proper treatment is Cæsarean section if the child is alive, and craniotomy if the child is dead.

In this case the child was dead before the operation began, and I am inclined to think that death was due to compression of the retraction ring on the umbilical cord as it wound round the child's neck.

REVIEWS.

A Surgical Treatment of Locomotor Ataxia. By L. N. Denslow, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1912.

To anyone who has in mind the recent operations for the cure of gastric crises by division of the posterior spinal nerve roots, and by division of the vagi, the title of this volume must awaken thoughts of very drastic surgical interference. It is a relief to find that Dr. Denslow's treatment is much more simple, and consists essentially in attention to the diseased conditions of the urethra which are common in locomotor ataxia. He recognises, like everybody else, the close connection of the disease with syphilis, but he argues that as locomotor ataxia is relatively uncommon in comparison with the large numbers of those in whom the syphilitic toxins have an opportunity of producing changes in the cord, there must be some more efficient exciting cause. This he finds in long continued peripheral irritation, which produces reflex disturbances in the cord and brain, and ultimately leads to the establishment of pathological changes. He cites in support of his views the experiments of Mathews, who has shown that the colloid particles of the fats contained in nervous substance are precipitated by electrical stimulation, with the result that some degree of coagulation is produced, and he infers that a continuous succession of sensory impulses may similarly exhaust the nervous elements, and may be expected to be effective, in the first place, at the point of least resistance, i.e., where the nerve substance has lost its neuroglia, at the ring of Obersteiner in the posterior roots. Looking for the source of the peripheral irritation which he postulates, he finds it in the condition of the urethra, which is the seat of
erosion, stricture, hyperæsthesia, or other morbid change, apparently in almost every instance. He devotes a chapter to the various reflex phenomena which have been shown by different observers to depend on urethral disease, and to disappear with its removal. Among these, even apart from locomotor ataxia, lightning pains, partial paralysis, and impotence have been recorded. Of these cases, nineteen were treated at the Charcot Clinique of the Salpêtrière, and have, therefore, been very closely observed. It must at once be granted that the results in almost every case are very striking, and amount in many instances to what is virtually a clinical cure, the patient being able to resume his occupation without ataxy or pain, and with renewed control over the function of bowel and bladder. Even impotence has yielded, a case being reported of complete sexual disability in which after treatment the patient has twice become a father.

Dr. Denslow's volume will do good service in calling attention to a too much neglected factor in the treatment of locomotor ataxia. It is, of course, known that urethral disorders may require attention in the course of the disease, but it is not yet realised how far-reaching may be their effects. Whether the author is right in maintaining that they are the true exciting cause of tabes is another matter. To substantiate his view he would require to show that they exist in every case, and the question is hardly to be settled upon the forty cases that he presents. An apparent exception to his conclusions is furnished by cases occurring in females. These are, indeed, less common, but their number is not negligible.

The Feeble-Minded. By E. B. SHERLOCK, M.D., B.Sc.Lond., D.P.H. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1911.

The book is intended as an introduction to the subject of feeble-mindedness. The earlier chapters deal with psychology, the relationship between mind and body, and the views held by different psychologists regarding that relationship; they give also an account of the evolution of the nervous system, a description of the fully developed cerebral cortex, and of the nervous mechanism concerned in speech. The feeble-mind
is separately considered; it is a departure from the normal constitution of mind—ordinarily dependent on sensations for its development; there are psychical peculiarities of the feeble-mind as regards presentation, memory, affection, and attention. Many of the symptoms of feeble-mindedness result from ill-regulated instincts as regards food and speech, the latter depending on abnormality of the sensory and motor apparatus, or on mental defects.

The physical conditions associated with feeble-mindedness comprise those affecting nervous and non-nervous elements. With reference to the former, in addition to gross abnormalities of the encephalon, the number of nerve cells, their quality, the proportion of different types, and their connections, are considered. Of non-nervous elements, the neuroglia, ependyma, vessels, meninges, skull-cap, scalp, &c., as well as other parts of the body, receive attention, and the relation of brain weight to body weight and to height.

Cases of defective cerebral development are divided into two groups—those in which the tendency to abnormality is innate, and those in which it is dependent on environment. The laws of inheritance are discussed, and the various views regarding their influence in the production of feeble-mindedness. There is a review of suggested classifications of the feeble-minded. A classification dependent on innate and environmental etiological factors is condemned, because of the uncertainty regarding the mode of origin of cerebral defects. The best practical classification is that adopted by the Royal Commission. A combination of the different systems is advocated by the author. He divides the feeble-minded into two main groups—the morally and the intellectually feeble-minded. Of the latter class there are nine clinical subdivisions, in each of which will be found examples of the three grades of mental defect—idiocy, imbecility, and weak-mindedness. Epilepsy is considered in relation to these different forms of defect, seeing it occurs in different types of feeble-mindedness. Each of the clinical types is separately dealt with.

The closing chapter on the handling of the feeble-minded is largely an exposition of the views of the Commissioners on the care and control of the feeble-minded, with additions from the author's own experience. Part of the chapter is devoted to a consideration of what might be done by the establishment of a farm or industrial colony, including a plan of such colony, suggestions regarding accommodation,
staff, the obtaining of control, the examination of cases admitted, the training, and the treatment.

