault of this class of book, and, as he explains, the methods described are simply those which are in use at St. Thomas’s Hospital, which have been found to be most satisfactory in actual practice.

Dr. Box very properly points out that the actual requirements in the way of instruments for the performance of a post-mortem are small, but he unfortunately proceeds to enumerate quite a formidable list. Figures of each instrument described would have been an improvement, and neither of the two types of bowel scissors illustrated will recommend itself to many pathologists. The author’s remarks as to the wearing of gloves are sound, although exception may be taken by some to the use of rubber composition gloves, not too thin, on the ground that they interfere to some extent with the delicacy of touch which is of such importance in practice.

The author believes in Letulle’s method of the “grand swipe” for the organs of neck, thorax, and abdomen. Under
certain circumstances this is not permissible, and it might seem desirable for the practitioner to know that in many cases a perfectly satisfactory and accurate post-mortem examination can be made without disturbing the organs of the neck at all. In the same way simple variations of procedure to suit exceptional cases should have been indicated if the work is to be really helpful to the average practitioner and student.

Some exception may also be taken to the illustrations, which are few and poor. For a work which is to teach the actual technique it is imperative that the descriptions should be accompanied by numerous and informative illustrations. This is a defect which it is to be hoped will be rectified in the next edition.

Taken as a whole, the work deserves the highest commendation, and will prove of great value to practitioners, especially those who have only occasionally to deal with post-mortem work. After the examination of each organ is a classified list of the lesions to which the organ is liable; this will be found very helpful.

Chapter IX, dealing with the post-mortem examination of the newly born, is perhaps the best in the book, as it gives special hints which are usually passed over or treated very superficially in works dealing with post-mortem technique.

The Principles of Gynaecology. By W. Blair Bell, B.S., M.D.Lond. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1910.

Dr. W. Blair Bell does not come before us as an unknown writer, his work on the calcium salts and pituitary extract in their relationship to the female genital organs having already received well-merited recognition.

In his preface to the work under review, the author points out that the book is one which was designed mainly for the use of the general practitioner and student, for whom the complexities of gynaecological science are too often overwhelming. On reading through the volume, one is impressed by the way in which this aim has been accomplished. The essentials of the subject are included, and are set forth in a lucid and easily assimilable form, so that one may rest assured that having grasped the contents of this publication one is well equipped in the subject of gynaecology. The facts are presented in sharp focus, and are not obscured by a mass
of controversial asides, or references to literature and authors, which are ever a source of despair and confusion to the less initiated.

The practitioner and student have to concern themselves mainly with the practical aspects of the subject and not with its history or the names of those who have contributed to its development. Information upon the latter can always be obtained by reference to special treatises. It will be a relief to the busy practitioner, when seeking for help upon gynaecological problems, to be able to turn to a moderate-sized volume where a concise description of detail is given and treatment indicated in simple, straightforward language. Readers will be impressed by the fact that the author writes from firsthand knowledge, based upon a large experience of clinical material, and that he is gifted with a grace and facility of expression rarely met with in English books of science.

The want for such a book has been a long felt one, and we heartily congratulate the author on his achievement.

There is striking originality in the arrangement and classification of the various diseases dealt with. The author has diverged from the usual method of classification of the diseases of the pelvic organs according to their anatomical relationships, and has instead adopted the more interesting method of arrangement according to their pathological conditions. The chapters upon the development and anatomy of the pelvic organs are excellent, the relationships in surface anatomy being described from the standpoint of the clinician.

It might be suggested to the author that further research into the origin of the granulosa and interstitial cells of the ovary, by means of examination of earlier stages of development, would result in a modification of his views as to the origin of these cells from the stroma. This point, however, touches on the realms of embryological controversy, and is not of much interest to those most concerned in the reading of the book.

It is unusual to find in a text-book on gynaecology a description of the implantation of the early ovum, but it is of much value when it is remembered that, as a rule, it is the gynaecologist and not the obstetrician who is called upon to treat cases of extra-uterine pregnancy. In dealing with the formation of the blood mole of pregnancy, we are glad to see that the author adopts the view that the blood has its source in the maternal vessels and not in the embryonic, as erroneously stated by other writers.
The differential diagnosis of the various stages of pregnancy from abdominal tumours is of great importance to the practitioner. We cannot too highly commend the vigour with which the author inveighs against the routine use of the sound, and we thoroughly agree with him when he states that this instrument must be passed only under the most rigid aseptic precautions. The employment of this instrument is, as a rule, of little help to those who are experienced in examination by the bimanual method. Full and practical instruction is given as to the preventive measures to be adopted for the avoidance of perforation of the congested uterus in curettage. The gloved finger is advocated for the removal of the products of conception.

