Lieberkühn's follicles, only a slight trace of the deeper crypts being visible. The muscular coat was also infiltrated with inflammatory cells, and the greatly swollen serous layer was oedematous and infiltrated with fibrino-cellular exudation. *Diplococci* were demonstrated in the submucous and mucous membranes, but were most numerous and easily demonstrated in the *serous membrane*. The bacillus coli had invaded the necrotic tissue and serous covering of the bowel. The condition of this human appendix was a counterpart of that found in the rabbits with appendicitis, as illustrated by us last year.

We think that this investigation brings us a step forward in the study of the etiology of appendicitis. Since Kelynaek⁴ in 1893 directed our attention to the relation of tonsillar inflammation to appendicitis many German investigators have devoted much attention to the point. Our earlier paper showed that in young rabbits a micrococcus which we look upon as the exciting cause of acute rheumatism could produce a local lesion in the appendix by direct blood infection, and bearing in mind the importance of tonsillar inflammation in rheumatism those results naturally strengthened the view put forward by Kelynaek. This investigation takes us forward, because it would seem beyond reasonable doubt that the diplococcus in the tonsil and in the sanious fluid from the appendix were identical in nature and the cause of the lesions in the human throat and appendix and also of those in the appendix and joints of the rabbits. In other words, it seems to prove almost conclusively that *a cause of appendicitis may be a streptococcal invasion through the blood stream from a follicular tonsillitis*.

Clinical Notes:

MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL, AND THERAPEUTICAL.

A CASE OF FATAL HÆMATEMESIS IN A CHILD DUE TO CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER.

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THE investigation of the etiology of hepatic cirrhosis in children is rendered the more difficult owing to the fact that the patient usually comes under observation for the first time at an advanced stage of the disease, when the previous history has been forgotten. In view of the comparative rarity with which hæmatemesis occurs in children in association with this condition, I thought it worth while to record the following case.

The patient was a girl aged 15. She had been in good health until the morning of Feb. 26th, 1911, when she complained of feeling sick after breakfast and was noticed to be a trifle yellow in appearance. The nausea continued during the day and in the evening she vomited; the vomit contained a small quantity of blood. During the following day the motions passed were black. On the evening of the 28th she vomited a large quantity of dark clotted blood, and the same night she was admitted to the wards of the London Temperance Hospital.

When I saw the patient on the morning after her admission she was semi-comatose and blanched. The temperature was 99·6° F., the pulse 140. The tongue was dry and the lips were covered with sordes. Nothing abnormal could be felt in the abdomen, which was quite flaccid. The heart's apex beat was feeble, and there was a faint hæmic murmur audible, the first sound being short and indistinct. Rectal feeds were given and calcium lactate, gr. x., was administered by the mouth four-hourly, an ice-bag being applied to the abdomen. She remained in this condition all day. On the following day the pulse was much weaker, and on March 3rd she was moribund. Saline infusion was given intravenously, but the patient died without recovering consciousness.

At the post-mortem examination the veins around the cardiac orifice of the stomach were distinctly seen, engorged

with blood, but no actual "œsophageal piles" were demonstrated. Careful search revealed no trace of ulceration of the stomach or duodenum. The condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach called for no special comment. The liver was not enlarged; the surface of the organ was irregular from the presence of nodules, and on section large masses of fibrous tissue were seen distributed throughout the gland substance, the appearance being that of a typical hob-nailed liver. Microscopic examination showed the characteristics of an ordinary multilobular cirrhosis; there was no pericellular infiltration. There was slight general thickening of the mitral and aortic valves of the heart, but no nodules were seen, and the valves were competent. The other organs of the body were normal.

The patient's mother told me subsequently that the child had for a little time previous to the onset of the vomiting suffered from slight flatulence and a feeling of fulness after meals; she had occasionally complained of some pains in the joints. Otherwise she had had no symptoms. The mother herself was a healthy woman, and had had two boys and four girls all healthy; there had been no miscarriages. The patient was said never to have taken any alcohol, nor was there any history of acute specific infection to suggest a toxic origin of her condition.

I am indebted to Dr. W. Soltan Fenwick for permission to publish the notes of this case.

Gloucester-place, W.

A SWALLOWED FISHING-HOOK.

BY DR. DUBRUEL DE BROGLIO,
SURGEON-MAJOR, THIRD REGIMENT COLONIAL INFANTRY.

