testing the acidity with phenol-phthalein. In both cases consider-
able dilution with distilled water is advisable, and, in estimating
the acidity, a larger quantity of phenol-phthalein than usual.

For this reason, again, no colour which changes its shade on
transition from acid to alkali can be used with any accuracy at all.
One which is colourless with the one and coloured with the other
is requisite.

(To be continued.)

Part Second.

REVIEWS.

A Text-Book of the Theory and Practice of Medicine by American
Teachers. Edited by William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost,
and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of
Clinical Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania. In Two
Volumes. Illustrated. Vol. I. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders:
1893.

This magnificent volume is the first instalment of what may be
looked on as an authoritative presentment of the "best teaching of
the science and art of medicine at the present time" in America.
The subjects are all treated practically, and as wide a view taken
of them as possible. The writers are men whose names are almost
as well known here as in America. John S. Billings, William
Osler, Gilman Thomson, J. T. Whittaker, Horatio C. Wood, con-
tribute to the first volume, in addition to the editor himself.

After a chapter devoted to a general consideration of hygiene, the
different infective diseases are described, followed by essays on the
disorders of the nervous and muscular systems. The opening
chapter, on Hygiene, by John S. Billings, is well worthy of its author.
It covers most of the ground included in our term "public health"
in necessarily a somewhat cursory, though highly interesting
manner. In the brief notice of the normal expectation of life no
mention is made of the different methods or plans of estimating the
"shortening" which may be expected to occur in disease,—in fact,
of the principles of life assurance. Assurance is now becoming of
such vast importance that it really seems worth the while of editors
of such books as this to include among their pages some remarks
on the subject from an acknowledged authority. At present a sort
of happy-go-lucky personal equation has to suffice in determining
the proper procedure in a case of any difficulty among those general
practitioners who may have to do such work. Valuable hints are
given in this chapter as to the best way to disinfect clothes and to
sterilize discharges.

A consideration of the different fevers follows. Each fever is
described in a separate chapter. The duty of discussing typhoid fever and its allies falls on Dr William Pepper, while the acute zymotic disorders are well taken care of by Dr Whittaker. Indeed, the latter's "Vaccination" ought to convince the most bigoted anti-vaccinator of the errors of his ways. Little need be said on the mode of description of these diseases, or on the facts contained in that description. The antiseptic treatment of typhoid fever comes in for some rough handling, while Brand's water cure is much praised. What a pity it is that Brand's method is so impracticable in private practice.

Tuberculosis and syphilis in their protean forms are very fully treated of by Dr W. Gilman Thompson, who also supplies chapters on yellow fever, cholera, and malaria. Dr Whittaker describes anthrax, hydrophobia, actinomycosis, trichinosis, and glanders. This part of the book is furnished with several illustrations of a high order of merit. The coloured drawing of actinomycosis stained by Gram's method, however, is somewhat diagrammatic.

The consideration of these diseases takes up the first part of the volume; the latter half is devoted to nervous diseases. Dr Wood has been entrusted with much of this task, and contributes, in the first place, a short chapter on the general symptomatology of diseases of the nervous system. It is all too short. The same authority is responsible for an able exposition of the mental diseases. The American names for some of these maladies sound rather strange in our ears,—as, for instance, chronic periencephalitis for our simple G.P. His general arrangement, however, seems very good,—I. Organic Insanities; II. Constitutional Insanities; III. Pure Insanities. The names explain themselves,—alcoholic and other toxæmic forms being included in the second class. The type of moral insanity termed in America Paranoia is fully described, and the narrow distinction between it and eccentricity skilfully touched on. Paranoia, according to Dr Wood, is simply intense egotism—a morbidly magnified Ich.

The same author contributes the chapters on the functional nervous diseases, while the task of detailing the organic diseases of the brain has been entrusted to Dr Osler. Dr Wood undertakes the description of the organic diseases of the spinal cord, and Dr Osler those of the nerves and of the vaso-motor and trophic systems. The essays on these subjects are eminently readable, though concise; and sufficient attention has been paid to methods of localization, in addition to the ordinary description of the diseases. The remarks on aphasia in its different forms might have been a little extended with advantage, but the short account given is quite clear.