The description of displacements of the uterus illustrates in a marked manner how a difficult subject can be made interesting as well as simple. One might suggest, however, that more stress should be laid upon the continuance of palliative treatment—such as posture, catheterisation of the bladder in cases of retroflexed gravid uterus—before proceeding to perform laparotomy. In cases of uterine haemorrhage the claims of calcium lactate are strongly advocated, the author having met with much success in this method of treatment. Early operative interference in cases of rupture occurring in tubal pregnancy is insisted upon, the patient, if possible, being allowed to remain in her original surroundings.

The treatment of adenofibromata of the uterus is considered in detail, and the various factors which point towards operative interference are judiciously dealt with. Operation is indicated in the majority of cases, and especially when the existence of degenerative process in the tumour is evidenced by the presence of pain as a symptom. The author is in agreement with the majority of pathologists in his view that there is in such cases an adenomatous condition of the uterine mucosa rather than hyperplasia of the stroma.

We should like to draw special attention to the chapters upon the preparation of the patient for operation at home and in hospital, with details of operative technique. There is no operator who would not benefit by a perusal of this part of the book. With the simplicity which characterises the whole work, operations are described only when deemed appropriate by the author, from the point of view of his own experience, and no confusion results therefore from the advocacy of many methods. For example, Gilliam's operation is recommended for backward and downward displacements.
of the uterus, whilst Wertheim's is the only operation described as being of avail in carcinoma.

We cannot too heartily support the author in his expressions upon the conservative treatment of ovarian disorders. A useful chapter upon electro-therapeutics in gynaecology, by G. Curtis Webb, is appended. The work is everywhere copiously illustrated with drawings and photo-micrographs, the value of which would be difficult to over-estimate. In addition, numerous appliances and instruments, as devised by the author, are figured.

We recommend this volume to the practitioner and student as one which will well repay the time spent in mastering its contents.

Diseases of Children (Modern Clinical Medicine). Edited by ABRAHAM JACOBI, M.D., LL.D. Translated from Die Deutsche Klinik under the supervision of JULIUS SALINGER, M.D. London: Appleton & Co. 1910.

Of the many text-books on pediatrics this is undoubtedly one of the best, though, of course, one must remember that it is a translation, and reflects entirely German conceptions of the subject. In one important feature it differs materially from other similar text-books since it treats only of diseases peculiar to children, and of those which manifest themselves differently in the child to what they do in the adult.

It is of the nature of a compilation, and though it is edited by Jacobi, this famous American paediatric does not contribute any special chapter, but annotates and enlarges where his wide and ripe experience leads him to different conclusions, and in this way makes the volume more valuable for the English student.

As previously mentioned, it is truly a German work, and, like so many others emanating from the same source, ignores American and English literature. This drawback Jacobi himself draws attention to in his preface, but wisely adds that as a result of this policy the German and not the American reader is the loser.

The various sections are written by men who have devoted special attention to the different subjects. Henoch, the father of pediatrics, writes a chapter on “Pneumonia in children, and its treatment;” Heubner, of Berlin, writes on “Measles and scarlet fever;” Babinsky, on “Diphtheria;” Finkelstein, on “Hereditary syphilis;” Gutzmann, on “Speech disturbances
of childhood;” Czerny, of Breslau, on “The feeding of children;” Escherich, of Graz, on “Acute digestive disturbances of infancy;” Goltmann, of Leipzig, on “Infantile scrofulosis and tuberculosis;” and Hochsinger, of Vienna, on “Convulsions in children,” to mention only some of the collaborateurs and their work. It is evident, therefore, that the volume will give the reader a fairly comprehensive idea of Prussian and Austrian pediatrics.

The book is supplied with two indices—one of subjects and one of authors—and there are 34 illustrations and charts in the text.

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_Treatment of the Diseases of Children._ By Charles Gilmore Kerley. Second Edition. London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1909.

In our review of the first edition we prophesied a successful future for this work, and, consequently, are pleased to see that it has made a place for itself in pediatric literature. It has been reprinted in two successive years, and within three years the present, second and enlarged, edition has been called for.

