stance generally congested. Thorax: A few adhesions in both pleuræ—not very firm. Lungs both crowded with crude tubercles. Posterior mediastinal glands enlarged. Heart normal. Abdomen: All the viscera and peritoneal surfaces softly matted together by recent adhesions. Parietal peritoneum, omentum, and surface of intestines crowded with yellow tubercles. Mesenteric glands enlarged. Liver large and congested, with numbers of crude tubercles on surface and in its substance. Spleen large, soft, and congested. Numerous tubercles on its surface and one or two in its substance. Kidneys congested, with tubercles on surface and in substance. Suprarenal capsules natural.

REMARKS BY DR. COUTTS.—This case seems worthy of being recorded for several reasons. The occurrence of Jacksonian epileptiform attacks on successive sides of the body is extraordinary, and, as far as I know, in this respect the present case is unique. It is well known that in every form of epilepsy, however limited the seizure may be in its distribution at the outset, and however definite the lesion originating it, the tendency is for the discharge to eventually invade other centres than those at first involved. Thus unilateral seizures, due to definite one-sided brain disturbance, are often finally replaced by universal convulsions of the widest distribution, without any necessary extension of the primary cerebral mischief. Considering, then, this tendency for discharge to generalise, the independence and toleration of the two cerebral hemispheres in this case, permitting of unilateral limited seizures on either side, are inexplicable. Another point of interest is the fact of a limited motor convulsion occurring on the left side with nothing more definite to account for it being found in the right hemisphere than its inclusion in a universal slight meningitis. The rise of temperature after the first fit in the hospital is worthy of notice. In another case of a boy aged 10—the subject of cerebral tumour—whom I saw with a Jacksonian attack, the temperature, taken on the unaffected side, reached nearly 103°. In ordinary epilepsy, after a prolonged and severe seizure, it is unusual to find a temperature higher than 101°, although during the status epilepticus temperatures of 106° or higher have been recorded. Are the higher temperatures in these cases of motor attacks of short duration due in any way to the fact of consciousness being retained? The pain complained of in this case, as in some others—as the spasm was not severe and of short duration—seems only explainable by the supposition that sensory centres were invaded at the same time as the motor.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

WEST LONDON MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1891.

CHARLES WELLS, M.D., President, in the Chair.

Presidential Address.—The PRESIDENT selected for the subject of his address, Recollections of the West London Hospital. The hospital was instituted in 1856 on its present site. It now contained 101 beds. By the recent acquisition of adjoining freehold property its accommodation would shortly be doubled. He then referred to the eminence of the past and present medical and surgical staff, and after touching on the remarkable progress of modern surgery under the advantages of strict antisepsis, dwelt on the subject of medical education. While fully recognising the high standard of the present day, he expressed his regret at the abolition of the old apprenticeship system. He fully appreciated the difficulty of reviving the system, but suggested that of the five years curriculum shortly to be enforced, the first year should be served in apprenticeship, and the present entrance examination of the Conjoint Board passed after that period and looked upon as a matriculation of the profession. In conclusion he spoke of the increasing prosperity of the Society, which now numbered 340 members.

Vote of Thanks.—On the proposition of Dr. CAMPBELL POPE, seconded by Dr. ALDERSON, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Wells for his able and interesting address.

THREE cases of small-pox are reported to have occurred at Middlesbrough.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

A MANUAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By FREDERICK TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second Edition. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1891.

THE call for a second edition of this new textbook on medicine in little more than a year from its first appearance bears ample testimony to the favour with which it has been received. Some additions have been made in this issue as well as the substitution of a more typical temperature chart of typhus fever and the correction of a slight inaccuracy in the description of the nutmeg liver.

The manual is of smaller size than most of the textbooks on medicine in ordinary use, and consequently the subject matter is often somewhat condensed, but the author's easy and lucid style makes it everywhere very readable. One of the chief characteristics of the book is that it is most thoroughly up to date, and one of its many excellencies lies in the judgment exercised by the author in introducing just as many of the more recently discovered facts as are likely to be of service.