In general form the book is bulky, but excellently got up, and the price is not extravagant. As in most American books, however, the proof-reading has been carelessly performed. A trusty counsellor for the practitioner or senior student, on which he may implicitly rely, Dr Pepper's new venture deserves to succeed.
Physiologie. Travaux du Laboratoire de M. Charles Richet, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. Tome Deuxième, Chimie Physiologique—Toxicologie. Paris: Ancienne Librairie Germer, Bailliere et Cie. Félix Alcan, Editeur, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain. 1893.

This is the second volume of Reports, similar to those issued from the Laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, which has appeared from the laboratory of that indefatigable worker M. Charles Richet. Some of the twenty papers are of considerable value, and well worth summarizing. For instance, M. Pachon has been diligently inquiring into the relations of the brain and respiration, chiefly by means of experiments on pigeons, rabbits, and dogs. Destruction of the cerebrum slows the respiratory rate, due to the suppression of a function normally exercised by that part of the brain, as shown by the reflex power still existing in the excito-motor respiratory centres. The stimulation of the corpora quadrigemina with electricity arrests respiration, the arrest lasting a little longer than the stimulation. The destruction of these bodies is followed by a very marked acceleration of breathing. Compression of the brain as a whole is followed by arrest, then by a gradual return to the normal. Proceeding to test the effect of morphine, he found that for the first twenty minutes after injection the respirations were increased in number, after that much diminished, while the type becomes distinctly periodic. "A study of the respiratory effects of morphine is a study of respiration deprived of the normal stimulation of the cerebrum."

In some experimental researches into the functions of the suprarenal capsules in frogs, MM. J. E. Abelous and P. Langlois find that ablation of both capsules is invariably and speedily fatal. The extirpation of one gives rise to no symptoms, while the insertion in the dorsal lymph sac of the capsules of another frog, after removal of both, prolongs life very considerably. Injection of the watery extract of suprarenal capsules does not, however, produce the same effect. Death is always preceded by paralysis. The authors conclude that extirpation of the two capsules causes an accumulation of a toxic substance with an action similar to that of curare. After a further similar research on guinea-pigs, the authors conclude that the adrenals elaborate substances which are able to modify, neutralize, or destroy poisons formed in the tissues during muscular work, and which accumulate in the body if these glands be destroyed.

Another interesting paper by M. Charles Richet is too long for us to notice further than to give the conclusions arrived at. The subject at issue is the relative toxicity of the different alkaline metals, and the mode of investigation comprised the longevity of fishes in solutions, and of other animals after injections of their various salts. The author concludes that their toxic actions corre-
spond to their chemical value. They follow the same laws. The fatal doses of these substances which act on the same anatomical elements in the body are proportioned, not to their absolute but to their molecular weight.

M. Joseph Roux details some experiments into the elimination of iodides, and concludes that iodide of potassium appears in the urine two to three minutes after injection of the salt into a serous cavity, or even after ingestion by the mouth. This elimination lasts normally for thirty-six hours after moderate doses, or, after large or repeated doses, for eleven days. Iodide of potassium is not fixed in the kidney tissue in a stable condition, but, nevertheless, it is partly localized in that organ, for the kidney contains more than five times as much iodide as the blood or the muscles, and these three times more than the brain. The urine holds ten times as much iodide in solution as the blood. Quinine sulphate is eliminated in about forty-eight hours, commencing in the course of the first half hour after the dose.

Some other interesting papers there are in this volume bearing on similar subjects. We must refer our readers to them.

Clinical Diagnosis; the Bacteriological, Chemical, and Microscopical Evidence of Disease. By Dr Rudolf v. Jaksch, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics in the German University of Prague. Translated from the Third German Edition and Enlarged by James Cagney, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P. London: Charles Griffin & Co., Limited: 1893.

The appearance of a second edition of the English translation of Professor van Jaksch's Clinical Diagnosis, taken from the third German edition, indicates that the book has been received with widespread favour. Nor is this surprising, for the book stands alone as the only complete exposition of the application of recent methods in chemistry, bacteriology, and microscopy to clinical medicine. Dr Cagney has not only translated the work, but he has added very materially to it. Indeed, his additions are sometimes as important to English readers as the text itself.

The second edition is very considerably larger than the first. In illustration of this we need only point to the increase in the number of references, so eloquent of the ardour of modern observers. For instance, in the first edition there were 415 references given in the chapter devoted to the consideration of the urine, in the second that number has increased to 597. There is a proportional increase throughout. One drawback to the volume is that the index has not been compiled carefully enough,—that is to say, that several of the numbers given are inaccurate.

