pointed out that it depended on whether the mechanical arrangements of the uterus were still intact or not. In two cases he had to remove the uterus subsequent to the removal of the appendages; in one the uterus became retroflexed and pressed on the rectum; in the second, a gonorrhoeal case, he removed the left ovary by anterior cæliotomy, the right by vaginal, the uterus by vaginal hysterectomy, and he had later to reopen the abdomen and remove the knot of a silk ligature placed four years previously on the left ovarian artery.

Dr. Stark said that he was sure that all present would agree with him that a more interesting or instructive discussion had not taken place in the annals of the Society. The introductory speech and the vivid blackboard demonstration given by Dr. Kelly were lucid, terse, and convincing, and to him and to the other speakers he (Dr. Stark), as President of the Society, and voicing the sentiments of those who had not spoken, begged to move a hearty vote of thanks. He would now ask Dr. Kelly to reply to the criticism passed by the speakers, and to answer the questions asked.

**********

**REVIEWS.**

**Clinical Obstetrics.** By Robert Jardine, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.F.P.S.G., F.R.S.E. With 47 Illustrations. London: Rebman, Limited. 1903.

Dr. Jardine is to be congratulated on the excellence of this text-book. It is thoroughly practical from beginning to end, and is based chiefly on the author's extensive experience in the Glasgow Maternity Hospital. The proportion of cases of complicated labour in this institution is considerably larger than in any of a similar kind in the United Kingdom, and the fullest advantage has evidently been taken of such splendid opportunities. In almost every section of the work, the diagnosis or treatment is illustrated with short reports of cases. These amount in number to fully two hundred, and render the perusal of the volume much more interesting and also more instructive.

The important subject of Asepsis receives attention in the opening chapter, and just stress is laid upon it throughout
the volume. Next follows a chapter on the Symptoms and Signs of Pregnancy, and then nine short chapters on the more important Complications of Pregnancy. In this section of the book somewhat more space is given to the consideration of heart disease and of the specific fevers than is usual in text-books of this size. The author thinks they receive too scant attention as a rule.

The Hæmorrhages of Pregnancy, Labour, and the Puerperium are all considered in one section, and occupy fully eighty pages. In the chapter on Accidental Hæmorrhage, the author disagrees with the Rotunda treatment by vaginal plugging on the ground that the uterus in such cases is always more or less diseased. He cites a case in which the external form was converted into the concealed variety by this method of treatment, and the patient died. As regards the usual treatment by rupture of the membranes, he says—"Rupture of the membranes may suffice when active contraction is going on, but I would never trust to it if there had been much hæmorrhage. If the hæmorrhage is going on, I think the best treatment is to dilate and deliver with due precautions not to lacerate. If hæmorrhage has ceased, and the patient is not collapsed, you may wait and watch her."

His usual treatment in placenta praevia is to plug till the os is wide enough to admit two fingers, and then to employ bipolar version. He warns, however, against too rapid extraction of the child's head, as this is likely to lacerate the cervix and cause a serious, and it may be a fatal, hæmorrhage. He has had an unfortunate experience with De Ribes' bag in the treatment of ante-partum hæmorrhage. One burst in the uterus, and the patient died; while two others burst in the vagina, fortunately without mishap. All three bags were made of rubber, hence he advises that this make should on no account be used, and that if the bag be used at all, it should be of silk. "After such an experience, however," he adds, "I cannot so strongly commend their use as is done by some obstetricians."

In the chapter on Eclampsia, Dr. Jardine shows conclusively the good effect of his mode of treatment by subcutaneous infusions of chloride of sodium combined with acetate of sodium. He quotes twenty-one cases in support of his claims. Morphia he has found to act deleteriously through lessening the excretion of urine.

At the end of the volume there are several statistical tables regarding some important features of the work done in the Glasgow Maternity Hospital during the last thirty years.
Reviews.

There are remarkably few misprints in the book. On p. 199 “Practices” should be “Practice,” and in the index, phlegmasia is quoted as occurring on p. 505 instead of 585. The printing and illustrations are clear.

The book should be in the possession of every obstetrician and general practitioner.

Public Health Laboratory Work. By Henry R. Kenwood, M.B., D.P.H. Third Edition. London: H.K. Lewis. 1903.

Of all the works dealing with this important branch of public health work, this is perhaps the best known and most popular, and the present edition will add to the already high reputation of the volume. In view of the constantly accumulating mass of knowledge with regard to the various processes which are performed in all public health laboratories, it is important that the greatest care should be taken to insure the inclusion of the most recent researches; and, in the present instance, the author has succeeded to a most gratifying degree. Indeed, the student who is familiar with the work described in the first six parts of the book need not fear the most searching examination on the subject.