There is an index both of subjects and of authors. Bibliographical references occur with great frequency throughout the volume, and there is a considerable number of illustrations. In an introductory note, Sir H. B. Donkin commends, among other things in the book, the scientific treatment of the nature of mind, the suggested classification, and the method of control advocated.

_Unsoundness of Mind._ By T. S. Clouston, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. London: Methuen & Co., Limited. 1911.

Sir Thomas Clouston has attempted to provide the layman with a clear concise account of unsoundness of mind, its recognition, treatment, and prevention, and is of opinion that with such increased knowledge early symptoms will be recognised and treated, preventive efforts made, and sanity promoted. All known mental disorders are included, as well as borderland cases.

After a short description of what is meant by unsoundness of mind, there is a classification of mankind, from a mental point of view, into eleven orders, six of which are technically sane, and a diagrammatic representation of the proportion in which each occurs. There is a short general description of the minute anatomy of the brain and of its functions. As regards causation, bad heredity, toxins, and social causes are the most important; but more than one factor is usually responsible, the first-named commonly underlying all others.

There are several chapters dealing with different etiological factors. In the chapter on heredity the views of authorities are discussed shortly, attention is called to the need for altruistic motives in the prevention of unsuitable marriages, and a number of practical rules are given for ascertaining facts regarding nervous heredity and for counteracting the effects of such heredity. There is a chapter on preliminary and early symptoms, and the reader is warned not to exaggerate the significance of some of the symptoms mentioned, but to take them in connection with other facts regarding the patient. The various forms of mental disease are described and the lines of treatment indicated, the drugs that are useful being merely named. There is a chapter on amentia, which is largely a digest of Dr. Tredgold's book, _Mental Deficiency._
The general principles of diagnosis, management, and treatment, mental hospitals, the relation to crime, and the hygiene of mind, are among other aspects of the subject that receive consideration.

There are thirteen illustrations, all relating to the histology of the brain.

We notice that the name of Dr. John Macpherson is sometimes spelled one way, sometimes another; those of Dr. Hayes Newington and Baillarger, if we mistake not, are also mis-spelled.

There are approximately 350 pages; the style is sufficiently popular, and the author's purpose in writing for the lay public would have been well served, we think, if those parts dealing with diagnosis, early symptoms, and treatment had been omitted.

Symptoms and their Interpretation. By James Mackenzie, M.D., LL.D. Aber. & Edin. Second Edition. London: Shaw & Sons. 1912.

It must be very gratifying to Dr. Mackenzie to have this work translated into other languages, as well as to have a call for a new edition in English, and we cordially welcome the appearance of this new issue. Dr. Mackenzie is so able a clinical observer that everything he teaches demands attentive study by other physicians, and, although certain views which he holds may not be accepted in their entirety by others, his manner of propounding them, and the clinical observations upon which he bases them, may well stimulate his readers to reflect more carefully over the sensory disturbances with which they meet in practice, and to endeavour to arrive at a more accurate explanation of such phenomena than that with which they may have been content in the past.

The book is printed in large type, and is furnished with eighteen figures and an index. We heartily recommend it to the careful attention of our readers.

Acromegaly: A Personal Experience. By Leonard Portal Mark, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1912.

Quite a host of physicians and not a few surgeons have in the past turned their diseases to commodity, for, as Falstaff
remarks, a good wit will make use of anything; but this, so far as we know, is the first occasion on which a medical sufferer from acromegaly has done so. It is a remarkable fact that in all our text-books and medical works generally, unless for exceptions alluded to, the writers, though manifesting their individuality in many different ways, show a wonderful unanimity in that they all treat disease as an impersonal affair that attacks patients—a something that they have never experienced, and never expect to experience, at first hand. And we are heartily thankful that such is the case, for, were our literature to consist of nothing but plaints from individual medical sufferers, it would make sorry reading indeed. That a sane mind can only exist in a healthy body is unquestionable, and there is nothing so exasperating to the sick man as the superior airs that the healthy assume—and rightly—towards those who are not well. The invalid feels that he is always at a disadvantage, and, no matter how firmly he keeps himself in hand, rarely can write a book about his illnesses that does not make both his friends, and himself in his better moments, blush. Nevertheless, it is good for doctors to read once in a while a memoir like Dr. Mark's, since it puts them in possession of what they are too apt to ignore, if indeed they be able to grasp it at all—the intelligent patient's point of view. Dr. Mark must have had a rare pleasure in thus pouring out his experiences with never a politely bored-looking physician or surgeon to stint or check him, for there is nothing these gentlemen seem to dread so much as intimate garrulity. If the loss were only theirs it would not matter, but, unfortunately, this fear of being talked to is detrimental to the interests of their patients, who feel that this aggressively healthy immortal has taken another unfair advantage of them, when they had already more than sufficiently pocketed their self-respect by complaining at all. Patients are not mostly fools, for illness, like sin, sharpens their wits in an altogether uncanny manner. "Away with your pity, patience, and sympathy, your stones for bread," cry the aggrieved. "What we want is someone to understand us, for we are part and parcel of our disease; and of such a comprehending doctor it can be truly said, 'O! his very looks, his discourse, his behaviour, all he does is physic.'" We welcome this book all the more that the author, though talking about his troubles through close on one hundred and sixty pages, never once sacrifices his dignity nor loses our esteem, despite the fact that his desire is to record from his own personal point of view some of the feelings, the
thoughts, and the mode of life of one who is afflicted with acromegaly.