With regard to the subject-matter little need, or, indeed, can be said. Throughout, the description of processes is written in the
manner of one who has performed them himself, and is thoroughly conversant with the difficulties and fallacies attendant on each. In such a book this is a great matter, for frequently we have found mistakes in methods perpetuated through a series of books owing to the authors simply copying the description instead of practising the method themselves. It is curious, perhaps, that Dr Cagney has been left to describe Gowers' haemacytometer, so largely used in this country. With regard to the presence of serum-globulin in the urine, also, the translator's notes are as valuable as the author's. Curiously enough, no mention is made of Noël Paton and Byrom Bramwell's striking case of globulinuria in this connexion.

The illustrations, many of them printed in colours, are very good throughout,—especially, however, those depicting the various morbid appearances of the blood corpuscles.

One or two mistakes in the subject-matter are to be found,—as, for instance, on page 256 the precipitate thrown down by the addition of nitric acid to an albuminous urine is said to be acid-albumin. If this term is meant to indicate a combination of the acid to albumin, confusion will arise between it and the true acid-albumin, but a few lines further down the same name is applied to the soluble form.

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Metatarsalgia (Morton's Painful Affection of the Foot). By Thomas S. K. Morton, M.D., Philadelphia.

This pamphlet is a reprint from the Transactions of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. Dr Morton gives an account of a painful condition most frequently affecting the fourth metatarso-phalangeal articulation. It is caused by tight or badly-fitting boots plus some strain, bruise, or other injury. In slight and recent cases relief is obtained by rest and properly fitted boots. In aggravated cases the author recommends excision of the articulation. We would suggest amputation of the toe as a simpler and quite as efficacious method of treatment.

The affection was first described in 1876 by Dr Thomas G. Morton of Philadelphia, who recommended the application of a soft roller bandage to the foot, so as to equalize the pressure throughout the foot in walking. He attributed the pain to compression of the fourth metatarso-phalangeal joint by the fifth joint, which lies somewhat behind it, and the third, which is a little in front of it. In this way the fourth joint seems to be taken at an unfair advantage, and the nerves irritated.

Dr Morton gives the histories of six cases in which he excised the fourth metatarso-phalangeal joint. In all the pain originated from an accident, and the patients (females) seemed to be highly neurotic. Complete cure resulted in every case.

Dr Morton describes in detail an admirable method of making
a foot aseptic before an operation. The main point is staining the skin with permanganate of potash, and then removing all colour by oxalic acid and scrubbing.

Lehrbuch der Physiologischen Chemie mit Berücksichtigung der Pathologischen Verhältnisse, für Studierende und Ärzte. Von RICHARD NEUMEISTER, Dr. Med. et Phil., Privatdozent an der Universität Jena. Erster Theil. Die Ernährung. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer: 1893.

This is the first volume of what promises to be an excellent text-book of physiological chemistry. The first part is devoted to a study of the problems connected with the nourishment of and metabolism in the body. The second part will be devoted to the chemistry of the tissues and fluids. In the present volume the author begins by a consideration of the relations between food and energy, both in plants and animals. He then proceeds to discuss the chemistry of the cell and the different "Nährungstoffe." In this section the description of the proteids is particularly minute and interesting. The ferments are now described, and the digestive processes dependent upon them. This naturally leads to a description of absorption and of the fate of the absorbed food stuffs. The last chapter is devoted to an analysis of the metabolism of the elements ingested, and its significance for the organism.

In his classification of proteids the author departs somewhat from that generally adopted in this country, but, we believe, adopts that taught by Hoppe-Seyler and his school. For instance, albumin which has been acted on by NaHO is termed albuminat or alkali-albuminat; but a solution of this in excess of acid is not termed acid-albumin, but a solution of albuminat in acid. Acid-albumin similarly is formed from albumin by the action of some acid, but is not soluble in excess of alkali. We are glad to see that the liver is given its proper function, although it is rather unkind of Dr Neumeister to describe our Professor of Physiology as an "old observer who deceived himself." A consideration of the iron problem will be found at the end of this volume.

Diagnostik der Bakterien des Wassers. Von Dr A. LUSTIG. Jena: Gustav Fischer: 1893.