As noticed earlier, this work occupies a unique position in that it is mainly devoted to methods of treatment, diagnosis occupying only a subsidiary position, yet described in sufficient detail to give the reader a comprehensive idea of the symptomatology. Treatment, however, occupies the prominent position, and all the various methods—medicinal, hygienic, gymnastic, &c.—are described in great detail.

The book is very fully illustrated, and is supplied with a good index, so that it forms a handy and useful book of reference.

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_Common Disorders and Diseases of Childhood._ By George Frederic Still, M.D. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1909.

This work disclaims being a systematic treatise. It deals with the disorders which bulk most largely in the out-patient and in-patient clinics of a children’s hospital and in the routine of private practice, and at the same time a few of the rarer conditions are included. Points of practical importance
are emphasised, and illustrated by statistics and observations from the author's case-books.

After a modest preface, in which the author sets forth the aims of the work, the opening chapters deal with such general subjects as growth and development, breast-feeding, condensed milk and patent foods, and faults and fallacies of infant-feeding. In these chapters there is much that will interest the reader, and the tables of the composition of various foods will be much appreciated by all whose brains have many other things to remember.

Rickets, scurvy, indigestion, and jaundice; bronchitis, pneumonia, and empyema; rheumatism, cardiac disease, and diseases of the central nervous system are amongst the various disorders which are considered. The causation and symptomatology are carefully gone into, and considerable space is devoted to the subject of treatment.

The author writes clearly and convincingly, and the volume is one which cannot fail to prove helpful to all who are engaged in active practice. It is well printed, and of a convenient size, and is likely to find favour—it certainly deserves it—with a very large circle. We strongly recommend it to our readers.

A Text-Book of Nervous Diseases. By William Aldren Turner, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P., and Thomas Grainger Stewart, M.B. Edin., M.R.C.P. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1910.

There was room for a text-book of moderate size on nervous diseases, and a volume of the scope of that which now lies before us ought to supply this want. We can look to the large special text-books and to the two large Systems of Medicine, which are now in course of publication, for a more detailed account of the diseases in question. The present work is designed for the practitioner and senior student.

A properly equipped book on nervous diseases, however modest its aim, must needs say something about the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, and here at the outset there is room for the exercise of judgment, not only on the question how much should be put in and how much left out, but also in deciding when to take up a dogmatic position, ignoring all alternative positions, and when to state the different views which are entertained about a subject, whether or not preference be shown for one view more than for
another. Thus, it may be mentioned, as showing how such difficulties arise and are met, that the precentral or ascending frontal convolution with the anterior wall of the Rolandoic fissure is said to constitute the motor area in man, but no reference is made—in this connection, at any rate—to Bastian's opinions. Again, in describing the termination of the pyramidal tracts, the authors speak of the fibres of the direct tract as decussating, "by way of the anterior commissure at succeeding levels, into the grey horns of the opposite side;" while, after referring to the crossed tract, they say "the arborescence of the pyramidal fibres round the anterior cornual cells has not yet been demonstrated, and, according to some observers, they terminate in relation to the cells of the posterior horns."

Part II is concerned with the examination of the nervous system in a case of nervous disease. Part III treats of the special senses and their disturbances. The authors refer to the statistics of Cushing and Davies, based on thirty-nine cases of excision of the Gasserian ganglion, as showing that in the vast majority of cases there is no impairment of taste after the operation, an observation which accords with the view that the glossopharyngeal roots and the sensory root of the facial are the only transmitters of taste impressions into the brain. Part IV deals with the cranial nerves. In referring to lateral conjugate movement of the eyes, the authors state the well-known doctrine that for the purpose of this movement the external rectus of one side and the internal rectus of the other side "are innervated from the nucleus of the sixth nerve, connecting fibres passing from this nucleus to the opposite third nucleus." It would have been better here either to be less dogmatic or to explain that this theory is not accepted by all good authorities. In Part V diseases of the peripheral nervous system come up for consideration; in Part VI, diseases of the brain; and in Part VII, diseases of the membranes, including epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. In Part VIII we find diseases of the spinal cord, including diseases and injuries which give rise to compression of the cord. Part IX is allotted to general diseases of the nervous system, among which are reckoned syphilitic and parasyphilitic affections, chronic atrophic paralyses of bulbar and spinal origin, disseminated sclerosis, subacute combined degeneration of the cord, acute poliomyelitis, and Landry's paralysis. Part X treats of vasomotor and trophic diseases, while Part XI deals with a large group of the so-called "familial diseases," such as
muscular dystrophy, myotonia congenita, family periodic paralysis, peroneal muscular atrophy, Friedreich's disease, and amaurotic family idiocy. The two following parts (XII and XIII) deal with certain disorders of muscular function and motion, and the remaining six parts continue the work as follows:—Part XIV, migraine; Part XV, akinesia algera; Part XVI, neurasthenia; Part XVII, psychasthenia; Part XVIII, epilepsy; and Part XIX, the tics.

