The third volume of Professor Osler's System contains the remainder of "infectious diseases," and the whole of "diseases of the respiratory tract." It opens with a study of Malta Fever from the pen of Sir David Bruce, in which, along with a good clinical description of the fever, an excellent account is given of the researches which led up to the discovery that the disease is transmitted through the agency of goat's milk. Beri-beri is the next to be discussed. Dr. Herzog shows that the etiology of the disease is still quite obscure. That the ordinary hygienic and sanitary precautions which are effectual in preventing typhus, dysentery and scurvy are impotent to control this scourge is borne witness to by the havoc it played among the Japanese troops in the late war: during the first year of that struggle over 50,000 men were temporarily thrown out of action by this cause. Satisfactory articles on Rabies, Glanders and Anthrax are contributed by Dr. Ravenel. Dr. Cole's study of Gonococcal Infections demands special praise. It is interesting to compare his pages with the teaching of a dozen years ago; then, the gonococcus was scarcely thought of apart from the urethra, the eyes, the joints; now, we hear of septicaemia, of all manner of visceral inflammations, of lesions of bone, tendon, muscle and cartilage, of nervous diseases, of skin affections, all due to this microbe. The chapter is a valuable source of information on its subject. Tuberculosis occupies five chapters. The history and etiology are treated of by Dr. Baldwin, pathology by Dr. W. G. MacCallum, and its clinical aspects by Dr. Lawrason Brown. Baldwin accepts the views of the Royal Commission on the relation of bovine and human tuberculosis as representative of the best current opinion on this subject. The temperature required to destroy tubercle bacilli in milk is of great practical moment, and we were glad to notice a reference to the fact brought out by Smith, Bang and Hesse, viz. that when milk is heated in an open vessel and a scum forms the bacilli are apt to become entangled in its meshes and be spared. The obvious deduction is that milk should be heated in a closed vessel, or constantly stirred during the process; if these points be attended to bacilli will be killed at 149°F. There is a good deal of diversity of opinion as to this particular point, and Dr. Baldwin certainly does not put the necessary temperature unduly high. He estimates the frequency of gastro-intestinal infection, in children at least, as about one-fourth of all cases of tuberculosis.
This opinion, coming from America, where primary abdominal tuberculosis is apparently much less common than on this side, is particularly striking. It agrees substantially with the estimates formed by English authors, and, in the circumstances, lends weight to the view that alimentary infection is by no means a negligible quantity. The clinical section is well up to date—Calmette's reaction and Pirquet's test being mentioned. The diagnostic value of the opsonic index is dismissed in a few lines, and there is no word of the information which may be obtained by comparing the index of heated and unheated serum. The social aspects of prophylaxis are discussed fairly completely. The foremost place in the crusade is awarded to isolation hospitals for advanced cases, to the existence of which in England our low mortality is ascribed. Unfortunately, however, they are not so plentiful with us as Dr. Brown supposes. Next, he places the dispensary, valuing it chiefly for its educational results. This is what Dr. Philip has preached for many years, yet we miss any reference to his pioneer work in the fight against consumption. The only criticism we have to offer on the generally excellent account of the specific methods of treating tuberculosis is that the opsonic index here, also, receives scanty mention. Whatever its ultimate value may prove, at the present time opsonic work is largely practised in all hospitals and sanatoria, and ought therefore to have been treated of with more discrimination in a work of this kind. Syphilis has been undertaken by Professor Osler and Dr. Churchman, and the article is of great merit. We would lay particular stress on the pages on prophylaxis as representing the best and sanest modern opinion on the question. Papers on Tetanus by Dr. Anders, and on Glandular Fever, Foot-and-mouth Disease, Infectious Jaundice and other miscellanea by Dr. Boggs complete the section on infectious diseases.