Everyone working with micro-organisms, and especially a beginner, has great difficulty in ascertaining whether a germ which he has found is new to science or not. It is almost impossible for any one, save for a man who gives himself up entirely to research, to keep abreast with the rapidly-increasing number of known bacteria. Therefore the necessity that an investigator should be able to find out with the least trouble the characteristics of all
previously described micro-organisms. Dr Lustig has provided a most valuable contribution with this object in view.

He has in the book before us dealt with the germs found in water, and given in tabular form a description of no less than 182 varieties. First the shape and arrangement of the micro-organism is described, then its movements, if any, then its method of growth upon plate cultures, then in gelatine, agar-agar, and upon potatoes. Next the effect of temperature on the growth of the germ is stated; reference is then made to spore formation. The action of reagents or stains is next stated; and, finally, the author makes any remarks which he thinks needful to aid the observer.

We have tested the author’s accuracy repeatedly, and so far we have not found an error. The book, originally written in Italian, has been translated into German, and both in Germany and in Italy it has met with cordial appreciation. We have no doubt that an English translation would be welcomed by all workers in bacteriology.

Disinfectants and Antiseptics: How to use them. By Edward T. Wilson, M.B. Oxon., F.R.C.P. Lond. London: H. K. Lewis.

This is a useful card, but we confess that so many disinfectants are mentioned to choose from that to the lay mind the directions must be perplexing.

It is, we should suppose, however, intended for the use of the advanced student and medical practitioner, and for such it should prove a ready help. The great difficulty with regard to most of the so-called disinfectants is that they are highly poisonous. No doubt the author mentions this, but we think that now it should be a sine qua non in the case of all disinfectants of a poisonous nature supplied to the public, that the bottles should be of such a construction as at once to attract attention, even when laid hold of in the dark.

In dealing with the fumigation of a room with sulphurous acid gas, saturation of the walls, floor, and ceiling with water is suggested as a useful adjunct to the action of the gas. It is unlikely that this will ever be done, and for obvious reasons we cannot recommend it.

Elementary Physiology for Students. By Alfred T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S., etc. London: Cassell & Co., Limited: 1892.

It has frequently been our misfortune to have to notice small text-books of physiology, the circulation of which cannot but do an immense amount of harm by giving students imperfect and erroneous conceptions of the science. We have not met anything worse than this Elementary Physiology for Students by Dr Schofield.
To justify this statement it is only necessary to call attention to the two coloured Plates at the beginning of the book, showing the "comparative sizes of the various tissues and structures uniformly magnified to 80 diameters." Side by side are diagrams of "Bone Cells"—which, by the way, are not bone cells, but lacunae—and of "Section of Bone." The lacunæ of the former are as large as the Haversian canal of the latter! In the next Plate we have, "uniformly magnified to 240 diameters," red corpuscles considerably larger than the peptic cells of the gastric glands.

But it is not in the illustrations alone that such glaring errors occur. On p. 46 the formula of Urea is given as \(\text{CN}_2\text{H}_4\); on p. 77 it is stated that "Peptones are the only colloids which transude freely." On p. 98 the liver cells are described as becoming "filled with masses of glycogen," and as absorbing peptones. On p. 17 we are told the precise number of atoms of the various elements which enter into the formation of the proteid molecule!

The author would have done well to bear in mind "these weighty words of Virchow" which he quotes in his preface: "Whoever speaks or writes for the public ought, in my opinion, doubly to examine just now how much of that which he says is objective truth." Had he done so he would have refrained from writing this book.

**Drunkenness.** By George R. Wilson, M.B., C.M. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.: 1893.

A year ago Dr Wilson gave a course of four lectures to the students of the Edinburgh Free Church College, and this volume is the outcome. The author seeks to present the student of social science with a study of drunkenness regarded as a nervous disease; he has, however, "no desire to explain away the drunkard's vice, or to take from its ethical significance." Much less does he desire to abate the necessary restrictions and penalties attaching to his habit. "If we can show that depraved character and perverted conduct are the outcome of self-imposed nervous impairment, we do not thereby establish a case for less rigorous treatment, but rather more."