The general style of the work is similar to the previous editions, and no doubt this has certain advantages; but the chance has been allowed to slip of making certain minor changes in the arrangement, which would undoubtedly have added materially to the value of the work. For example, in the description of actual processes, it would have been better, from the student’s point of view at least, to have spaced these out from the general reading matter, and even to have adopted different type.

In Plates 1, 2, and 3, at the beginning of the book, many of the illustrations have little or no value. For instance, in Plate 1, the figures of human hair, blood corpuscles, wool fibre, and particles of soot, do no credit to the delineator; and, in view of the ease with which accurate photographic reproductions can now be obtained, these figures are not worthy of the generally high standard of the work. The same holds good with regard to the illustrations in the body of the book; they are generally poor, and not uncommonly actually misleading. Illustrations which do not materially assist the text are better omitted. In this connection, Figs. 55, 63, 71, 72, and all the figures of micro-organisms, may be specially cited.

Chapter I of Part I, dealing with the general equipment of
the laboratory, is of doubtful value. This does not properly belong to the student's province, and almost all laboratories differ in their extent and mode of equipment. The "instruction in weighing," which is included in the chapter, is, of course, exempt from this criticism.

Chapters II and III, dealing with the form of a water report and the collection of water samples, are excellent, and students will be well advised to study them carefully before proceeding with the work itself, as is only too frequently done. All the chapters which deal with the examination of water are on a high plane of excellence, and while a few errors have crept in, these hardly detract from the very high value of this part of the work. On page 50, it is not quite obvious to the student that Clark's process is for softening, on the large scale, temporarily hard water. The statements on page 52, as to the action of certain waters on lead, are not quite in consonance with other authorities, and the effect of pressure in increasing the plumbo-solvent action of water is not indicated. On page 65, it should have been pointed out that there is a danger of further reduction of the calcium carbonate to calcium oxide in presence of the carbon of the filter paper. On page 74, there is an error in the latter part of the calculation. A very similar error is present on page 116, in the preparation of the KNO₃ solution.

In the processes for estimating the hardness of water, there is no mention of the chemical method, an unaccountable omission.

Parts II and III, dealing respectively with the analysis of sewage and soils, are models of brevity, combined with completeness and accuracy.

Part IV. In pages 197 et seq., the old error of styling CO₂ "carbonic acid" is perpetuated, although the book is otherwise so well up to date as to indicate amongst the constituents of the atmosphere such new friends as Helium, Krypton, Neon, and Xenon. On page 203, line 12 from bottom, "lower" should be "upper." In the methods described for estimating carbon dioxide in air, there is no mention of Pettenkofer's tube method, which is more accurate and scientific than the method by bottle. On page 216, the student would find it much easier to work by the absolute scale. On page 226, the description of Carnelly and Mackie's process for the estimation of the oxidisable organic matter in air is meagre, to an extent which would render it very puzzling for a student to perform the process unaided. The same remarks apply to the description of the method of estimating the lactose in milk,
No mention is made of Pavy-Fehling’s solution either here or on page 395, another omission which is rather unfortunate, as the difficulty pointed out on page 395 is overcome by using this modification of Fehling’s solution. Pages 417-428 inclusive, although no processes are described therein, should be read by every member of the profession who desires a clear statement on the much-debated question of food preservatives. On pages 435-436, the author gives a number of tests for formalin in milk, but does not mention the very delicate phoroglucin test.

Part VII, dealing with the bacteriological processes in connection with public health work, hardly deserves criticism, and is perhaps out of place altogether in the present work. It does not presume to give details of the technique required for bacteriological methods, and can only be of service to the student who has already had a proper course of training in applied and practical bacteriology. To such students, however, this section is of some value. From the student’s point of view, the section on bacteriological methods, which appeared in the first edition of the present work, was perhaps to be preferred.

This work must of necessity, from sheer merit, occupy a prominent position in every public health laboratory in this country.

The general get-up, paper, and printing of the book are excellent, being uniform with the other members of Lewis’s Practical Series.

A System of Physiologic Therapeutics: a Practical Exposition of the Methods, other than Drug-giving, useful in the Prevention of Disease and in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by SOLOMON SOLIS COHEN, A.M., M.D. Vol. IX: Hydrotherapy, Thermotherapy, Heliotherapy, and Phototherapy, by Dr. WILHELM WINTERNITZ, assisted by Dr. ALOIS STRASSER and Dr. B. BUXBAUM; and Balneology and Crounotherapy, by Dr. E. HEINRICH KISCH. Illustrated. London: Rebman, Limited. 1902.

