II.—CARD SPECIMENS.

A. BY DR. H. RUTHERFURD.

1. Photograph of a fractured clavicle, with unusual displacement.
2. Skiagram of the clavicle illustrating a fallacy.

B. BY DR. TAYLOR (FOR DR. DALZIEL).

1. A large sarcoma of the femur.
2. Multiple chondromata of the fingers.
Photographs of both cases were also shown.

C. BY DR. TAYLOR (FOR DR. RENTON).

A myeloid sarcoma of the head of the tibia from a man, aged 67, with photograph.

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REVIEWS.

A System of Medicine by Many Writers. Edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, 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. II, Part II: Tropical Diseases and Animal Parasites. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1907.

The second volume in the original edition of this System of Medicine is now represented by two parts, each of which is really a volume in itself. The first of these parts we have noticed in a previous issue. The second part, which is now before us, is made up of the Tropical Diseases, which have been removed from their places in the first edition, and the Animal Parasites. It will be readily understood that the subject-matter of such a volume as the present has undergone great expansion since the first edition appeared ten years ago. Most of the articles, indeed, are new.

After an introduction by Sir Patrick Manson, we have a
Reviews.

series of articles by zoologists on different animals which are known as parasites or as carriers of disease. Thus, Professor Minchin, of London University, writes on Protozoa; Mr. F. V. Theobald, of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, on Mosquitoes; Mr. Ernest E. Austen, of the British Museum, on Bloodsucking and other Flies concerned in the Spread of Disease; and Mr. R. I. Pocock, of the London Zoological Society's Gardens, on Ticks. Chapters of this description not only add to the completeness of the work as a whole, but constitute an evidence of the great development that has taken place in the bearing of zoology on medicine.

Dr. J. W. W. Stephens writes on Trypanosomiasis and Blackwater Fever; Dr. G. C. Low on Sleeping Sickness; Lieutenant-Colonel Leishman on Kala Azar; Professor Thayer on Malaria; Professor Ronald Ross on the Public Prophylaxis of Malaria; Mr. P. H. Ross on Tick Fever; Dr. Sambon on the Spotted Fever of the Rocky Mountains; Dr. Andrew Davidson on Yellow Fever; Sir Patrick Manson on Dengue; and Dr. Sandwith on Japanese River or Flood Fever.

Plague is described by Drs. J. F. Payne and W. Bulloch and Mr. S. R. Douglas; Malta Fever by Dr. J. Lane Notter; Cholera by Colonel Kenneth Macleod and others; Dysentery by Drs. Andrew Davidson and Simon Flexner; Sprue by Sir Patrick Manson; Hill Diarrhoea by Colonel Macleod; and Tropical Liver, Tropical Abscess of the Liver, and Ponos by Dr. Davidson.

Beri Beri is described by Sir P. Manson and Dr. Daniels; Epidemic Dropsy by Colonel Macleod; Leprosy by Dr. Phineas Abraham; Yaws, Verruga, and Oriental Sore by Lieutenant-Colonel Firth; Ulcerating Granuloma of the Pudenda by Dr. Daniels; Climatic Bubo by Mr. Cantlie; Ainhum by Sir P. Manson and Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod; Goundou and Tropical Skin Diseases by Dr. MacLeod; Latah by Sir P. Manson; Sunstroke by Sir Joseph Fayrer; and Snake-poison and Snake-bite by Dr. C. J. Martin and Major G. Lamb.

Animal parasites and the diseases they cause come up for consideration in the later part of the volume. Dr. Bulloch writes on Psorospermosis; Sir Patrick Manson, Mr. Shipley, and Dr. Sandwith on Worms; and Professor E. C. Stirling and Dr. Verco on Hydatid Disease.

The immense advances that have taken place in recent years in our knowledge of some of the infections here described render this volume a peculiarly interesting as well as an important one, and the editors are to be congratulated on the way in which they have endeavoured to do justice
Reviews.

to the subject. One just wonders how long it will be till the advances that are sure to come will render out of date a good deal of what is written in this admirable treatise.

