

operation, with removal of a foreign body and some infected tissue. Next follows an article by Dr. Fasiani describing his production of antisera for various anaerobic bacteria met with in cases of gas gangrene; experimentally several of these sera proved valuable, but they do not seem to have been employed in the treatment of gas gangrene in human beings.

The last and longest contribution is by Dr. Gherardo Forni, and contains an account of the experimental study of the effects following removal of one kidney when the remaining kidney is infected with tuberculosis. The animals employed were guinea-pigs and rabbits. Dr. Forni confirms by his experiments the conclusion reached on clinical grounds in the case of human beings—namely, that early tuberculosis in one kidney does not contraindicate the removal of the other if it is gravely diseased. He finds that such removal actually promotes the arrest of the tuberculous process in the kidney that remains, and is followed also by its hypertrophy.

We congratulate Professor Donati on the first number of his new periodical, and wish him all success in his editorship.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE new and revised edition of Dr. BREND'S small *Handbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*⁵ gives an excellent outline of these subjects, for the use of students and practitioners. It can be carried in the pocket with ease, yet literary form has not been sacrificed to brevity. The print, though small, is good, and the typographical arrangement aids the eye. As with the previous edition, we have looked here and there for certain specified points, and have found that the information given is quite sufficient for a clear understanding of the principles of the matter. Thus we consider that Dr. Brend has again succeeded in his expressed aim, which is to present in a succinct form the essential facts relating to medical jurisprudence without overburdening the text with illustrative cases. In the present edition the chapters on insanity and other abnormal mental states have been rewritten. The work as a whole is strong on the practical side, and the student who has found it useful in preparing for examination will certainly wish to keep it beside him as a guide, both to the many medico-legal perplexities that beset practice, and to the diagnosis and treatment of cases of poisoning.

Dr. HOISHOLT'S authorized translation of Dr. WIMMER'S textbook, entitled *Psychiatric-Neurologic Examination Methods*,⁶ gives an excellent and practical account of the way to set about the examination of mental patients of all sorts and ages. It has three chapters: the first shows how the history of the case should be investigated; the second, how the psychic state should be examined; the third and longest chapter deals with the physical examination of the patient. Little is said as to the pathology of the conditions under consideration or their clinical features, and the author is to be congratulated upon his decision to omit such extraneous matter. He has produced a complete and practical handbook that should be of great service to alienists, school doctors, and medical men who have to deal with cases of mental disorder. To medical students also the volume may be recommended, for it contains a well-written account of a subject about which their knowledge is apt to be fragmentary. The American translator has done his work well.

Mr. ANDRÉ L. SIMON has written a gossiping book about *Wine and Spirits*,⁷ which in a subtitle he calls "the connoisseur's textbook." He gives as much space to the wines of the Cape, California, and Australia as to those of Portugal, Spain, and France, and about each he has something informing to say. He sketches the mysteries of the different sorts of brandy, passes in review other kinds of spirit, and has chapters on beer and cider. A later chapter

⁵ *A Handbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*. For the Use of Students and Practitioners. By W. A. Brend, M.A. Camb., M.D., B.Sc. Lond., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Third edition, revised. London: C. Griffin and Co., Ltd. 1919. (Fcap. 8vo, pp. 330; one plate. 10s. 6d.)

⁶ *Psychiatric-Neurologic Examination Methods*. By August Wimmer, Director St. Hans Hospital, Roskilde, near Copenhagen, Denmark. Authorized translation by Andrew W. Hoisholt, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Napa State Hospital. London: Henry Kimpton. 1919. (Demy 8vo, 1 p. 177; 9 figures. 10s. 6d. net.)

⁷ *Wine and Spirits: The Connoisseur's Textbook*. By André L. Simon. London: Duckworth and Co. (Demy 8vo, pp. xvii+272. 7s. 6d.)

on the care of wine contains much sound advice, but the last has a title which may lead to misapprehension, for it is headed "Drink: a Physiological Necessity"; by drink is meant, among other things, water, which is certainly a physiological necessity. But alcohol is not, although Mr. Simon would seem almost to wish us to believe it is. To say that "ethylic alcohol is a food with a specific action upon the nervous system" is true, but may give a false impression. The value of alcohol as a food is negligible; it would be much truer and, in the long run, much more politic from the wine-lover's point of view to say that the vast majority of mankind have hitherto drunk and are still drinking alcoholic beverages because they like them.

Mr. J. A. CROWTHER'S *Manual of Physics*⁸ sets out to give a brief, clear, and orderly account of the fundamental facts and principles of physical science for the benefit of students, particularly first year medical students, with no previous knowledge of the subject. Emphasis is laid throughout on the main principles, particularly those of mechanics; details, descriptions of apparatus, and of the way in which experiments should be carried out have been carefully omitted; so, too, details in the numerous diagrams scattered throughout the volume have been cut down to the *ne minus ultra* with a skill comparable to that exercised in another sphere of representation by Phil May, in order that the reader may be able to see at once what is essential in the apparatus or principle under consideration. Examples, some of them with the working out appended, and examination questions are given to illustrate the problems met with in the various departments of physical science. The book is admirably clear throughout, and appears to cover all the ground of the average elementary physics schedule; it should be of great service to students, and we wish it the success it deserves.

GUTTMANN'S *Medizinische Terminologie*⁹ is a dictionary of the chief scientific terms, names, eponymic diseases, and the like, that will be encountered by the reader of German medical literature. It does not give equivalents in other languages, except sometimes the Latin term. It is a German medical dictionary for the use of persons acquainted with that language. A good feature is that the author habitually gives some brief biographical note of the person whose name is applied to a disease, structure, or phenomenon.

The *Way of Healing*¹⁰ is a booklet of quotations in prose and verse from all sorts of authors, selected with a view to comforting those who know suffering and are connected in some way with the art of healing. The authoress has made an excellent choice, and the volume may be recommended to those in search of a bedside booklet of the sort, where religion, sentiment, and the cheerful outlook are mainly cultivated.

⁸ *A Manual of Physics*. By J. A. Crowther, Sc.D. London: Henry Frowde, and Hodder and Stoughton. 1919. (Cr. 8vo, pp. xx+537; 295 figures. 16s. net.)

⁹ *Medizinische Terminologie*. By Walter Guttmann. Berlin and Vienna: Urban and Schwarzenberg. 1919. (Roy. 8vo, pp. 1307; 309 figures. M. 33.)

¹⁰ *Way of Healing*. A Little Book for those who Know Suffering. By Estelle Blyth. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd. 1919. (3½×6¼, pp. 136. 2s. 6d. net.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

IN July, 1918, the Home Secretary appointed a committee to inquire into the conditions of service of officers of reformatory and industrial schools, and to make recommendations as to the number, qualifications, and salaries of the officers required in the several classes of schools. The only medical member was Dr. A. H. Norris, M.C., Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, who was appointed chairman. The only medical witness was Dr. T. Gordon Kelly, who in his evidence took every opportunity to further the claims of medical officers of reformatory and industrial schools. While all he asked has not been acceded to, he received a sympathetic hearing from the committee, in particular from the chairman, Dr. Norris.

As it is probable that many of the medical officers of these institutions (who have hitherto been very ill paid) may not see the report, we have been asked to give a short account of the clauses dealing with their remuneration and conditions of service. The committee expresses the