After a few introductory remarks, Dr. TAYLOR deals with infectious diseases, and this section of the work is a very satisfactory one. Modern advance in bacteriology is reflected in a paragraph under each disease given to the question of causation by micro-organisms. We would more particularly draw attention to the chapter on acute tuberculosis in its different forms. The very important question of the entry of the tubercle bacillus, now receiving much attention, is here touched upon.

The nervous system is next considered in the following order: Preliminary observations, diseases of the peripheral nerves, spinal cord, and brain. This is, perhaps, the best section in the book. While bearing in mind that the division of disease into stages must be more or less artificial, yet we think it might have been useful, at any rate for the student, to have the clinical course of infantile paralysis described under its different stages, and the same perhaps may be said of tuberculous meningitis. The author says that the prognosis of this latter disease in its primary form need not be hopeless, but in the event of recovery the question almost necessarily arises as to whether such cases have not rather been examples of the simple form of the disease. Under the treatment of neuralgia we miss any mention of antipyrin.

Next come diseases of the respiratory system. The description of phthisis is a very masterly one. Cirrhosis of the lung is called by preference chronic pneumonia. In the chapter on pleurisy a more special reference might have been made to the tuberculous origin of some cases of apparently simple pleurisy with effusion—cases in which phthisis supervenes at no very distant date. Dr. Taylor is also of opinion that empyema is more common in phthisis than in serous effusion. The next section is on diseases of the heart. The all-important subject of valvular disease is well treated.

Diseases of the organs of digestion follow. The newly added chapters on the examination of the abdomen and stomach will be appreciated. One naturally looks more particularly to the diseases in the treatment of which the more recent developments of surgery have played a part, and in all cases contested questions are judiciously and fairly dealt with. The description of tuberculous peritonitis in our textbooks has not always been quite adequate, and although this cannot be said to be the case here, yet we think it is of advantage to divide the disease into its cicatrising and effusive forms, for the prognosis, morbid anatomy, and perhaps even treatment are somewhat different.

The diseases of the ductless glands, lymphatic system, and blood are next described, and then the diseases of the kidneys. Cold is looked upon as a very considerable element in the etiology of acute Bright's disease. As time goes on, the tendency to regard the acute infective diseases as a more important cause of parenchymatous nephritis would seem to gain ground. The albuminuria so often met with in these cases perhaps represents a slighter, though similar, effect of the poison of the primary disease upon the kidneys, rather than the mere result of high temperature. The description of perinephritis and perinephritic abscess, pyelitis, and tubercle

of the kidney is particularly good. A useful and practical chapter will be found on functional albuminuria. In diabetes no mention is made of any relation to insanity. Intoxications by lead, alcohol, and the effects of heat are next dealt with, and this brings us to the diseases of locomotion.

Under the head of osteo-arthritis nothing more is said of the dystrophic theory of the disease than that it has been stated that the nerves in connection with the joints undergo a chronic neuritis. This, perhaps, strikes the reader the more, as in the next chapter considerable space is given to the nervous theory of gout. This admirable book then closes with an account of the diseases of the skin.

No criticism made here detracts from the value of the work before us, for it is hardly possible to conceive of the task having been more satisfactorily performed. This book can certainly be warmly recommended as giving in a comparatively short space a clear, concise, and comprehensive view of the practice and science of medicine of to-day.

PSYCHOLOGIE DE L'IDIOT ET DE L'IMBECILE, par le DR. PAUL SOLLIER. With twelve plates. Paris: Félix Alcan, Boulevard St. Germain, 1891.