This is a most careful and painstaking report, which, owing to the writer being a devotee to the diary habit, extends over practically his whole life, and gives accurate details of his sufferings during the course of his malady, which commenced about twenty years ago. To most doctors acromegaly is merely a congeries of physical signs, and to many it will come as a surprise that symptoms are so very individual and clamant. Thus, the author, while describing in detail all the physical changes encountered in his own case, lays very special emphasis on what he calls a triad of symptoms—faceache, headache, and the acromegalic state. This is the most interesting and educative part of the book, since here we have what cannot be got elsewhere—an account of acromegaly from within, and by one, moreover, who, being trained to scientific observation, does not need to have his statements discounted. Instructive, too, are the more or less intimate chapters on nasal, dental, auditory, cardiac, and ocular troubles, the frequent changes in refraction being carefully noted over a period of eighteen years.

There are quite a number of photographs of the author at different ages, and several good skiagrams, notably one showing his enlarged sella turcica.

The book concludes with a reverie, induced by the contemplation of a stone figure of the thirteenth century carved on Reims cathedral, representing a typical acromegalic woman. A photograph of this statue appropriately finds a place here, and the memoir finishes on a key-note nowise indicative of poignant despondency or gloom.

Dr. Mark writes with a charming style, and adorns his thoughts with a wealth of literary allusion that never seems out of place. You should read him.

The Tobacco Habit, its History and Pathology: A Study in Birth-Rates, Smokers Compared with Non-Smokers. By HERBERT H. TIDSWELL, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond, London: J. & A. Churchill. 1912.

In addition to the commonly recognised consequences that follow the abuse of tobacco, Dr. Tidswell describes effects that startle by their novelty. It did not occur to us to take Balzac seriously when he told in Le Peau de Chagrin of young
men smoking themselves into convulsions. But it would appear that we have been doing this famous fictionist less than justice, for Dr. Tidswell seems to have encountered in his practice not only convulsions, but also "acute homicidal mania, delirium tremens, and chronic insanity," which could be attributed to nothing other than excessive devotion to "My Lady Nicotine." Bad as this is, however, there is worse to follow! According to this writer, smokers suffer much from spermatorrhoea, impotence, and sterility; while the wives of these tobacco lords develop a nicotian endometritis, and are the victims of abortion, pelvic cellulitis, labour complications, mammary abscess, and inability to suckle their children, more frequently than their sisters who are married to non-smokers. It is also stated that infantile mortality is unduly high in the families of tobacco users; and the Indian weed is held to be responsible for the excessive female population. It is further declared that "tobacco smoking is destroying the life, both moral and physical, of the nation."

Though truth is to be found in strange places, and in many a queer disguise, it is little to be wondered at if we fail to recognise it in statistics, which prove that, if the habitually excessive smoker be but a drunkard as well, all the bad effects attributed to tobacco disappear. The author of these statistics is himself not a little startled by the marvellous results obtained, for he remarks that this particular table is not based on a sufficient number of cases, and then naively adds, "it is possible that the alcohol used by these men helped to eliminate the nicotine and other products from their bodies, and was an antidote."

A Dictionary of Medical Diagnosis: A Treatise on the Signs and Symptoms observed in Diseased Conditions, for the use of Medical Practitioners and Students. By HENRY LAWRENCE M’KISACK, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond. Second Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1912.

Despite our prejudice against the alphabetical arrangement as followed in Dr. M’Kisack’s book, and our decided preference for the anatomical or nosological grouping, we discover, on investigation, that this is a most satisfactory work for consultation and use, the cross-references, though occasionally leading to some overlapping, providing ready access to the great wealth of accurate information herein contained.

There will be found in this Dictionary a concise and
sufficiently explicit description of the signs and symptoms commonly met with in medical affections; and, where it has seemed advisable, the author has referred to the physiology and pathology involved, indicating at the same time the diseases in which the symptom or sign might be expected to occur.

This work is a true complement to the systematic treatise; and, in addition to providing the student with a sound clinical manual, will be to the doctor “worrying” out an obscure or complicated case a real guide to the further study required for its elucidation.

The book is copiously illustrated with well chosen diagrams and exceedingly successful photographs. We cordially recommend it.

The New Physiology in Surgical and General Practice. By A. Rendle Short, M.D., B.S., B.Sc. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1911.

This book is intended for the general practitioner, the consulting surgeon, and candidates for the higher examinations in physiology. Dr. A. Rendle Short has sifted out from the new physiology that which is likely to be of value in the actual diagnosis and treatment of patients, and has produced a most interesting and instructive work, devoid of technicalities, which “limits itself to surgical problems, and to the common, everyday aspects of disease that confront us all—physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners alike.”