The book has the advantage of being illustrated by 188 figures. It impresses us as a thoroughly creditable piece of work, and it ought to prove very useful to those who wish to make a special study of nervous diseases, in addition to being convenient for reference to those engaged in more general practice.

A Plea for the Home Treatment and Prevention of Scarlet Fever. By Robert Milne, M.D., Ch.M. London: James Nisbet & Co., Limited. 1910.

In this brochure the author describes a method of treatment of scarlet fever which, viewed from the orthodox standpoint of the present time, is in its nature revolutionary. Briefly stated, it may be said to rest mainly on one proposition, i.e., that if certain measures are taken at the very outset of a case of scarlet fever, the infectious nature of the disease is completely destroyed. The treatment consists in rubbing pure eucalyptus oil gently in over the body, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, morning and night, during the first four days. Afterwards this is repeated once a day till the tenth day of the disease. This is supplemented by swabbing the throat with a 1 in 10 solution of carbolic acid.

Not only does the author claim that this method of treatment destroys the infectious nature of scarlet fever, but, he further asserts, the incidence of the various sequelae of the disease, e.g., nephritis, otorrhcea, rheumatism, &c., is thereby greatly reduced.

The method of treatment adopted by Dr. Milne is an extension of the idea of Mr. Brendon Curgenven, as described in the Transactions of the Epidemiological Society for 1889-90, p. 93. The latter suggested the simple inunction of eucalyptus oil over the skin, whereas Dr. Milne adds to this the swabbing of the throat with a 1 in 10 carbolic lotion. There can be no doubt that the application of a strong antiseptic to the throat combined with the skin inunction
may be a very material point in the success which Dr. Milne has undoubtedly had in treating epidemics of the disease, and if some important local authority were courageous enough to adopt this method of treatment, in the face of medical and popular prejudice, much light might be thrown on the subject.

We have to congratulate Dr. Milne on his steadfastness of purpose in his new method of treating this disease, and though not going the whole way with him in his conclusions, we are convinced that his point of view is well worth elaborating, even at the risk of established opinion on the subject being broken down.

Serums, Vaccines, and Toxines in Treatment and Diagnosis.
By W. C. Bosanquet, M.A., M.D., and J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., M.S. Second Edition. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1909.

This book forms one of the "Modern Methods of Treatment" Series, and is decidedly the best work in small compass dealing with the important subject of bacterial treatment of disease.

The ordinary practitioner is apt to be repelled by the complicated questions which must be fully discussed before an intelligent appreciation is possible of the rationale of vaccine and serum treatment. In the present work the authors have succeeded in presenting the information in such palatable form that the difficulties vanish almost as soon as they appear.

The first chapter, on immunity and resistance to disease, is of itself worthy of the most careful perusal, as it gives the key to the most of the remaining chapters, which are concerned mainly with the description of vaccine and serum treatment as applied to definite affections. In this chapter the interesting question of the "deviation of complement" receives careful and full consideration, while, naturally, opsonins receive also much detailed notice.

Chapter II deals with the preparation and administration of serums and vaccines. The fact that to confer active immunity either the actual bacteria or their toxins must be injected into the individual explains why such brilliant results are sometimes obtained in the treatment of disease by vaccines as opposed to serums. The various methods of inoculation are indicated, and also the phenomena which
accompany active immunisation by vaccines. The diagram of the opsonic cycle is particularly effective in this connection.

In Chapter III the employment of serums and toxins in the diagnosis of disease is fully gone into, and, naturally, Widal's test receives special prominence in this connection. Diagnosis by opsonic determination receives due consideration.

Chapter IV, on diphtheria, is naturally a very full one. The success of the antitoxin treatment here led to great expectations of similar results in the treatment of other diseases by appropriate antitoxins, which expectations, on the whole, have not been fulfilled, for reasons which are cogently set forth by the authors. The prophylactic use of diphtherial antitoxin is rightly emphasised, and it is clear that full advantage of this action has not been taken where the use of the serum for this purpose may be of the utmost value.

