

mentioned. A considerable portion of the text, dealing as a rule either with matters of less importance or of a more advanced nature, is printed in small type. The author recommends that the consideration of this summary and extension should be postponed until the student has acquired some knowledge of the subject.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, AND NURSING. Edited by JOHN S. BILLINGS, M.D., and HENRY M. HURD, M.D. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. London: The Scientific Press, Limited. 1894. (Roy. 8vo, pp. 734. 21s.)

THIS rather bulky volume, comprising more than 700 pages, consists of the collected transactions of Section III of the International Congress of Charities, Correction, and Philanthropy, held at Chicago in June, 1893. It contains about ninety papers and discussions, dealing with almost every topic that can be included under the comprehensive title chosen for the above-named Congress. To illustrate the range of questions considered and discussed it is enough to mention the following papers taken at haphazard from the table of contents: The Relations of Hospitals to Public Health, by J. S. Billings, M.D.; The Medical Charities of the English Metropolis, by Lord Cathcart; Educational Standards for Nurses, by Isabella Hampton; Hospital Finance and Account Keeping, by H. C. Burdett; The Relation of the Medical Staff to the Governing Bodies in Hospitals, by E. Cowles, M.D.; Isolating Wards and Hospitals for Infectious Diseases, by G. H. M. Rowe, M.D.; Hospital Dietaries, by M. A. Boland; Hospital Construction, by L. S. Pilcher, M.D.; Sick Nursing and Health Nursing, by Florence Nightingale; The Origin and Present Work of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, by Amy Hughes; Nurses' Homes, by K. L. Lett; The History of Workhouse Reform, by Louisa Twining; Red Cross and First Aid Societies, by John Furley; and, finally, Hospital Saturday and Sunday, by Fred. F. Cook. It will be strange indeed if the reader cannot find something to attract him in the above list of subjects; nevertheless, the result of reading the book as a whole is to produce in the mind a certain feeling of dissatisfaction, the result of the inevitable superficiality of many of the contributions—inevitable, we say, for a paper intended for a Congress must be curtailed within fixed limits, and if as often happens the subject matter is one of great intricacy and complexity, the treatment of it must of necessity be broad and popular. Hence it is that whilst the uninstructed reader will find much to interest him in these pages, the serious student of philanthropic problems who turns to them for definite information upon a particular point will often be disappointed.

Those of our correspondents who have lately addressed us on the perennial topic of hospital reform will perhaps be surprised when they learn the opinion of Lord Cathcart, who, as a member of the Lords' Committee on Hospitals, listened to much evidence on each side of the question, that "these charities"—referring particularly to the out-patient departments—"are not abused to any serious extent" (p. 17). They may, however, set against this judgment the remarks of Mr. Burdett, quoted on p. 120: "There is nothing doing more injury to the old countries of the world than the continuous, ever increasing amount of free medical relief which is being given in our medical institutions. I am confident that the out-patient department is the portal to pauperism. It is there that people begin to learn that they can get something for nothing, and they are not ashamed of doing it." Which of these contradictory statements is nearer to the truth it is, fortunately, not our business to decide—*non nostrum tantas componere lites*. In conclusion, we have pleasure in recommending this book to the notice of those members of our profession whose interests extend beyond the routine of daily practice, and who desire to gain an intelligent conspectus of recent developments in philanthropic enterprise at home and abroad.

HANDBUCH DER PRAKTISCHEN GEWERBEHYGIENE. [Handbook of the Practical Hygiene of Trades.] Herausgegeben von Dr. H. ALBRECHT. Lief. 2. Berlin: Oppenheim. 1874. (Royal 8vo, pp. 175. M. 4.50.)

THE second part of this valuable treatise has speedily

followed the appearance of the first, reviewed recently in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. The part now before us is entirely occupied with preventive and hygienic teachings, and forms a comprehensive textbook on the construction, heating, lighting, and ventilation of factories and workshops. To assist the interpretation of the text, more than a hundred illustrations are introduced. The consideration of these topics necessarily involves numerous architectural and engineering details. These are concisely stated, and show acquaintance with the views and practice of other than German lands.

Besides describing the accepted modes of heating and lighting by stoves, steam, and hot-air pipes, and by the varied forms of lamps, both gas and electric, the author gives a good sketch of arrangements to avoid fire, and to save life should a disaster occur.

It may be added that the chapter on construction and structural arrangement is by Factory Inspector Oppermann, and that on warming and ventilation by Professor Hartmann, of Berlin, who also is engaged in the civil service of the Crown; both are able men, well versed in the subjects upon which they write.

HYDATID DISEASE. Vol. II. By the late JOHN DAVIES THOMAS, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng. Edited by ALFRED AUSTIN LONDON, M.D.Lond. Sydney: L. Bruck. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1894. (Demy 8vo, pp. 166. 2s. 6d.)

It was the intention of the author to have brought out a complete work on hydatid disease. Unfortunately his health broke down, and he died early in 1893, before he could carry out the plan he had formed. The present work is therefore fragmentary, but the fragments are of great intrinsic value, and Dr. THOMAS's widow has done well to publish them. Even in its incomplete form, this little work cannot fail to prove of immense service to investigators and writers on hydatid disease. In addition to a large amount of original matter there are references to the literature of the subject, carefully classified under the appropriate headings, which will be a great boon to the student. Had the editor supplied a good index, he would have further entitled us to his gratitude. This is not the least important of the contributions to the literature of hydatid disease we owe to Australia.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences. Edited by CHARLES E. SAJOUS, M.D. (Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago: F. A. Davis Co. London and Melbourne: F. J. Rebman. Issue of 1894. Volumes v. Roy. 8vo. £4 7s.)—We have again to congratulate Dr. Sajous on having accomplished for one year more the Herculean task which he has imposed upon himself. This is nothing less than to give continuously from year to year a complete view of the progress of medicine, surgery, and midwifery in all their departments. To this end he has enlisted the services of 70 associate editors and over 200 correspondents. The result is a serial of great value for reference, containing articles in most cases by acknowledged authorities, embodying abstracts of all the papers regarded by them as important. Dr. Sajous laments the late appearance of the present issue, but those who have had to face similar difficulties will best know how to excuse the delay.

Post-nasal Growths. By CHARLES A. PARKER. (London: H. K. Lewis. 1894. Demy 8vo, pp. 98. 4s. 6d.)—The second chapter of this little book consists of a reprint of an article by the author in the *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*. In it the author brings forward his observations on 50 cases of post-nasal growths, which prove, he considers, that respiration is nasal and not buccal during sleep in cases of nasal obstruction, especially when due to post-nasal growths. In discussing deafness due to adenoids the author says (p. 67): "If a person with normal nasal passages hold his nose and swallow an excess of air is forced into the tympanum." This is well known as Toynbee's experiment, by which air is extracted from the tympana. The remainder of the work contains an account of the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of this disease, which are now pretty generally known.