IN THE LANCET of July 27th, 1912, p. 279, is the record of a case of a little girl having swallowed a pin without any harm ensuing, and in this connexion the following case, of which I took notes in Tahiti five years ago, may prove of some interest.

A girl, 18 months old, was brought to my hospital in Papeete (Tahiti), the family reporting that she had just swallowed a fishing-hook, about an inch long. As in Dr. D. Sime's case, no scratch or incision could be seen, and on palpation there was no painful sensation in any part of the abdominal wall. No Roentgen apparatus being available in that part of the world, and doubting the reality of the fact, I placed the child under close observation, without any treatment, but ready to interfere surgically at the slightest symptoms. The first motions (the same evening and the next morning) were normal, but in the afternoon I was suddenly called. The mother, while watching her daughter as she was passing a large, soft motion, suddenly saw the end of the hook and tried to pull it out, but in so doing she hooked slightly the anal margin, and I was obliged to cut the hook to free it. The baby was under observation for three days more, remaining in absolutely good health, and subsequent reports were equally gratifying.

Had I had the opportunity of locating the exact position of the hook by X rays I should have deemed it necessary to remove it by a surgical intervention, and although the result of the present case has been satisfactory, I should not let the *vis Naturæ medicatrix* work by herself in a similar instance if Roentgen rays were available.

Rocheport-sur-Mer.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL: HONORARY DEGREES.—

A very interesting and imposing list of persons to be admitted to honorary degrees, at the installation of Lord Haldane to the Chancellorship of the University of Bristol in October, has just been published. Among those who are to receive the doctorate of laws are the Prime Minister, Earl Roberts, the Bishop of Bristol, and Sir Edward Fry. The doctorate of letters is to be conferred on the Right Honourable Augustine Birrell, Lord Fitzmaurice, and Canon Newbolt, among others; while among the prospective doctors of science appear the names of Professors Silvanus Thompson and Sydney Young. There are various medical recipients of honours, Professor J. Michell Clarke, Mr. F. Richardson Cross, and Dr. D. S. Davies being among the prospective doctors of law. The same degree will also be conferred on the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellors, and the Vice-Chancellor; and on the Right Honourable A. J. Balfour, who will unfortunately be unable to be present.

⁴ The Pathology of the Vermiform Appendix; London, H. K. Lewis, 1893.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

A System of Treatment by Many Writers. Edited by ARTHUR LATHAM, M.A., M.D. Oxon., F.R.C.P. Lond., Physician and Lecturer on Medicine, St. George's Hospital; and T. CRISP ENGLISH, M.B., B.S. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., Senior Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer on Practical Surgery, St. George's Hospital. In four volumes. Vols. I. and II.: General Medicine and Surgery. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1912. Vol. I., pp. 1352; Vol. II., pp. 1335. Price 21s. net each volume.

First Notice.

In their preface to this important work on treatment, the editors state that the aim in view has been "to provide the general practitioner with a series of practical articles in as concise a form as possible, describing the modern methods of dealing with all diseases, and written by those who have had special experience in the subjects with which they deal." The first two volumes are devoted to matters connected with general medicine and surgery, the individual articles being contributed by a very large number of writers. Space does not permit us to do more than refer to the more important articles, but in general we may say that they are all carefully written, concise, and yet practical. Details are given of any procedure recommended sufficient to enable the reader to apply it practically. Prescriptions are given in full instead of vague statements as to drugs recommended, and all of them have been submitted to a consulting druggist, who is responsible for their correctness from the pharmaceutical point of view. The editors have been catholic in their inclusion of subjects, and the "System of Treatment" is in every sense comprehensive. A noteworthy feature is that each volume has an index which is complete for the whole work.