Part II. opens with a long and instructive account of the mechanics of respiration by Dr. Brown. Perhaps the most outstanding article in this half of the book is that on Hay Fever, by Professor Dunbar, who gives a highly interesting account of his work on pollantin. He reports that of 1240 patients treated with pollantin, 56.1 per cent. gave excellent results, 30.7 partial success, and 13.1 no success. The details of his method will be new to many readers, and ought to prove very useful. The sections on Laryngeal Diseases call for no special remark, unless to call attention to the omission of reference to laryngeal papilloma. Dr. MacPhedran contributes the article on Diseases of the Bronchi. Though he admits that the clinical differentiation is often difficult or impossible, he holds that we must recognise capillary bronchitis as a disease apart from broncho-pneumonia. The most important article in Dr. Amory Hare's chapter on Diseases of the Lungs is that dealing with broncho-pneumonia. The author rightly
emphasises the need for isolating patients on account of the infectious nature of the malady. Dr. Lord contributes a very satisfactory chapter on Diseases of the Pleura. The peculiarities of percussion in cases of effusion, particularly as regards the paravertebral triangle about which so much has been written of late, come in for sufficient notice. The cytology of effusion is also well described. In speaking of empyema, he states that “it is rare, on physical examination of patients who have recovered from empyema, not to find signs of the previous disease.” Unless the scar of the operation be considered a sign, we question this. Children, who furnish so large a quota of all cases of empyema, usually make a perfect recovery, and after a few months it is impossible to determine which side of the chest has been affected. The concluding chapter of the volume is on diseases of the mediastinum, from the pen of Dr. Church.

Taking the volume as a whole, we may say that it should prove a solid, useful addition to any library. For a work of the size there is extremely little padding or loose writing, and the authors of the various articles seemed to have vied with one another in accuracy and lucidity.

Modern Clinical Medicine: Diseases of the Nervous System. Edited by Archibald Church, M.D., an Authorised Translation of “Die Deutsche Klinik” issued under the general editorial supervision of Julius L. Salinger, M.D. London: Sidney Appleton.

Those who imagine that German medicine is all an affair of pathology and morbid anatomy, and the larger class of “practical” men who think they can afford to leave out of account neurology as a science in which diagnosis is the end, and the possibilities of therapeutics nil, will find much to surprise them in this volume. The idea that when an organic nervous disease has been diagnosed the physician’s whole duty is comprised in the word “iodide” is still too prevalent, and one cannot but admire the sanguine resourcefulness and the anxiety to do some practical good which inspire the monographs in this volume. We do not know any other work on nervous diseases in which the possibilities of prevention, alleviation, and even cure, are so prominently brought to the reader’s notice. To give only one instance: in Erb’s masterly monograph on Tabes, which extends to a hundred pages, one-fifth of the space is devoted to the question of therapeutics.

The volume opens with four introductory chapters on Anatomy, Histology, and Diagnosis, which are followed by a valuable paper on Lumbar Puncture, by Quincke, the introducer of the operation. Geigel contributes a short chapter on Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and this is followed by an elaborate description of Aphasia written by Wernicke. It pre-
sumably antedates Marie's recent criticism of the aphasia doctrine, at least there is no reference to the heterodox views of that neurologist, and the paper enunciates the teaching concerning aphasia for which Wernicke is himself so largely responsible. Next, we have a short but very well written article on such speech disturbances as stammering and mutism; lalling is barely mentioned, and the curious condition known as idioglossia is not referred to, but the chapter is excellent in other respects. Diseases of the Cord form the next section of the book. (For some reason there is no special chapter on cerebral tumour. Possibly it is dealt with elsewhere in the series.) Schultzze, discussing neoplasms of the cord, gives Head's well-known diagrams, and confesses their value as aids to focal diagnosis. Leyden and Lazarus describe myelitis, and succeeding them comes Erb's account of tabes, which, from its comprehensiveness, befitting the importance of the disease, ranks among the best of a series of articles, nearly every one of which is good. Taken in conjunction with the advances which have been made in the treatment of the disease, his remarks on the early diagnosis deserve special note. After short chapters on Multiple Sclerosis, Syringomyelia, &c., comes an important article by Schultzze on Muscular Dystrophy, Spinal Muscular Atrophy and Bulbar Paralysis. The Hoffmann-Werdnig type is described, and figured in an illustration drawn from Thomson and Bruce's paper in the Edinburgh Hospital Reports. Congenital myatonia, lately described by Oppenheim, might have found a place in this chapter. A more notable omission, however, is myasthenia gravis, which is dismissed with a word. Bernhardt, who is so well known an authority on the subject, describes paralyses of the peripheral nerves. Among other articles which are valuable from a practical standpoint are Edinger's chapter on Headache, and Remak's on Localised Spasm. Tetany is treated by Frankl-Hochwart, who, while apparently favouring the idea that it is due to parathyroid disturbance, admits that the theory still has gaps in it. The section on Functional Disorders includes epilepsy, hysteria, and traumatic, occupation, and vasomotor neuroses. Only two articles in the volume appear to us thoroughly unsatisfactory—the contributions on Graves' Disease and Sexual Neurasthenia. The first is almost entirely theoretical, and will afford little practical guidance to the reader, while the second fails, from our British standpoint at least, in its exaltation of the sexual aspects of neurasthenia. This is especially regrettable, because neurasthenia is both prevalent and difficult to treat. But to write of it, as is done here, as a malady caused by sexual aberration, and manifesting itself by impotence or perversion, is to describe something of which we here have little experience.