The subjects discussed are the thyroid and parathyroid glands; the pituitary gland; studies in digestion and absorption (incorporating much of the work of Pawlow and his pupils); the applied physiology of blood-pressure; the haemorrhagic diathesis; the physiology of uric acid and other urinary deposits; acidosis, acetonæmia and diabetes; immediate and remote poisoning by chloroform; nerve injuries; the surgical physiology of the spinal cord; cerebral localisation; and the action of cutaneous anaesthetics.

Of very special service are the author’s own contributions showing that many of our cutaneous anaesthetics are in reality counter-irritants, the part that acidosis plays in delayed chloroform poisoning, and the uselessness of so-called nutrient enemata; the urine analyses by Dr. E. Thomas, in cases of gastric ulcer medically treated, proving most conclusively that rectal feeding is practically synonymous with starvation,
though perhaps it need not continue to be so. We heartily recommend this newer teaching to all who are in search of scientific rehabilitation.

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_A Manual of Physics for Medical Students._ By Hugh C. H. Candy, B.A., B.Sc.Lond., F.I.C. With a Coloured Frontispiece and 262 Figures in the Text. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1911.

This is an expansion of the _Elements of Physics for Medical Students_, by the late F. J. M. Page. It is intended to be a companion volume to the _Manual of Chemistry_, issued by the same publishers, and we believe that the medical student will find here all the theoretical and practical information he needs for his examination in physics. Mr. Candy's work is designed primarily to meet the requirements of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, but we have no hesitation in saying that it is all-sufficient for candidates for the University degrees, or the triple qualification of Scotland. Though concise, it is everywhere lucid and eminently readable. Throughout the book there is a great wealth of figures, which are intelligently chosen, and invariably have the merit of being illustrative of the text. We confidently recommend it.

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_Health to Date._ By W. T. Fernie, M.D. Bristol: John Wright & Sons. 1911.

In view of the present-day attitude with regard to foods considered not merely as nutriment but as relating to the preservation of health and warding off of disease, the author's opinions and extracts (the latter are numerous) will be found interesting reading.

Beginning with a discussion of the value of the use of soured milk, Dr. Fernie quotes the unhesitating opinion of Dr. Distaso (Professor Metchnikoff's assistant) that "every child should have its large intestine and its appendix surgically removed when two or three years old." It is not clear, however, whether Dr. Fernie entirely agrees with this drastic procedure; while his reference to plasmon in this connection is not altogether happy. Few, however, will dispute the statement that butter-milk is a valuable dietary adjunct, and in Scotland we can flatter ourselves that this fact has long
been well known and acted upon, except, perhaps, in the larger centres of population.

Whether it is either possible or desirable to prevent intestinal putrefaction must be held to be a moot point even yet, although there is not the slightest doubt that undue retention of the residua of digestion in the colon is responsible for many pathological conditions. In the same way there is no doubt at all that animal foods are employed in large excess among almost every section of the population.

On p. 28 the author groups sugar, starch, and butter as "hydrocarbons;" the distinction between hydrocarbons and carbohydrates is an important one, however. Nor is it correct to say, on the same page, that for all practical purposes nitrogen and bodily energy are convertible terms.

"The worst fad any modern dietist can urge is monotony.” This, from Hutchinson in his Health and Common Sense, though apparently a mere platitude, is a proviso which seems to be little thought of by the ever-increasing multitude of food faddists.

The advantages of cheese as a food-stuff are no doubt correct in the abstract, and reasonable from the results of chemical analysis; but the old adage which the author quotes, “Cheese is a churlish elf; digests everything but itself,” emphasises the fact that diet can never be regulated by consideration of chemical and physiological conditions alone.

The experiments of Mr. Horace Fletcher upon himself, given in some detail by Dr. Fernie, give point to Mr. Gladstone's famous dictum upon mastication. Unfortunately, most adults have acquired the habit of so distending the stomach by full meals of many courses that the viscus refuses to be satisfied with anything short of the “full stomach” to which it has become accustomed. No! (pace the “learned Fletcher”) we can not delude our present-day stomachs so that we are able to dine sumptuously on a menu-card and a water-biscuit.

The effect of the mental state on digestion is well known; but how is it possible for us in this world of worry and trouble to follow Mr. Fletcher's sage advice, “Never eat when you are mad or sad; only when you are glad?” Any attempt to follow this advice would in very many cases, it is to be feared, lead to the other evil of irregularity of meals! The “lightning lunch” is too well established now to be revoked by any number of volumes of scientific argument against it.

The extracts from The Antiseptic Baby (p. 52) are exquisite;
indeed, throughout the whole book these extracts in rhyme serve most admirably to "point a moral and adorn the tale."

The reduction of food intake, after forty or fifty years of age, is properly dwelt upon by Dr. Fernie; but, alas, it is just at this period that the pleasures of the table appeal most to the man (or woman), who now finds that this is one of the few grosser pleasures left to cheer life's deadly monotony.

Various articles of diet are given due notice by the author, among these the most important are fish, poultry and game, eggs, and vegetarian items. A number of pages are devoted to a consideration of the question of meat versus vegetarian diet, and the points succinctly stated. The relative digestibility of the various meat foods receives careful examination. This point is of much greater importance than is generally realised.

Salt and its effect on the body receive special prominence, and there is an account of recent treatment by means of seawater injections.