THIS book is one of a series of volumes of Contemporary Philosophy, and is an attempt by the author to elucidate the morbid psychology of idiots and imbeciles. It deals with a subject which has been almost untouched, the only previous paper on the question, as far as we know, being one by Dr. Bucknill, who in 1866 gave a short account of the psychology of idiocy in the eleventh volume of the *Journal of Mental Science*. The author is well qualified to undertake the work, as he was formerly one of Dr. Bourneville's assistants at the Bicêtre, where there is a school for training idiots and imbeciles, and he is now curator of the museum of that institution. His object, he says in his preface, has not been to show the greater or less frequency of some of their psychical peculiarities, but to make a study of them all. The subject is a difficult one, for the idiot is an abnormal being, and his mental condition cannot be compared with that of normal children of the same age, nor with the mental state of animals. Dr. SOLLIER describes the sensations which are known to exist, and passes in review the instincts, emotions, language, intelligence, memory, association of ideas, reasoning, will, personality, and responsibility which idiots and imbeciles are known to possess. He confines his research to individuals who are young in age, partly because his field of observation has been limited to these, but chiefly because the period of youth is the most interesting time in which to study the evolution of the different faculties. He mentions the various definitions which have been given by authors, and maintains that the faculty of attention serves as the best basis of classification. Sensation is known to be obtuse in idiots, whose movements are badly executed, and the special senses are ill-developed; but as sensibility and mobility are intimately connected with intelligence, it is necessary, in order to develop that faculty, to train the senses and develop the movements. On this principle is founded the education of idiots and imbeciles, and that it is a true one is shown by the encouraging results of its application in the institutions for idiots throughout the world. Intelligence, according to Ferrier, is proportionate to the development of attention, and to the development of the frontal lobes. There appears to be some truth in this opinion, for those who are engaged in the education of idiots and imbeciles are aware that the frontal lobes are often defectively developed in those whose power of attention is very feeble. Perez has remarked that in young children, as well as in young animals, the most attentive are those in whom nervous sensibility is well developed. The author then refers to the three periods which Ribot distinguishes in the formation of attention, and applies the knowledge thus gained to the examination of the development of this faculty in idiots and imbeciles. Attention is spontaneous or voluntary: the first is the primitive form, the second is the result of education. Imbeciles are almost as difficult to educate as idiots who are a little elevated in the intellectual scale; in the former it is difficult to attract the attention, in the latter it is impossible to maintain it.

With reference to the psychological evolution of these patients, there appears to be a time when no more progress is possible, and all that one can hope for is to maintain the results which have been acquired. This culminating point varies in different individuals, and is connected with the development of the various psychological functions. Sometimes one faculty will be arrested and not others. In idiots one can often see suspension of development of the intellect at 6 or 7 years of age, while evolution of the sentiments and the senses will continue up to 18 or 20 years. In imbeciles the senses, sentiments, and intelligence ceases to progress almost at the same time, generally, when they arrive at the state of puberty. When the faculties decrease there is progressive weakening of the will, the intelligence, sentiments, and sensations, but the devolution is not manifested in the same way in idiots and imbeciles. In the idiot there is a long period during which the results acquired remain permanent, but when retrogression does take place it is generally very rapid, and affects both the physical condition and moral faculty. In the imbecile this weakening of the faculties progresses more slowly, and in consequence of the inequality of their faculties it is often produced in a partial manner. Taken as a whole, the subject of this book is well thought out, though all the author's conclusions cannot be accepted.

DIFFERENCES IN THE NERVOUS ORGANISATION OF MAN AND WOMAN, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL. By HARRY CAMPBELL, M.D., B.S.Lond. London: H. K. Lewis. 1891.

IN the pursuit of his inquiries into the main differences—physiological and pathological—beteween the nervous organisations of man and woman, Dr. CAMPBELL has gone "back to the very beginning," as he says, "of organic evolution," and has set himself to discover how and why the sexes became separate; he has traced for us their subsequent deviation from one another, and examined the whole question of sexual reproduction.

It would be difficult to imagine a more interesting or a more important field of inquiry for a medical man, and Dr. Campbell has proved himself competent for the task he has undertaken.