In the first volume among the articles dealing with medical subjects we may refer to that on the Principles of Treatment, which is contributed by Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce. It affords an interesting and thoughtful study of the aims and scope of treatment, the indications for which are classified into etiological, pathological, and clinical, while an important appendix on practice is added. Miss E. McCall Anderson deals with the Management of the Sick Room, and gives valuable directions in regard to various procedures which come within the province of the nurse, but with which it is of great importance that the practitioner should be thoroughly conversant. Dr. Eustace Smith treats at some length of the General Hygiene and Care of Infants and Young Children, and his article may be specially commended as affording a common-sense and practical collection of maxims for the management of the diet and health in childhood. Dr. F. Foord Caiger and Dr. H. E. Cuff describe in clear and authoritative manner the Treatment of Diphtheria. Directions are given for the use of antitoxin and for the treatment of complications. The authors give smaller doses of antitoxin than were formerly recommended, but they urge strongly the importance of using this remedy early, even in cases where the diagnosis is doubtful. Dr. T. J. Horder describes in some detail the Treatment of Infective Endocarditis, and lays stress upon treatment by specific agents, such as serums and vaccines, and by a combination of both methods. Dr. W. Hale White's article on the Treatment of Pneumonia affords an admirable account of the management of that condition. He inveighs against the use of expectorants, which he describes as unnecessary and even harmful. He gives special directions in regard to the treatment of heart failure in pneumonia, and refers with approval to the subcutaneous injection of adrenalin or of

pituitary extract. Colonel J. Reid Roberts, I.M.S., contributes a useful article on the Treatment of Typhoid Fever, in which the various methods recommended are clearly stated. Useful directions in regard to the management of cases of the disease and the treatment of complications are given. The article on the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus, by Dr. E. I. Spriggs, is also worthy of special note, as the questions of diet and drug treatment are considered in scientific fashion. The Treatment of Gout and Gouty Conditions is dealt with by Dr. A. P. Luff in an interesting, suggestive, and practical article. Dr. W. H. Willcox contributes a useful short account of Poisons and Antidotes. The first volume also contains articles by various writers upon Diseases and Affections of the Bronchi, Lungs, Mediastinum, Pericardium, Heart, and Blood-vessels.

The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is dealt with in four valuable articles, the first on the Principles of Treatment, by Dr. Arthur Latham; the second on Sanatorium Treatment, by Dr. David Lawson; the third on Treatment by Graduated Labour, by Dr. M. S. Paterson; and the fourth on Treatment by the Induction of Artificial Pneumothorax, by Dr. S. Vere Pearson and Dr. Claude Lillingston. In this article the choice of patients for whom the treatment is suitable is carefully stated. An important contribution to which reference must be made is that by Dr. James Mackenzie on Diseases and Affections of the Heart. The principles of treatment are carefully detailed, and the use of diet, drug, and other measures is examined and clearly stated.

Among the articles on medical subjects contained in the second volume we may mention those upon the Treatment of Various Forms of Anæmia which are contributed by Dr. Herbert French. The Principles of Dietetics are discussed at considerable length in a noteworthy article by Dr. E. I. Spriggs, who also deals in a separate section with the subject of Infant Feeding. Dr. Eustace Smith discusses the treatment of the little-recognised condition of Food Fever. The subject of constipation is dealt with in two articles—one by Dr. G. A. Sutherland on Constipation in Children, the other by Dr. Arthur F. Hertz on Constipation in Adults. Dr. Hertz discusses at length the treatment of the various conditions which lead to constipation. This article gives a full account of the various methods employed in the treatment of the individual forms of constipation. Dr. H. D. Rolleston deals with the Treatment of Ascites, and Mr. Edred M. Corner summarises the management of Acute Peritonitis and of Subphrenic Abscess. Dr. Arthur Latham contributes an article upon the Treatment of Tuberculous Peritonitis, and discusses in critical fashion the administration of tuberculin in this condition. Dr. H. D. Rolleston deals with the treatment of some of the commoner Diseases of the Liver and of its blood-supply, and Dr. A. E. Garrod contributes an interesting account of some of the more important Urinary Disorders.

The remainder of this volume is concerned with diseases of the nervous system, in which category falls the treatment of mental disorders. The subject of Epilepsy is considered in practical fashion by Dr. W. Aldren Turner. Dr. Maurice Craig and Dr. E. D. Macnamara discuss the Treatment of Insomnia. An interesting account of the management of cases of Neurasthenia and Psychasthenia is contributed by Dr. James Taylor. The subject of Cerebro-spinal Syphilis is dealt with by Dr. E. F. Buzzard. Dr. J. S. Risien Russell treats of Tabes Dorsalis and certain other nervous diseases, and Dr. T. Grainger Stewart discusses the treatment of the Cerebral Vascular Lesions and the medical treatment of Tumours of the Brain. Dr. Wilfred Harris contributes an article upon Occupation Neuroses and Craft Palsies. The treatment of Mental Diseases is discussed in