**An Atlas of Illustrations of Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology (chiefly from Original Sources). Fasciculus XXV bis: Variola, Vaccinia, and Varicella. London: The New Sydenham Society. 1906.**

The present fasciculus is a double number, corresponding to xxii and xxiii of the Clinical Atlas, and completes the series for the year 1906. The first three coloured plates are due to Professor Alex. Macphail, of Glasgow, and illustrate the eruptions of small-pox at different stages in a single patient. The next plate is a photograph of the petechial eruption of hæmorrhagic small-pox. Then there follow a series of illustrations of gangrenous vaccinia and gangrenous varicella, and, finally, a series of illustrations of varicella.

**Medical Diagnosis: A Manual of Clinical Methods for Practitioners and Students. Fifth Edition, greatly enlarged and revised to date. By J. J. Graham Brown, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., and W. T. Ritchie, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E. With 200 Illustrations and 8 Full-page Plates. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons. 1906.**

The revision of this excellent work has been done by Dr. Ritchie, and while the fact that it has reached a fifth edition may perhaps be regarded as a sufficient commendation, we may nevertheless congratulate the authors on the high standard of merit which characterises the volume, as well as upon the success which it has already attained.

**Practical Prescribing and Dispensing for Medical Students. By William Kirkby. Second Edition. Manchester: University Press. 1906.**

This little book purports to contain, in a simple and useful form, sufficient instruction in the art of pharmacy for the
medical student. We consider that it fulfils its purpose satisfactorily. In the earlier portion of the work are described the different forms of the various preparations of drugs, together with their properties, and numerous practical exercises on dispensing the same are appended. This is followed by a detailed description of all the important official and unofficial preparations, including their dosage, modes of administration, solubility, and incompatibilities. The volume concludes with sections dealing with the impurities of chemical remedies, and tests for detection of same; a list of the Latin phrases used in prescription writing, with their English equivalents and contractions; and a series of practical exercises on the whole subject matter of the book. The volume is supplied with a very complete index, and reflects credit alike on the author and publishers.

The Essentials of Histology, Descriptive and Practical, for the Use of Students. By E. A. Schäfer, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Seventh Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1907.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say anything to recommend this well-known handbook. But we may mention that it is divided into fifty lessons, each of which may be supposed to occupy a class for from one to three hours. The present edition has been considerably enlarged by additions both to the text and to the illustrations. The increase in the text has reference especially to the structure of the central nervous system, a subject which is so essential nowadays to a careful study of nervous diseases. Many of the illustrations are now produced in colour, an arrangement which ought to prove helpful in the study of stained preparations.

We can thoroughly recommend this book to everyone, whether student or practitioner, who is interested in the subject of which it treats.

Studies in Blood-Pressure: Physiological and Clinical. By George Oliver, M.D. London: H. K. Lewis. 1906.

Many physiologists and students of medicine will welcome this little volume, which is the publication in book form of two lectures on blood-pressure measurement delivered by Dr. Oliver.
In the first lecture, which deals with the physiological aspect of the subject, the various forms of haemomanometers and their technique, and the results of investigations on blood-pressure in health, are described. In the second lecture the author discusses the variations in blood-pressure in disease, and, while narrating the findings in many individual diseases, shows how this method of clinical examination helps in the diagnosis and treatment, as also in the elucidation of the pathology, of the condition. The lectures, in short, contain a perfect mine of information and suggestions as to lines of research, and form a most valuable guide to the student of medicine wishing to pursue this important subject.

The Cleansing, Disinfection, and Protection of the Hands: An Experimental and Critical Study. By Dr. Carl S. Haegler. Translated by Charles Heron Watson, M.B.Ed. With 9 Full-page Illustrations. Edinburgh and London: Wm. Green & Sons. 1906.

Dr. Haegler’s little monograph is one which should be read by the whole of the profession, as it appeals to a circle far wider than that comprised by surgeons. It is written in a spirit of thoroughness which is characteristically German.