Naturally the bread question is given considerable scope. The real inauguration of so-called "standard bread," by Sir Oswald Mosley, serves to introduce the arguments for white and brown bread respectively; but it cannot be said that anything new, or even striking, is here evolved. As shown by the author, the addition of salt with phosphates to ordinary white bread makes the latter complete as a food-stuff of its kind.

In speaking of porridge, the author remarks that in Cumberland and Westmorland the noun is always plural. This is not peculiar to these counties, because in many parts at least of Scotland, this same plural use of the word is the rule.

Dealing with alcohol, the author is temperate in his language and advice. He points out how difficult it is to obtain any drink with keeping qualities which is free from alcohol. Further, he emphasises the fact that good beer is in many respects both food and drink.

Dr. Fernie is not strong in statistical methods. On p. 226 the statement is made that "sixty-five abstainers die for every hundred moderate drinkers, all carefully selected lives." This statement requires amplification to form sense. It seems a pity, in the interests of temperance, to point out that all must die, abstainers and moderate drinkers alike.

Beverages like tea, coffee, and cocoa, are given a short notice; tobacco is only incidentally mentioned.

Among other subjects treated of, in greater or less detail,
are hydrotherapy, cancer drugs, radium, x-rays, organotherapy, homoeopathy, massage, Weir Mitchell treatment, electricity, open-air treatment, clothing, sleep, hypnotism, and psychotherapeutics generally.

The book is one of the most readable on the subject which has been as yet put before the public, and herein lies one of its chief claims to success.

One slight defect, which might be remedied in future editions, is the lack of division of the contents by means of chapters or the use of different type for headings; one slips from milk to appendicitis, and from that again to fish without a break, as it were, and the reader's mental faculties are thus unduly taxed on occasion.

There are no illustrations, but this is made up to a large extent by the copious quotations and anecdotes. There is a capital table of contents and a full index.

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**Guy's Hospital Reports. Volume LXV.** Edited by F. J. Steward, M.S., and Herbert French, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1911.

The present volume of *Guy's Hospital Reports* contains a number of papers of much interest. It opens with a discussion, by Dr. Hale White, of the outlook of sufferers from exophthalmic goitre. This paper, reprinted from the Quarterly Journal of Medicine, may be profitably read in connection with Mr. L. Bromley's paper on the operative treatment of the same disease. Dr. Hale White's results can quite well bear comparison with those of operation, and in mild cases the chance of recovery under medical treatment is good, while the utmost that Mr. Bromley can say for operation is that recovery may possibly be quicker, and that the chance of recovery is as great as under medical treatment. But when death occurs as the result of operation it is immediate, "and this," as he blandly observes, "from the point of view of the patient is very serious." In a series of neurological studies by different writers, edited by Dr. A. F. Hertz, the importance of the tendo Achillis jerk is emphasised. It is lost before the knee-jerk in tabes, and is also lost in peripheral neuritis and neuritic sciatica. As alcoholic neuritis is often latent, the loss of this jerk is a valuable sign of the condition. Cases illustrating the use of salvarsan in syphilis of the central nervous system are given, and the drug is stated to be more
beneficial in relieving pain than in curing paralysis. Mr. Barber contributes an interesting analysis of the etiology and symptoms in seventeen cases of tabes dorsalis. A paper by Mr. Price Jones deals with the "aspect of leukæmia from the bone-marrow." He describes the genesis of blood-cells from marrow-cells, and the cells which are found in leukæmia, and concludes that in leukæmia the storage of white cells in the tissues and their accumulation in the blood interferes with their normal development in the bone-marrow, and leads to a multiplication of generations of primitive cell forms. The paper is accompanied by an excellent plate of the varieties of bone-marrow cells. Mr. Mollison writes on two cases of herpes auris accompanied by facial paralysis, and Dr. F. W. Morton Palmer on a case of inflammation of the geniculate ganglion presenting the same symptom. The herpes due to this condition affects "the lower part of the concha, the inner aspect of the tragus, the floor and the lower part of the anterior and posterior walls of the meatus." Dr. A. S. Morton Palmer contributes observations on the deep and surface temperatures of man in health and disease. He points out the lack of correspondence between rectal and oral temperatures, and mentions a case of rheumatic hyperpyrexia in which the oral temperature was 99.8°, while the rectal stood at 108°. He finds that in heart failure the internal temperature is not low, as is generally supposed from oral readings, and that in rigors the disproportion between internal and skin temperatures is much better shown by rectal than by oral observations. The internal temperature falls under anaesthetics, and in paralysis the surface temperature differs upon the two sides, but the paralysed side is not constantly warmer. Dr. Bellingham Smith and Mr. W. Wilson are represented by an elaborate experimental research upon the administration of radium with reference to its possible application to cancer, from which they conclude that its internal administration by the mouth or by injection, although safe in small doses, does not show any tendency to check the growth, and that external application in small doses probably "does nothing further than inhibit the rate of growth and delay the natural course of ulceration." Among other papers, Mr. Alexander Sandison has a careful review of the cases of rheumatic fever occurring in Guy's Hospital during the last decade. He finds that the most favourable factors for the production of the disease are sun and warmth, aided by east winds, while excessive humidity maintains it in existence. The volume ends with an able
article by Mr. H. L. Attwater on pontine hæmorrhages, with which is coupled a valuable analysis of sixty-seven cases in the hospital records of the last thirty-six years. Space forbids the mention of other contributions, but it will be seen that in this issue of the Reports there is a wealth of interesting clinical and scientific material which makes them the model of what hospital reports should be.