On the whole we are favourably impressed by Dr Wilson's book; and although as time goes on he may, and probably will, modify some of his views, it is vastly superior to many or most of the popular books on the subject, and the author has done well to avoid the usual hackneyed exhibition of the drunkard as an "object-lesson and a warning." The chapters on the Physiology and Pathology of Drunkenness are clear and good, although we think that dipso-mania might have had more space allotted to it, and have been explained more fully. The etiology of drunkenness is very well stated. The chapter on Therapeutics is conceived in a broad spirit;
it is valuable, and should do good. An account is given in it of the Gothenburg system, and of prohibition in Canada. The author's remarks upon the treatment of nervous children who might be expected to turn out drunkards are wise, and worthy of grave attention.

Alcohol and Public Health. By J. J. Ridge, M.D. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis: 1893.

This little book treats of the physiological action of alcohol and the evils attending its use. The author is a thorough-going teetotaller, and considers that the time has now arrived when alcohol should be restored to the shelves of the apothecary and prescribed and dispensed as opium and other poisons. He believes that "the mischievous notion ought to be dispelled that it is good for almost all diseases, and the means of preventing most. It is regarded as the best of all strengthening agents, and it is this notion which rivets the chain on the neck of the nation. The medical profession can do much to destroy this idea and restore true liberty."

The author has long had the conviction that, unless the practice of total abstinence is physiologically right, it cannot be morally binding upon all, and he seeks, with considerable success, to prove that total abstinence is physiologically right.

Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence for India. By Gribble and Hehir. Madras: Higginbotham & Co.: 1892.

The third edition of this volume is a great improvement upon the foregoing first and second editions. We can conscientiously recommend it, not only for those to whom it was originally addressed, but also to those who are intending to take up medical jurisprudence as a speciality in this country. It is well written, and it brings the necessary information into a good perspective.

Report of the Laoling Medical Mission for the year ending Feb. 29, 1892. Tientsin.

The beneficial influence of medical missionary enterprise is well illustrated by this report, which shows that much good work is being done at Laoling by Dr Shrubshall, one of the many men who gain their medical knowledge in Edinburgh and go abroad to use it. It is interesting to see how many operations have been performed which would not have been possible in China without such foreign aid, and there is no wonder that the Hospital and Dispensary are frequently crowded.
Dainty Dishes for the Sick-Room. By a Physician’s Wife.
Glasgow: J. Calder & Co.

The authoress’s husband has found the recipes contained in this brochure useful in his practice, and she hopes that in their present form a larger circle may find them of service in the difficult task of tempting the appetite of the sick and convalescent. We think that her hope will be realized, as the recipes are good, and many of them new.

Practical Observations on the Harrogate Mineral Waters, and Chronic Diseases, with Cases. By A. S. Myrtle, M.D., and J. A. Myrtle, M.D. Fourth Edition. Harrogate: Robert Ackrill: 1893.

This brochure is published at an appropriate time. With the prospect of a cholera scare again this year, practitioners of medicine and their patients will be casting about for health resorts near home. It is perhaps well that this should be so, for we undoubtedly possess many valuable health resorts in Great Britain, and amongst them Harrogate takes a high rank. The authors of this book have brought it up to date, and show the value of the Harrogate waters in the treatment of dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, various skin diseases, as well as anaemia and neurasthenia. The authors say that, as soon as the new suite of baths is completed, Harrogate will be, as far as its baths are concerned, unsurpassed, just as it is now unequalled as regards the number, variety, and strength of its springs. The Swedish movement system and massage are also carried on at the spa, so that physicians may with confidence recommend their patients for treatment there, if it is necessary to send them to a spa at all. The chapters on “jaded brains” are interesting and valuable.

Carlsbad; a Medico-Practical Guide. By Emile Kleen, M.D.
London and New York: The Knickerbocker Press: 1893.

This guide is worthy of the attention of those about to visit Carlsbad. The author states clearly what diseases are benefited and what not at Carlsbad, and the information regarding the regulations at the spa and the prices charged is valuable to intending patients.

Handbook to Arcachon. By the Rev. Samuel Radcliff. London: T. Laurie: 1893.

This little book will be useful for any one visiting Arcachon, but the medical appendix is very sketchy.
Advice to intending Visitors to Cannes. By H. BLANC, M.D.
London: J. & A. Churchill: 1893.

This attractively-produced volume professes to be "an impartial account of Cannes, of the diseases which are benefited and of those which are not improved by a residence there." It can be recommended as fulfilling the author's intention.

St Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series. Edited by Dr HADDEN and Mr ANDERSON. Vol. XX. London: J. & A. Churchill: 1892.