In the introduction, the author states that while the idiosyncrasy of the patient will have to be considered, most frequently sepsis is not to be sufficiently explained by individual weaknesses: “the materia peccans must be exclusively sought for in the preparatory measures which have been taken.” While one knows that wounds “can heal after primary suture without any inflammatory appearance although bacteriological investigation has proved the presence of germs, more or less numerous, and recognised in some degree as pathogenic, either primarily in the wound, or secondarily in the wound-secretion,” yet cases occur “in which more trifling or more severe wound complications afford ground for reflection.” After considering other agents, one is forced to the opinion that the surgeon’s hand is likely to be the carrier of microbes to the wound, and it is to the hand, therefore, that we must turn in investigating the subject.

The opening chapter is devoted to the method of procedure. The author uses silk thread instead of the rigid wood, ivory, or wire recommended by others, as by silk he can get at thoroughly every part of the surface of the hand. The media
which he recommends are agar plates, and tubes of bouillon. The localisation of the microbes on the hands is considered in the next chapter. Fingers were smeared with Indian ink, or bacteria were rubbed in. Microscopic sections were then made, and it was found that the ink or bacteria penetrated the superficial layer only of the epidermis, the hair follicles to near the mouths of the sebaceous glands, and the sweat-ducts never farther than the second spiral. If, however, a small wound existed, the ink or bacteria were found right up to its blind end. Although the microbes are situated superficially, yet cleansing the hands is a matter of difficulty on account of the numerous folds and creases on their palmar aspect.

The subjects of mechanical cleansing and cleansing by disinfectants are treated in the following two chapters; and the septicity of the hand occurring during operation, and the wearing of gloves, complete this part of the book.

The concluding chapter is concerned with the details of "prophylaxis"; it is well done.

Professor Haegler’s conclusions are to be found in his "preface" to the present edition (pp. viii-xiv). The keynote of his work is struck in the following:—"To avoid infecting the hands, to save them, and to preserve their condition is the best antiseptic treatment they can receive" (p. xi).

We have to thank Mr. Heron Watson for his translation of this most interesting work, and we close this notice by again recommending the book to our readers.

Pathology, General and Special, for Students of Medicine.
By R. Tanner Hewlett, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1906.

This book is an endeavour to "detail" for medical students "the essentials of general and special pathology." Perhaps a good test of the first portion of the work will be found in the section on what to more than medical students is a very difficult subject. We refer to immunity. The whole subject is treated of in between eight and nine pages. It is expressed with clearness, but the condensation incident to the limitations of space renders it necessary to read this section slowly, and, perhaps, to re-read it. Again, the chapter on oedema and dropsy is clearly written. The chapters dealing with special pathology are well done, and they present the essentials in form which is easily read.
The illustrations are in the form of plates, twenty-eight in number, which show microscopical appearances exclusively.

There is no doubt that a book such as Professor Hewlett has here given us will be of use to medical students and others. It will not, however, fill the place of any of the larger text-books, and it should not be used as a substitute for these. The author has condensed the subject very judiciously; and the volume is one which is likely to have a wide circulation.

Hand-Atlas of Human Anatomy. By Werner Spalteholz. Translated by L. F. Barker. Second Edition in English. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1906.

The sterling qualities of this atlas had already won for it a high place in the estimation of many English-speaking students before Professor Barker, of Baltimore, sought permission to issue a translation of the fourth German edition. Indeed, so eloquent are the drawings, so representative of all the details of macroscopic anatomy, that a translation of the the sparse text may be thought to have been hardly called for.

The original text is, of set purpose, little more than a synopsis of the chief features displayed in each plate, the intention of the author having been to produce a complete record of all the structures and relationships accessible to a student who is careful in his ordinary dissecting-room work. But it goes further in two very important sections, namely, in the description of the head bones and the nerve tracts in brain and cord, where colours are very skilfully used to add to the clearness of the plates.