This volume is not to be looked upon as a systematic treatise; some of the omissions we have noted, and there are others, e.g. chorea and infantile paralyses; but as a collection of monographs by authors
of repute it takes a high place. It is a valuable contribution to the clinical aspects of neurology, and we congratulate Dr. Church on the reticence which he has shown in the way of editing it. The translation is on the whole above the average, though here and there a little obscure. The advice (on p. 645), for instance, to parents of families in which muscular dystrophies have occurred "not to rear any more children" is rather more suggestive of the domestic remedy for kittens than the original author probably intended.

A Manual of the Practice and Theory of Medicine. By Sir William Whitla, M.D. London: Henry Renshaw.

This dictionary of medicine in two volumes embodies the experience of a quarter of a century of clinical observation and medical teaching by Sir William Whitla in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

The work will undoubtedly have a warm welcome from the author's already wide circle of readers, and we can confidently recommend it as a handy practical treatise which will be a boon to many a busy practitioner. Each volume has a complete index, and the articles are so arranged that as far as possible cross-references are avoided, the reader being enabled to contrast the more important distinguishing clinical features of diseases, liable to be confused with each other, without having to turn to different portions of the work. In the preface the author states that the work has been condensed, so that it may find a place in the instrument bag or travelling equipment of the physician—a privilege of doubtful value—and the condensation entails so many references to the author's dictionary of treatment, that the work under review is of considerably lessened value without the possession of its predecessor. The brevity of the section in each article devoted to treatment is indeed the only fault to be found in the book.

The author is satisfied that very serious evil is caused in arthritis deformans by over-clothing, and is even tempted to believe that such may in some cases cause the disease. In locomotor ataxia the best routine treatment in his hands has been alternate courses of gold and arsenic; the disease has "little effect upon the duration of life." In the treatment of chlorosis the various organic iron salts are in no way superior to the sulphate, scale preparations and reduced iron.

Under diabetes mellitus the author finds room for discussion of the various theories of its pathogeny, and particularly the pancreatic theory. The islands of Langerhans, however, have still ascribed to them the formation of the hypothetical internal secretion. He rightly draws attention to the high percentage of starch present in many of the so-called diabetic foods. There is no reference in either volume to pentosuria.
Many lives are lost in gastric and duodenal ulcer apart from perforation, by persistence in medical treatment. Where the patient is unable to resume his ordinary avocation, or when haemorrhage has recurred to an alarming extent, or where adhesions are causing distress, in the author's opinion an exploratory incision is indicated. The risk of such incision is trifling, and in the great majority of cases conditions are found which lend themselves to surgical treatment.

Tubercle confined to the abdomen is more likely to end in recovery than tubercle deposited in any part of the body; cervical and axillary glands excepted. The bacilli in the abdomen are severely handicapped in their struggle for existence by the vital resistance of the tissues; and Sir William Whitla puts forward the novel suggestion that, in the cases treated by laparotomy, it may be that the permeation of the blood by the vapour of the anaesthetic is the chief factor in the successful issue.

The book is one singularly free from "padding," and considering the space occupied is most comprehensive. There must be but little information that is required in the routine of medical practice that will not be found in these two volumes, and the author's great literary ability makes them a pleasure to read.