The work is divided into three parts, the first dealing with the "Evolution of Sex." The second is "chiefly concerned with the pathological application of conclusions aimed at in Part I," and the third deals with the "psycho-physiological" aspect of the inquiry. It is impossible, in the space at our command, to do more than point out a few of the more important differences between man and woman upon which the author lays especial stress. One of these is the great recuperative power of women; they bear the loss of blood extremely well, and even the most sickly of them show an extraordinary power of fighting against exhausting diseases. Dr. Campbell says that he knows of few facts in biology more remarkable than this tenacity of life in women. Not in a few diseases merely is the mortality of the male sex greater than in women, but in almost all. The author's explanation of the fact is that "men being more katabolic than women, and their nervous centres, therefore, more explosive, one would expect them to show the greater tendency to those disorders which are attended by an excessive expenditure of energy."

Perhaps the most interesting and important chapters in the volume are those which treat of woman as an undeveloped man. The differences between the boy and girl in nervous organisation are very marked. With the one exception of infantile hemiplegia, boys are more frequently affected than girls by idiocy, acute anterior poliomyelitis, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, meningitis, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. Girls are more frequently than boys affected by habit, spasm and chorea. Suicide is much more common in boys than girls. If we are to regard—with Herbert Spencer—woman as to some extent an undeveloped man, we should expect the woman to resemble the child more than the man does, and this, Dr. Campbell believes, is the case. Children lack will power, and only in a minor degree act upon ideal impulses. Children are essentially imitative and but slightly originative; they are highly emotional, and have a tendency to live in the present, are very impulsive, act without reflection, and are unable to perceive all the bearings of any case. Their faculty of attention is feeble, and they are little capable of

abstract thought. They are very observant, have quick perceptions, show strong craving for sympathy, love to be petted, have a strong sense of dependence, lack courage, are easily frightened, and possess exceedingly active imaginations. These are the characteristics of the child; they are also those of primitive man—and of woman.

Schopenhauer has well said, "Women remain thoughout life children, seeing only the nearest, cleaving to the present, mistaking the appearances of things for the things themselves, and placing trifles before the most weighty concerns." Dr. Campbell adds another characteristic to the child and the savage—the love of animals. But many of our greatest men have retained this affection for animals throughout their lives. Bismarck, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, and the late Lord Shaftesbury are a few of the names of animal lovers amongst great minds which occur to us, and which compel us to believe that if in this respect they were like children, it was in the sense taught by the Founder of the Christian faith and the Great Sage of India. Dr. Campbell, writing about the comparative intellectual capacity of man and woman, makes some very sensible remarks about the brilliant way in which many women acquit themselves in examinations. He points out that examinations are very largely merely a test of the capacity for storing away facts, and are no real test of the order of mind. "Genius," he says, "of the highest order, is practically limited to the male sex. And we cannot doubt that, had a woman Shakespeare or Beethoven potentially existed, the world would have heard of her in spite of unfavouring external circumstances." We are glad to find that our author thinks that the influence of unappeased sexual appetite as a factor in disease in the woman has been very much exaggerated. "Some of the most eminent physicians of our time have expressed the opinion that no man is the worse for chaste celibacy, so far, at least, as it entails continence; and if this is true of men, it is, one would think, *a fortiori*, true of women." In conclusion, Dr. Campbell urges upon physicians the duty of doing all they can to strengthen the will in women, to create and strengthen ideal motives, and teach the vacillator to come to rapid and prompt decisions; to instruct their patients to practise self-control, and use every opportunity of fighting against morbid impulses. There is not a dull page in the volume, nor one which can be safely passed over by any medical man who desires to understand the enormously important subject with which it deals.

DE LA TUBERCULOSE MAMMAIRE. Par le Dr. ADRIEN W. ROUX. Genève: Henri Stapelmohr. 1891.