The plates, from beginning to end, are, in our opinion, the finest yet produced in any anatomical work of such dimensions. The author may, in fact, lay the flattering unction to his soul that their technique has obviously inspired the effects aimed at in several later works, without its ever having been surpassed or even equalled. They are unique both in anatomical realism and artistic excellence, giving evidence throughout that the unusual talent of the artist has been carefully directed by the author.

The number and, in many cases, the kind of illustrations used to depict certain regions—thorny paths of anatomical study—give evidence, too, of the experience gained by a sympathetic teacher who has not been unwilling to make things as plain as they possibly can be.
Reviews.

We can assure medical students or practitioners who may have the desire to possess a handy atlas as an adjunct to their more weighty text-books that they will find this a delightful book to peruse. The brief descriptive matter has been carefully translated, and where the Basle nomenclature used in the original work differs from that in older text-books, the latter also is given in brackets.

More care should have been taken in treating the author's preface to Vol. III, where, in the edition before us, the date is altered to 1906; this makes the eight years referred to in the original preface (1903) somewhat "beside the mark."

A System of Gynaecology by Many Writers. Edited by T. Clifford Allbutt, M.A., M.D., W. S. Playfair, M.D., F.R.C.P., and T. W. Eden, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Macmillan & Co. 1906.

Many readers felt considerable disappointment with the first edition of Allbutt and Playfair's System of Gynaecology, but this edition, issued under the direction of Dr. T. W. Eden, has made a long stride forward, and may be regarded as representing very satisfactorily the true state of British gynaecology.

There are still defects that require remedy, but these defects are in many instances due to the limit of space that has been imposed upon contributors. A system of gynaecology at this time of day can hardly be complete within the space of one volume.

Three of the articles which in the former edition occupied over 100 pages have dropped out in this, and among them the long article by the late Dr. Milne Murray on "Electrical treatment of diseases of women." As compared with it, the few pages given to this subject in the article on "Minor uterine operations," by Dr. Amand Routh, represent perhaps fairly enough the "seachange" that Apostoli's method has suffered in the estimation of British gynaecologists.

The article on "Pelvic hæmatocele," which was perhaps the most unsatisfactory of all in the former edition, has been rewritten by Dr. Blacker, who has done his best to justify its independent position, but, except to propitiate the shade of Priestley, it might have been discussed more appropriately under the subject of extra-uterine pregnancy. Like leucorrhœa, which used to figure so largely in text-books of gynaecology, it should no longer be treated as a special disease.

No. 2. K Vol. LXVIII.
But it is gratifying to note the improvement that has been made in almost all the articles that appeared in the former edition, and to welcome the articles which appear in this edition for the first time. Three of these are especially welcome, from the marked ability with which their subjects are handled, and among these three that on “Chorion-epithelioma malignum,” by Eden and Teacher, stands easily first. Dr. Teacher is the chief authority on the subject in this country, and while the article seems mainly his work, the union of Dr. Eden’s name with his is a graceful acknowledgement of the convincing proof which he led against the mistaken view of deciduoma, of which Dr. Eden was for a time one of the main supporters.

The new articles by Hellier on “Gonorrhoeal infection,” and by Eden on “Antisepsis and asepsis,” are also in a high degree noteworthy.

Among the articles which have been revised and improved in this edition, we ought specially to mention that on “Diseases of the ovary,” in which the original author, Dr. Griffith, has been assisted by Herbert Williamson. It is excellently written, and in a brief space gives the best review of the subject that we have seen.

It is, of course, impossible to discuss the articles individually in a notice of this kind, and we must be content with heartily recommending the book to the attention of our readers. Both for its matter and for its form it deserves a place in the library of every practitioner.