Vaccination Pros and Cons. By the Editor of The Vaccination Inquirer. Published by the National Anti-Vaccination League, Carrick House, London. 1912.

This pamphlet is supposed to be a reply to the article on "Vaccination" in the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and perhaps this claim is in itself sufficient to show what little real scientific value it possesses. Surely the time is now long past when the efficacy of vaccination can be seriously impugned; and the fact that a certain number of educated people are pronounced anti-vaccinationists is absolutely without weight as an argument. The quotations on the inside of the front cover are interesting, but they only prove that such a thing as absolute unanimity in this as in every question is not to be looked for.

In the first part of the pamphlet quotations are given from the eighth, ninth, and tenth editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica on this subject, but the "reply" is given in pages 6 to 30 inclusive. In not a single page is proof brought forward that Dr. Copeman's article on "Vaccination" is inaccurate, or even misleading. The comments on Dr. Copeman's statements are without weight, but they can all be read by the members of the profession without the slightest danger of disturbing their present convictions. Viewed in this light the pamphlet will be found of real service to the cause of vaccination—if, indeed, it can be imagined that vaccination requires any such extraneous recommendation!

Of course, until the specific organism can be isolated and cultured the last link of scientific proof is absent; but, after all, this is an end link of the chain, and, except in the mechanical calculation of length, the efficiency of the chain is in no way interfered with.

The inaccurate, intemperate, and unscientific language of the anti-vaccinator is unblushingly set out in almost every page.
A fair sample may be taken from page 11—"Small-pox is a cleansing process; the secretions of the pustules are composed of the very quintessence of pathological vileness; they reek with any disease (such as syphilis, scrofula, tuberculosis, cancer, &c.) from which the patient may be suffering."

The so-called "conscience clause" in the 1898 Act is regarded as a triumph for the anti-vaccinationists. In fact it will prove to be a triumph for the vaccinationists when even the incidence of the first real epidemic of small-pox visits this country. Unfortunately, when an epidemic actually threatens there will be few "conscientious objectors" among the adult population of these islands.

As an example of the abuse of statistics nothing could be better than the figures on pages 14-16. Figures and photographs are popularly supposed to be incapable of lying—a delusion as great as that under which the anti-vaccinationist himself labours.

The statement is made (on page 18) that the greater immunity from small-pox enjoyed by the vaccinated doctors and nurses "seems to be so only because the cases to the contrary are not always reported in the press, or because no one has taken the trouble to compile a complete list of the cases that have been so reported." Why does the author of this "reply" not take this trouble himself, and put the vaccinationists to rout once and for all?

The pamphlet is an unintentional support of vaccination, and, even if it carries little weight, it assists in a small way the recognition of the fact that the principles of vaccination may be profitably extended to the prophylaxis of other infectious diseases in analogous manner.

An Index of Treatment by Various Writers. Edited by Robert Hutchison, M.D., F.R.C.P., and H. Stansfield Collier, F.R.C.S. Sixth edition. Revised and enlarged. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1911.

The fact that this work has reached its sixth edition in rather less than four years after the publication of the first is sufficient evidence of its popularity, and both the publishers and the editors are to be congratulated on the achievement. Diagnosis is frequently difficult, but in many cases where this has been accomplished, and there is no doubt as to the nature of the ailment, the practitioner has a prolonged and wearying
struggle before him, which may severely try his patience as well as that of the sufferer, and he may in a volume like the present get many a valuable hint on the subject of treatment. With over a thousand closely printed pages of text this book may fairly be described as comprehensive, and it is worthy of a place in the library of every practitioner. As the editors and publishers appear to welcome suggestions, we would venture to recommend a trial of an autogenous vaccine in the treatment of bronchiectasis. Moreover, in the treatment of mucous colitis the most brilliant results may occasionally be obtained by means of a diet designed to cure constipation, namely, by one in which the food is of such a kind as to leave a considerable residue of indigestible matter. In accordance with the theory that the disease is a secretory neurosis of the intestine, this indigestible residue sweeps the abundant mucus onwards before it has time to become inspissated and adherent to the wall of the bowel. We can strongly recommend the work.

Applied Anatomy of the Lungs and Pleural Membranes, with Special Reference to the Apical Region of the Chest. By J. Stuart Dickey, M.D. Belfast: Alexander Mayne & Boyd. 1911.