DR. ROUX in this monograph has collected an exceedingly interesting series of cases of mammary tuberculosis in the human subject. As Mr. Shattock pointed out in 1889, this condition was at one time supposed to be almost unknown, and even now the number of recorded cases is comparatively small, though it is probable from what Dr. Roux says, and from the number of cases of which records have been collected during the last few years, that it is not nearly so rare a condition as was at one time imagined. Here are collected thirty-one cases previously reported, and in addition the author gives long descriptions of three cases which have not yet been published. He opens with a historical sketch of the subject during the period extending from 1854 to 1889, and in connection with this gives a very complete bibliography. In the chapter on the etiology he takes up the question of sex, age (average about 31½ years), causes, exciting and predisposing, and then deals with the pathological anatomy, describing, especially, cold abscesses and breasts in which there is disseminated or confluent tuberculosis, to which subjects a large portion of the work is devoted. He believes that tuberculosis of the mamma may be either primary or secondary, the latter appearing to be produced by direct extension from the side of the sternum, pleura, or neighbouring glands.

Dr. Roux gives considerable space to a chapter on symptomatology, a few words on prognosis, and concludes with a very slight sketch of treatment. For cold abscesses he recommends incision and removal of the diseased tissue with the application of the thermo-cautery; for the other forms free removal of the diseased tissue in conjunction with careful constitutional treatment. Excision of all affected glands in the neighbourhood, with comparatively free removal of the skin, is most strenuously insisted upon.

HANDBOOK OF DISEASES OF THE EAR FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. By URBAN PRITCHARD, M.D.Ed., F.R.C.S.Eng., Professor of Aural Surgery at King's College, London, etc. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1891.

THE demand in a few years for a second edition of this book shows that it has the elements of practical usefulness. In the present edition a large portion of the work has been rewritten and much new matter added. Nasal and naso pharyngeal diseases are treated in a separate chapter, and we notice that in removing adenoid vegetations the author prefers the finger-nail, as recommended by Guye, Baber, and others. He dips his finger-nail first in absolute alcohol not only for antiseptic purposes, but also to harden the nail. Would not this have the effect of hardening the skin of the finger at the same time? A separate chapter is devoted to the important complications and sequelæ of middle-ear suppuration, including mastoiditis and cerebral abscess. The section on otomycosis is recast, and that on exostosis of the meatus is enlarged. The latter gives a very clear account of this affection and its treatment. In some cases the author uses a minute trephine attached to a dental engine. A detailed account of the methods of opening the mastoid antrum with the drill and chisel is given. The substitution and addition of several illustrations complete the chief changes in this edition, which is a distinct improvement on the last.

Dr. PRITCHARD figures an ingenious form of intratympanic syringe which he has devised. Whether this is an improvement on that sold abroad as Schwendt's, in which a little ball rubber pumping apparatus is attached to the nozzle, can only be decided by the test of experience. Schwendt's can also be worked with one hand, and any amount of liquid can be pumped in without removing the syringe from the ear. A few directions for testing the hearing with the voice would have added to the value of the section dealing with the measurement of the hearing power.

This book is not exhaustive, neither is it intended to be. Its distinguishing features are its practical character, and the fact that it is not a compilation but an account of the author's own experience and views. It is just the kind of book for the general practitioner, as in a small compass it contains sufficient information to enable him to treat the commoner diseases of the ear, and to know how to avoid doing injury in the more complicated cases.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Our Unseen Foes and How to Meet Them: Plain Words on Germs in Relation to Disease. By A. WHEELER. (Bristol: John Wright and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent and Co. 1891.)—This handy little book may be recommended to those who wish to learn something of our common foes. It is simply written, contains a number of interesting facts, and will give any one, whose knowledge of bacteria is limited, a fair idea of the importance of the subject. Lister's, Pasteur's, and Koch's work is reviewed, and a short account is given of the action of Koch's remedy. It is sometimes a little technical, but the greater part of the book might be read with interest by a layman even on a railway journey.

Geburtshülfliche Taschen-Phantome. Von Dr. Med. K. SHIBATA, Tokyo, Japan. Mit einer Vorrede von Dr. FRANZ WINCKEL. (München: J. F. Lehmann. 1891.)—This ingenious little booklet consists of the outline of a pelvis, the anterior and posterior halves being superimposed; and two outlines of a fœtus, with jointed limbs superimposed, cut out in cardboard. The fœtus can be slipped in between the two halves of the pelvis, and by means of the joints in it some of the movements of the fœtus in delivery can be represented,