Treatment of Internal Diseases. By Dr. Norbert Ortner. Edited by Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, M.D. Translated from the Fourth German Edition by F. H. Bartlett, M.D. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

To label this book, as is done on the cover, Ortner's Treatment of Internal Diseases, is, we venture to think, scarcely fair either to the author, to the editor, or to the would-be purchaser. This remark is made in no carping spirit, but is provoked by a custom which is becoming too common, and of which the present volume is only one particularly noteworthy instance—the custom, namely, of "editing" translations to such a pitch as to make them, to all intents and purposes, new books. The scope of the editor's work, as defined in the preface, has been to adapt prescriptions and metric system to American usage, to rewrite some paragraphs, to annotate copiously, and to write a whole new section. Turning to the text, we find the anticipations thus aroused more than realised—there is almost as much Potter as Ortner. A random selection of ten consecutive pages—we happened on pp. 101-110—gave 292 lines written by the author and 102 interpolated by the editor. Looking a little more critically at the emendations, we find that they alter the general tenor of the original very considerably. Whereas Ortner's lectures are almost entirely an appeal to his personal experience, many of the editorial additions are mere
quotations culled from the writings of others; other of the additions qualify or contradict the views expressed in the paragraphs to which they are appended; others again are amplifications based on Dr. Potter's own practice. In short, it comes to this: should an author, worthy of translation, not be allowed to have his say? He is an expert, addressing a technically-trained circle of readers, who presumably are competent to sift his opinions; if they are not so competent, it is questionable whether explanatory, qualifying, or controversial annotations from the pen of an editor—doubtless also an expert—will do much to help. On the other side, the editor has the labour of writing a book without the responsibility or credit attaching to authorship: wherefore we end this criticism as we began, saying that the system does justice to neither party.

These strictures apply as much to the general principle as to this particular example, for which, in other respects, we have little save praise. It deals with all medical diseases except those of the nervous system. As might be expected, the methods of treatment advocated differ chiefly from those in vogue here in the greater prominence given to dietetic, hydropathic and physical agencies. Germany is the home of sanatoria, of kur-anstalts of every kind, of heil-gymnastik, and the like, and the absence in this country of the provision which abounds in every German town for the institutional treatment of all classes of disease militates against the adoption in its entirety of Dr. Ortner's therapeutics. But for all this an intelligent reader will garner many useful hints from careful study of the book. In its general arrangement it calls for little remark, save a word in praise of the admirable index. It deals exclusively with therapeutics, and the preliminary discussions of pathological topics so often inserted in books of this class are conspicuous by their absence, without, as we think, any detriment. The instructions given are very complete, and the author has innumerable resources for meeting contingencies. He makes reference to a great variety of the newer synthetic remedies, and discusses them impartially; in speaking of narcotics in heart disease, for instance, twenty-four drugs are mentioned, including such as hedonal, isopral, hypnal, and others scarcely used here. Prescriptions, also, are a strong point; and though the editor takes exception to this in the preface, they seem to us useful for reference. Dietetics, of course, bulks largely, and a special feature of the practice here is the extensive use made of such proprietary foods as somatose, Gaertner's fettmilch, eucasein, and a host of others. Hydrotherapy, whether in the simple form of the Priessnitz cold compress (too much neglected in England) or elaborated as baths, douches, &c., is also a prominent feature. In general, there is nothing particularly novel in the main principles of treatment suggested; the chief value of the book is as a work of reference; it is characterised by the minute
detail in which it is written, and gives a great deal of information on special methods of treating disease. Dr. Ortner's practice is almost invariably sound, and his resourcefulness provokes our admiration. The volume gives an excellent idea of modern German therapeutics.

_Hygiene and Public Health._ By Drs. _Parkes_ and _Kenwood._ Third Edition. Pp. 620. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street. Price 10s. 6d. nett.

Among the many text-books dealing with hygiene none is better than that now before us. The fact that a third edition has been found necessary proves how much the book is valued. The teaching is sound, the information practical, and the diction clear and convincing. The public health student is safe to read Parkes and Kenwood. Examinations need have no terrors for him if the book be well digested. As must necessarily happen, a new edition has required new matter since, with the gradual evolution of hygienic affairs, new work is being imposed upon health officials. We are pleased to note the comprehensive and highly suggestive scheme which has been embodied as a guide to the medical inspection of school children. The section dealing with the many Acts of Parliament is most helpful in enabling the student to gain an insight to the various statutes which must be professed at examinations. But do the authors forget that their book is widely read in Scotland? Why is there no notice taken of the Public Health (Scotland) Act of 1897? This omission seriously detracts from the value of the book to the Scottish students of public health, who are coming forward in increasing numbers to qualify as exponents of Sanitation.