As we have repeatedly called attention to this ambitious and admirable System of Therapeutics, a few sentences will suffice for reference to the present volume. The book contains more than even the title we have quoted above would imply. Professor Winternitz’s name has been so long and favourably known in connection with hydrotherapy that much value will attach to
his contributions. Some readers are doubtless still unacquainted with the new term "crounotherapy," which means "spring-treatment," or treatment by the internal use of mineral waters, as opposed to balneotherapy or "bath-treatment." Dr. Kisch's article, which is written largely from the German point of view, has been supplemented by Mr. A. C. Peale, of the United States National Museum, so as to adapt the subject better to the purposes of American, British, and French physicians. Dr. J. H. Kellogg writes on phototherapy and thermotherapy, Dr. Harvey Cushing on saline irrigations and infusions, and the editor on certain modes of bath-treatment employed in the United States.

On examination of this volume we are more than ever struck by the extraordinary enterprise and ability of Dr. Cohen, and we heartily congratulate him on the fine progress this great work is making.

_Diseases of the Skin: An Outline of the Principles and Practice of Dermatology. By Malcolm Morris. With 2 Coloured Plates and 58 Plain Figures. New Edition. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1903._

Only a few years have elapsed since we noticed the second edition of this work in the pages of this _Journal_. The present issue contains additional matter, but has been pruned in some places, although the pages of the text have increased from 578 to 614. Part of this increase, however, is accounted for by the plain figures, which now number 58 instead of 26. The coloured plates, on the other hand, have been reduced from 10 to 2. The index has been enlarged so as to give a summary of the principal modes of treatment of the different diseases. The cover has been altered, with the result that the volume is more pleasing to the eye and hand. The worth of the contents of a book by Mr. Morris scarcely needs to be emphasised.

_The Care of the Skin and Hair. By James Startin, M.R.C.S. Bristol: John Wright & Co. 1902._

This little book, we would judge, is meant for the lay reader, and it is, perhaps, well that it should be so, for we fear it contains little that will appeal to the author's professional brethren. In its eighty pages it certainly treats of subjects of
great interest, such as diet, alcohol, clothing, baldness, &c. But the spirit of its teaching is essentially empirical, and we fear that many of the statements it contains will not bear too close investigation. The author's style is clear, and his ideas, such as they are, well expressed; but beyond this we have little to say in praise of the book.

The Mattison Method in Morphinism. By J. B. Mattison, M.D. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 1902.

This method of treatment its author describes as "an American method—one original and successful, and which, after large experience, he makes bold to say is in advance of any mode of treatment yet presented." It consists in bringing the patient under the influence of bromide of sodium, and at the same time gradually lessening the opiate, till by the end of ten days it is entirely abandoned. The bromide of sodium is given in increasing doses, beginning with 10 grains, and increasing the amount 20 grains each day, till ultimately a dose of 100 grains is given twice in the twenty-four hours. If necessary, codein and trional may be added, that is, if the patient is unduly excitable. The usual duration of treatment in simple cases is four weeks, the rule being to dismiss the patient after he has been able to sleep each night for a week without an hypnotic.

Rhinology, Laryngology, and Otology, and their Significance in General Medicine. By E. D. Friedrich, M.D. Authorised Translation from the German. Edited by H. Holbrook Curtis, M.D. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1900.

Previous to this translation, we had frequently made use of the German original, and had come to regard it as a valuable work of reference. The publication of this excellent English edition is fully warranted, for, although not quite unique, the work is the best of its kind.

Instead of following the plan adopted by the ordinary text-book on diseases of the nose, throat, and ear, we here find an arrangement based on the classification of the general diseases, under each of which are grouped the local affections that may be associated with it. In addition, special sections have been written to elucidate various other relations. One
best gains an idea of the scope of the work by referring to some of the contents.

Chapter I deals with diseases of the respiratory organs, and contains:—1. General remarks on the relations existing between the nose, pharynx, and larynx. 2. Relations existing between the nose, pharynx, larynx, and lungs. This includes the consideration of the respiratory functions of the nose; the diseases of the lungs due to physiological disturbances and morbid conditions of the upper air-passage; and, on the other hand, alterations in the upper air-passage in diseases of the lungs and of the mediastinum. 3. Relations between the upper air-passage and the ears. In this section, the effect of disturbances of the normal function of the Eustachian tube, and the disturbances of this function due to alterations in the upper air tract are fully discussed. The part played by infection from the post-nasal space in exciting disease in the middle ear also receives careful attention. 4. The effect of various diseases of the respiratory organs on the ears, e.g., tubercular and malignant disease of the larynx, pneumonia.

Chapter II is devoted to diseases of the circulatory system; Chapter III, to those of the digestive system, &c.; Chapter X contains two interesting sections on relations between the eye and the nose, and between the eye and the ear; Chapter XI deals with intoxications; and Chapter XII is a valuable contribution on nervous diseases.