International Clinics. Vol. IX, Fifteenth Series, 1906.
Edited by A. O. J. Kelly, M.A., M.D. London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This volume, which will uphold the reputation of the previous publications of this series, contains many interesting articles on the various departments of medicine. In the section dealing with therapeutics is an article on “The Treatment of Psoriasis,” by W. S. Gottheil, and another by Norman B. Gwyn on “The Treatment of Some Common Gastric Diseases.” Under the heading “Medicine” appear “The Later Stages of Cirrhosis of the Liver,” by Sir Dyce Duckworth; “The Thyroid Gland: Its Anomalies of Secretion and their Manifestations and Treatment,” by Thos. R. Brown; and a long paper on “Malta Fever,” by Charles F. Craig.
In the surgical section Deaver contributes an article on "The Results of Operations such as Gastro-enterostomy, Pylo-roplasty, &c., in the Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach." In this same section is a dissertation on "The Study of the Clinical Course of Joint Tuberculosis by Means of X-rays," by Albert T. Treiberg.

The section on gynaecology is devoted to the consideration of "Ectopic Pregnancy," "Pelvic Hæmatocele," and the "Menopause."

Under pathology is included an interesting and thorough thesis entitled "The Effects of X-rays upon the Blood-forming Organs, with Special Reference to the Treatment of Leukæmia," by Alfred Scott Warthin.

Throughout the volume are numerous illustrations, comprising a coloured plate, radiograms, and micro-photographs, most of which are very good indeed.

Archives of the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Manchester. Edited by A. S. DELÉPINE, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.M. Vol. I. Manchester: The University Press. 1906.

This bulky volume, containing seventeen articles on various problems in public health, will be found most interesting reading by every member of the profession. Each communication is excellent, but it is only possible to call attention to several of special interest.

Col. J. Lane Notter's article on the "Spread of typhoid fever, dysentery, and allied diseases among large communities, with special reference to military life in tropical and subtropical countries," though extending to less than thirteen pages, will be found to contain a perfect mine of information with regard to a more or less imperfectly known aspect of this subject.

The article by J. Niven, M.A., M.B., Medical Officer of Health for Manchester, on "Feeding in relation to the health of the young," will be read with profit, particularly at present, when the whole question of the physique of children attending school is bulking so largely before both professional and public eyes.

"The application of chemical analysis to the study of biological processes of sewage purification," by Gilbert J. Fowler, D.Sc., F.I.C., is particularly acceptable when we consider that the biological treatment of sewage has not as yet solved this most important problem. As the author points
out, chemical analysis does not supply full information, on account of the fact that changes in the solids and liquids of the sewage are constantly going on all through the process.

T. E. Hayward's article on "The construction of life-tables, and on their application to a comparison of the mortality from phthisis in England and Wales," is an admirable one, although it will probably only be thoroughly appreciated by mathematicians.

The article on "Water filtration in connection with public supplies," by J. C. Thresh, D.Sc., M.D., is perhaps the most valuable contribution to this subject which has ever appeared. It should be incorporated in the section on water supply in every text-book on public health.

The article on "The nerve cells of the central nervous system in cases of malignant tumours" seems somewhat out of place in a volume of this kind.

"The brain and spinal cord in chronic arsenical poisoning," by Reginald Lawrence, M.D., gives a large number of results from cases and experiments. These results, of course, are from purely pathological investigations, and, while of considerable interest, do not throw much, if any, light on the question of the actual state of combination in which arsenic exerts its specially toxic action when ingested with food or drink.

Professor Perroncito's address on "Some points concerning human intestinal parasites" gives a description, with several excellent illustrations, of some researches by the author in this department, and will be read with great interest.

Altogether, the volume is one which deserves a place, and a permanent place, on the bookshelves of all interested in practical public health work.

The Care of Children. By ROBERT J. BLACKHAM, D.P.H. Revised and Enlarged Edition. London: The Scientific Press, Limited. 1906.

We cannot speak too highly of this little volume and its motive, and are quite convinced that, were it more widely studied by those for whom it is intended, viz., mothers and nurses, there would be far fewer deaths among infants as the result of incorrect feeding. There are chapters on infant feeding, clothing, exercise, and the education of the child. The volume contains much sound advice, written in a simple and lucid style.