This volume forms an extension of the thesis which gained for Dr. Dickey a gold medal from the Queen’s University of Belfast. We look to it, therefore, with exceptional expectations, nor are these expectations disappointed. Alike in his drawings of dissections, in his reproductions of vertical and horizontal sections through the chest at different levels, both in healthy and diseased conditions, and in the meticulous accuracy of his descriptions of the results of his careful work, Dr. Dickey has much to tell us that must interest both the anatomist and the clinician. To the latter in particular, whatever has a bearing upon the anatomy of the apex, and, therefore, upon the problems of pulmonary tuberculosis, must specially appeal, and we find in the volume many points that are worthy of attention. Of these only a few can be selected for notice. The height above the clavicle of the upper limit of the apex has been very variously stated, and it is here shown that the differences depend upon the region of the neck which has been percussed; in the supra-clavicular fossa external to the sternomastoid three fingerbreadths (2 inches) of resonance should be obtained in the normal chest. It is
worthy of note that slight signs at one apex in phthisis may possibly be conducted across the vertebræ from the more seriously affected lung on the other side. The liability of the apex to suffer has been attributed to a stenosis of the thoracic inlet, which is by some supposed to be common in tuberculous. Dr. Dickey's careful measurements show that there is no necessary or invariable association between such a stenosis and phthisis, and that in many tuberculous cases the inlet is as large as in the healthy. His observations agree with those of Woods Hutchinson that the chest is not necessarily flat in phthisis, and in a case of the disease, which was fatal at the age of 20, he found the antero-posterior diameter more nearly equal to the transverse than is the case in health. In discussing the anatomy of the bronchi, he makes the interesting suggestion that Curschmann's spirals, so notable a feature of the asthmatic sputum, may be casts of the bronchial mucous glands. The volume concludes with a discussion of the modes of entry of the tubercle bacillus into the body, the routes by which it reaches the lungs, and the reasons for the selection of the apex. From this it appears that there is no anatomical ground for the statement that the circulation in the apex is defective, that the alleged stenosis of the thoracic inlet need not, in fact, exist, and that lymphatic stasis in the apex, also an alleged cause, can hardly come about, owing to the constant variations of intra-thoracic pressure. Dr. Dickey finds the cause in "the proximity of infected lower deep cervical glands, which lead to infection of the lung apex . . . by direct extension."

Although the strictly anatomical side of Dr. Dickey's work has received but scant notice, enough has been said to show that there are many features of his volume which will repay the thoughtful attention of the clinician.

_Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Flat-Foot, and their Treatment by Exercises._ By J. S. Kellett Smith, F.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1911.

A short manual on this method of treatment is much wanted, and this small book of Mr. Kellett Smith admirably fulfils its object. Not too much space is taken up by elaborate descriptions of pathological changes of the spinal column, as the treatment is confined chiefly to the earlier stages, namely,
when the deformity is completely reducible, or when it can be relieved to a fair extent. The exercises used are fully described—both the creeping movements devised by Klapp and the corresponding movements in the upright position. The section on flat-foot is also of value. Notwithstanding the author's objections to sole pads, he recommends a boot which seems to fulfil exactly the same functions as a sole plate, and, like these, proves equally efficacious in relieving some of the tension and easing the pain. On the whole, it is a useful little work.

**Dolls: Dead and Alive.** By Otto Ernst. Translated by A. C. Caton. London: A. C. Caton. 1911.

This little booklet, of 40 pages or thereby, forms No. 2 of the "mother books," and its limited scope is almost sufficiently indicated by its title. In his "foreword" the translator terms Otto Ernst "the apostle of family life." The little *causerie* gives in simple and beautiful style the author's views on dolls and little girls, and the pen-picture is drawn from his own family life. The make-believe of imaginative girls with their dolls is delicately dwelt upon. In this connection the closing sentence on the last page is well-nigh perfect—"Round the figure of each little girl who bends lovingly over a doll is the radiant aureole of her future vocation."

**The Bacillus of Long Life.** By Loudon M. Douglas, F.R.S.E. With many Illustrations. London: T. C. & E. C. Jack. 1911.

After a historical chapter, in which the use of soured milk is shown to be of great antiquity, the author proceeds to describe the manufacture and the properties of the fermented milks of the present day—*koumiss, keffir, leben, matzoon,* and *dabhi.* Then follow chapters dealing with the chemistry of milk, and the handling of milk in modern dairy practice. The bacteriology of fermented milk is next fully discussed, and this section is much enhanced by very numerous photo-micrographs of the different lactic acid forming micro-organisms. The preparation of soured milk in the house and, on a larger scale, in the dairy is carefully set forth. The book concludes No. 2.
with the advocacy of the use of fermented milk in health and disease. Its wonderful effect in the prolongation of human existence is frequently insisted on throughout the narrative, and to further emphasise this point we have numerous illustrations showing very old people who have made some form of soured milk their principal food all their lives. This work contains all that is at present known of the chemistry and bacteriology of the fermented milks.

The Feast of Herbs (Vegetarian Cookery). London: H. J. Glaisher.

This is a small paper-bound book containing a preface, a puff, and almost 120 receipts. The preface contains many statements of so-called therapeutic actions attributed to vegetables or fruits. This is followed by a puff of a couple of proprietary foodstuffs. On looking through the formulae for dishes one finds that eggs, butter and cream, bulk quite largely in their composition, and the cost of many of the dishes is quite prohibitive to an ordinary middle-class family in this city, though, perhaps, the cost might be smaller in London. The book is not one that will appeal to ordinary persons, and is not likely to make converts to vegetarianism.

The Treatment of Fractures by Mobilisation and Massage.

By James B. Mennell, M.D. With an introduction by Dr. J. Lucas-Championniere. London: MacMillan & Co., Limited. 1911.