Transactions of the Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Laryngological Association. New York: Rooney & Otten Printing Co. 1902.

Year after year we have had pleasure in noting the excellent work done by the members of the American Laryngological Association. This volume, like its predecessors, contains much that is of practical value.

Papers of special interest, on “The Pathology of Chronic Suppurative Inflammation of the Antrum of Highmore” and “Keratosis of the Pharynx,” were presented by C. G. Coakley and C. W. Richardson respectively, as theses for membership of the Association.

Hubbard writes on “Scarlatinal Perforations of the Pillars of the Fauces.” He considers that sufficient prominence is not given to scarlatinal angina as a cause of perforations of the faucial pillars. The perforation is effected by a deep tonsillar or subtonsillar focus of streptococcal infection causing necrosis.
of all contiguous tissue rather than pus accumulation. The formation of the lesion is usually insidious, accompanied by severe systemic symptoms, and hence frequently overlooked.

Braden Kyle contributes a suggestive paper on the "Chemical Pathology of the Saliva and Pharyngeal Secretions as a means of Diagnosis." Further investigation is required, however, to give this branch of physiological chemistry practical value.

Goodale reviews our knowledge as to "Acute General Infections arising through the Lymphoid Tissue of the Fauces." He discusses, in turn, the ability of pathogenic bacteria to penetrate the tonsillar tissue, the alterations excited in these structures, and the possibility of the transference of bacteria from the tonsils to other regions.

Other papers of interest to the laryngologist will be found in these Transactions.

---

Biographic Clinics: The Origin of the Ill-health of De Quincey, Carlyle, Darwin, Huxley, and Browning. By GEORGE M. GOULD, M.D. London: Rebman, Limited. 1903.

In this little volume, the author gives selections from the biographies of the distinguished men whose names appear in the title, for the purpose of demonstrating that the secret of their suffering was asthenopia, resulting from refractive error. Dr. Gould would have every child's eyes examined periodically, under mydriasis, by an expert refractionist. He says that 80 or 90 per cent of headaches depend upon eyestrain, and he alludes to Liebreich's notion that the peculiar character of Turner's pictures was a result of that artist's astigmatism.

The work is valuable on account of the earnestness with which it points out the unfortunate results of uncorrected errors of refraction, and it deserves the careful attention of the medical profession.

---

Leçons sur les Maladies du Système Nerveux. Par F. RAYMOND. Quatrième et Cinquième séries. Paris: Octane Doin. 1900-1901.

These two volumes consist of a series of sixty-three clinical lectures, delivered by Professor Raymond at the Salpêtrière during the sessions 1897-98 and 1898-99. The subjects dealt with depend of necessity on the clinical material at the disposal of the teacher. But Dr. Raymond has a very fine
selection of cases to draw from, and by grouping these, and dealing with similar cases through several lectures, he has been able to illustrate and discuss a number of diseases in a most interesting and exhaustive manner.

It is not possible within the limits of our short review to refer to these very excellent lectures with any detail, and, indeed, we cannot do more than simply indicate some of the diseases they deal with. In the first volume there is a series of cases illustrating muscular atrophy and its association with other morbid conditions. Thus, we have a case of hemiplegia with muscular atrophy and hemiatrophy of the tongue, two cases of tabes with progressive muscular atrophy, a case of progressive muscular atrophy of the Aran-Duchenne type, as well as a discussion on the Charcot-Marie type of muscular atrophy. In the second volume eight lectures are devoted to Jacksonian epilepsy, the localisation of the lesion, its pathology and treatment. We have also a lecture on two cases of asthenic bulbar paralysis, one on three cases of scleroderma, and others on various cases of multiple sclerosis, particularly the less typical forms of that disease.

Both the volumes are well printed and well illustrated. We can recommend them to our readers with every confidence.

Lippincott’s Pocket Medical Dictionary. Edited by Ryland W. Greene, A.B. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1903.

We have pleasure in calling attention to this excellent little volume, which includes the pronunciation and definition of twenty thousand terms, and a number of valuable tables. Here the student who is perplexed by a diversity of usage amongst his teachers will learn the correct way to pronounce cáscara, diurétin, and énema. The tables ought to prove useful to practitioners as well as students. Thus, in the table of the principal arteries, the vessels from which the latter take origin, their branches, and their distribution are indicated. The muscles have their origin, insertion, nerve, and action given in summary. In the case of nerves, their function, origin, distribution, and branches are tabulated. While the book deserves great praise, we have one criticism to make, viz., that a dictionary of scientific terms compiled in 1897 cannot be up-to-date in 1903. Thus, we do not find the word urotropin in the volume.