This volume begins with obituary notices of four of the older members of the Medical School. These are—Dr T. A. Barker, an Edinburgh graduate and a college friend of Charles Darwin; Sir J. Risdon Bennet, also an Edinburgh man and a friend of David Livingstone (although this is not mentioned here); Dr W. H. Stone, the well-known authority on Medical Electricity; and Dr Albert J. Bernays, the chemist.

Then follow seventeen original papers, seven reports from different Departments of the Hospital, and the Calendar and Prospectus of the School,—the whole making up a volume of great interest and value.

The first paper is one by Mr Le Gros Clark on "The Sources of Popular Fallacies, and their Influence on Education;" the "Specific Diseases considered with Reference to the Laws of Parasitism" form the subject of an important article by Dr J. F. Payne; and there is an interesting and suggestive abstract of an "Address on some Points of Science and Practice concerning Cancer" by Sir John Simon, with a "Short Note of the Reasons for considering Cancer to be a Micro-parasitic Disease" by Messrs Shattock and Ballance.

The Surgical Staff is represented by Mr William Anderson, who gives a "Clinical Lecture on some Recent Cases of Tubercular Disease of Bones and Joints in Adults;" Mr Bernard Pitts, who records "Some Cases of Removal of the Kidney for Chronic Disease," and some others; while Dr C. J. Cullingworth describes "Three Cases of Early Tubal Gestation successfully treated by Abdominal Section," two of the cases after, and one before, rupture of the tube.

To physicians the greatest interest of the volume is to be found in the admirable clinical papers of Drs Ord, Haddon, Mackenzie, Hawkins, and Seymour Sharkey. Dr Ord writes "On Certain Cardiac Symptoms observed in Cases of Gastric Ulcer." He describes the occurrence of symptoms of endo- and pericarditis, without pyrexia, in seventeen cases of gastric ulcer; and discusses their significance and the possibility of the gastric and cardiac lesions being both due to perverted pneumogastric influence.
Dr Haddon supplements his former papers in the *Lancet* by "A Second Series of Cases of Head-jerking in Children." He describes nine new cases of this interesting and not uncommon condition, and discusses its clinical features and relationships. Among other points, he draws attention to the frequent occurrence of passing fits of unconsciousness in infants suffering from this neurosis.

Dr Hector W. G. Mackenzie’s paper “On Albuminuria and the Condition of the Knee-jerks during and after Diphtheria” is the outcome of an immense amount of work, and is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the subjects of which it treats.

Dr H. P. Hawkins, in an excellent paper "On Tubercular Peritonitis, its various Forms, their Surgical Treatment, and Comparative Curability," pronounces in favour of more frequent and earlier operation in suitable cases. He thinks, however, that the advantages of surgical procedure have been somewhat exaggerated, as so many cases recover without operation.

Dr Seymour J. Sharkey describes three cases of "Acute Primary Suppurative Cellulitis of the Neck," which he regards as instances of "Ludwig's Angina."

There are several other papers of gynaecological, surgical, and hygienic interest. The volume reflects great credit on the Editors and on the important School to which they belong.

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*Transactions of the American Pediatric Society. Vol. III. New York: Fairchild & Company: 1892.*

The American Pediatric Society has on its roll the names of many men well known among us for good work done in general medicine, as well as in connexion with the diseases of children. This volume contains the papers read in the course of the last session, during which Dr T. M. Rotch of Boston has been President. It contains twenty-three papers, with the discussions which took place on them. After the President's opening address, there come five papers on different aspects of the diagnosis of pneumonia in children. These are by Drs T. S. Latimer, F. Forchheimer, William Osler, and L. Emmet Holt, and are of great interest. Among other contributions, there are two by Dr J. Lewis Smith on "How to Prevent Complications and Sequelae in Scarlet Fever," and on "Scarlatinal Nephritis;" one "On the Association of Congenital Wryneck with Marked Facial Asymmetry," by Dr William Osler; one on "Gavage in the Treatment of Persistent Vomiting in Infants," by Dr C. G. Kerley; a "Further Report on Sub-membranous Local Treatment of Pharyngeal Diphtheria," by Dr A. Seibert; "A Case of Ulcerative Catarrhal Dysentery," by Dr W. D. Booker; and many others. Many of the discussions are most interesting, and enhance the value of the volume. The Society is to be congratulated on this excellent series of papers.