In this volume we have a very full account of the treatment applied by the author to fractures. Dr. Mennell is a devoted adherent of M. Lucas-Championniere, and in the course of the present work he frequently quotes from Championnière's writings, while the latter furnishes a long introduction to the volume.

The matter is arranged in two parts, which respectively deal with general treatment and with individual fractures. The subject is one in which new ground is broken, and which is therefore likely to stimulate the interest of the reader. We have no hesitation in saying that the matter is distinctly good; but it seems to us that the author has allowed himself
to indulge in prolixity, and this to a considerable degree. The result is that we fear some readers may lay down the volume before proceeding far. We can assure them that it will repay them to persevere, and at the same time we should advise the author to condense the matter somewhat for a new edition, if such should be called for.

There is no doubt that surgeons are coming more and more to recognise the value of massage and movements in the treatment of fractures, and the present work is likely to have a large circle of readers.

The publishers have turned out a handsome volume, in which both print and illustrations are excellent.

__Vicious Circles in Disease. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D.Camb. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1911__.

Vicious circles have not before been systematically described. They are of great importance, and a study of them will lead to greater accuracy in diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. They are classified as organic, mechanical, infective, neurotic, chemical, as due to imperfect repair, and as artificial circles, examples of each being given. Circles associated with the nervous, cardio-vascular, respiratory, digestive, urinary, and sexual systems, with the eyes and eyelids, and artificial circles are then detailed. There is a chapter on the genesis and on the breaking of the circle. Many are diagrammatically represented, and there are frequent quotations from well-known authorities. The book is indexed, and is very handsomely printed and bound.

__Official Year-Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. London: Charles Griffin & Co. 1911__.

The twenty-eighth annual issue of this work demonstrates its value as a general record of scientific work published by nearly all the scientific societies of importance throughout the kingdom. It is divided into fourteen sections, the more important of which are on science generally, chemistry and photography, biology (including microscopy and anthropology), economic science and statistics, psychology, and medicine.
A list of the officials, dates of meetings, membership subscriptions, and publications for the year, are given wherever possible, although the ominous note in brackets "no return" appears with disquieting frequency. Of course, in many cases a Society’s work does not demand publications in the ordinary sense of the term.

The list of societies is not quite complete, but it will not disappoint in most cases when reference is made to its pages. The book will be found most useful in the doctor’s reference library. There is a subsidiary list of medical societies at the end of the book, but these are not included in the index.

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A Manual of Fevers. By Claude Buchanan Kerr, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P.Edin. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1911.

This volume has been perused by us with the greatest pleasure. As the author states, its purpose is to supply the information necessary to the student when he is taking out his statutory course of fevers at an isolation hospital.

Without weakening this primary purpose, the scope of the volume is larger, and many useful clinical points are recorded which cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance to the general practitioner.

After an introductory chapter dealing with infection, toxæmia, types of pyrexia, management of fevers, and prophylaxis, the various specific fevers, including cerebro-spinal meningitis, are treated in detail. The author is to be congratulated on the practical nature of his work. It is the expression of his own wide experience.

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Bone-Setting and the Treatment of Painful Joints. By Frank Romer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L. Eliot Creasy, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London: James Nisbet & Co., Limited. 1911.

This brochure is the very thing to dispel the belief that the bone-setter is born and not made, and should prove exceedingly helpful to medical men, who have to deal with joints whose utility has been impaired by adhesions. Concise and
lucid directions are given for the manipulations appropriate and necessary for the treatment of each articulation, and the book carries conviction that the authors are prescribing what they have frequently practised. "Unless contra-indicated, when adhesions are to be broken down," it is recommended that "an anaesthetic must always be given, not so much for the avoidance of pain as to ensure complete relaxation of the muscles," and thus evade running the risk of severely spraining or rupturing the same. After-treatment, also, receives careful consideration.

Outlines of Biology. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, LL.D., F.R.S., F.Z.S., F.L.S. Revised and Supplemented by Geo. P. Mudge, A.R.C.Sc. Lond., F.Z.S. Third Edition, revised. London: Methuen & Co., Limited. 1911.

"This book is primarily written to meet the needs of students preparing for the examinations of the Conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England. But it embraces to a great extent the syllabuses of other examining bodies, and students reading for the L.L.A., for Durham University, for the Conjoint Colleges of Scotland, and for the first medical examination of London University will find it sufficient for most of the ground they need to cover. The book has been brought up to date, and the additional types recently introduced into the syllabus of the Conjoint Colleges are now included. New chapters on histology, on the structure of stem, root, and leaf, and many illustrations in half-tone have been added."

Mr. Mudge is still actively engaged in teaching medical students, and thoroughly appreciates both the broad principles which they require and the limitations which must be set to their overful curriculum. He has a genius for clear and interesting exposition, and as a model of lucidity we might specially mention the chapter on embryology, a subject which has too often in the past proved a pons asinorum to many. The work is generously and beautifully illustrated, there being 74 figures and 11 plates. Not only is this a text-book containing the requisite amount of zoology, botany, embryology, and histology for certain medical examinations, but it will be found to make a charming introduction to any or all of these subjects. We cordially recommend it.