Chapters V to XV deal with tetanus, snake-bite, small-pox and vaccinia, rabies, plague, enteric fever, cholera, affections due to streptococci, tuberculosis, other conditions treated by anti-bacterial methods, and anthrax and glanders. Every one of these chapters should be read with great care and minute study.

Chapter XVI deals with malignant tumours, and the attempts which have been made to treat these by means of vaccines and serums. Doyen's "micrococcus neoformans," from which he prepared an antagonistic serum for the treatment of cancer, is described among others, but in this direction it must be admitted that at present we cannot claim any real measure of success by this method of treating malignant disease.

Of the two appendices to the book, that giving a list of the London firms supplying the various preparations referred to in the body of the book will be found most useful.

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*Gout* (being Part VIII of several Clinical Treatises on the Pathology and Therapy of Disorders of Metabolism and Nutrition). By PROFESSOR DR. H. STRAUSS. Authorised Translation under the direction of NELLIS BARNES FOSTER, M.D. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1909.

The latest of this series of volumes may be looked upon as a small book to be devoted to a subject upon which controversy has been so active and the pen so prolific. The treatise was originally a *résumé* of a contribution on the pathogenesis
and therapeutics of gout, which was published eight or nine years ago in the *Würzburger Abhandlungen*, but, at the request of the proprietors of the American edition, a considerable amount of new matter has been added to bring it more fully up to date. After a brief chapter on the differentiation of gout, the writer proceeds to discuss its pathogenesis. He attributes the gouty paroxysm to the heaping up of certain products of metabolism (factor X) in localities where there is already an abundance of uric acid, which is consequently precipitated. This leads to inflammation, and, in severe cases, to necrosis. There is a third and very brief chapter on the symptoms of uricacidemia, while the fourth and concluding chapter is on therapy. With regard to diet, the writer disapproves of food materials which are rich in purin bodies, but he allows eggs and milk, simple cheeses, and a certain amount of meat. The meals should be small in bulk and poor in nourishment.

This little work is well worthy the attention of the physician and pathologist, but, as its author justly remarks, "there are, unfortunately, many of the principal points of this equally involved and interesting dominion which are yet shrouded in darkness."

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**Some Common Remedies and their Use in Practice.** By EUSTACE SMITH, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis. 1910.

This little volume consists of papers contributed to the *British Medical Journal* in the years 1908 and 1909, and now, in response to many applications, reproduced in book form for the benefit of a wide circle of readers. The chapters are seven in number, and have the following titles:—I, On an unjustly neglected remedy (tartarated antimony); II, On the internal use of the oil of turpentine; III, On the use and misuse of iron remedies; IV, On the use of alkalies in practical medicine; V, On antispasmodics and the cure of spasm; VI, On some uses of opium; and VII, On the use of sodium salicylate in certain serous inflammations. The book should be carefully read by practitioners of experience as well as by junior members of the profession. Even a senior man may while perusing it come across a very useful practical hint. The index which has been provided should make the work all the more valuable for those who wish to consult it in connection with the treatment of troublesome cases.
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Hypnotism and Treatment by Suggestion. By J. Milne Bramwell, M.B., C.M. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1909.

This book forms one of the "Modern Methods of Treatment" Series, and, in the small space at the author's disposal, it is hardly to be expected that such a debatable subject as hypnotic treatment can receive the minute discussion to which it is entitled.

Quite a large proportion of the book is taken up with the description of cases, which certainly give striking support to the value of hypnotic treatment in these actual cases. Naturally, the cases are selected ones in every sense, and cannot be held as applying to the usual daily run of cases which fall to be dealt with by the physician.

The author gives some prominence to what is called "Christian science," and no doubt there is considerable relationship between this and treatment by suggestion, but this very relationship only illustrates the possible dangers of widening the sphere of application of suggestive treatment in the broad sense of the term.

Chapter VIII, on the theories of hypnotism, will be read with most interest by the physician, although the phenomena of unconscious cerebration and secondary consciousness leave one with the impression that the theories may be multiplied ad libitum. At the same time no physician should neglect the opportunity here given to study the methods and results of hypnotic treatment.

Soured Milk and Pure Cultures of Lactic Acid Bacilli in the Treatment of Disease. By George Herschell, M.D. Second Edition. London: Henry J. Glaisher. 1909.

Since the publication of the first edition of this treatise, which proved itself so deservedly popular, the author has revised and enlarged it. It now forms a brief, but very complete, manual of the subject, giving an excellent account of the symptoms and diagnosis of auto-intoxication, clearly indicating the limitations of the treatment and the harm that may result from its indiscriminate application.