on about five or six years of age. From three to eight are the extreme limits I have seen." Mr. Salter accounts for this peculiar kind of necrosis by reference to the very generally received opinion that as teeth are "members of the dermal system, they would share the consequences which attend those particular diseases which spend their chief force on the skin."¹ He asserts his "belief that the particular form of alveolar necrosis here described is one of the *specific sequelæ* of the eruptive fevers."

Chapter XXIII. gives the account of two cases that are claimed to be syphilitic alveolar periostitis. The succeeding one, on extracting teeth, is, like most of those where the author attempts to handle subjects belonging exclusively to dentistry, erroneous and defective to a lamentable degree.

"Cleft and Perforate Palate," the final theme of our author, is rather open to the charge of special pleading of which he accuses those who object to staphyloraphy. He says: "In stating the comparative advantages of surgical and mechanical treatment, this dependence on the mechanist has never been sufficiently appreciated, as it seems to me, by those who espouse the palliative and supplemental help of the dentist if an accident befall his artificial mouth he is helpless and practically dumb, till the artificer again makes good his mouth deficiencies." If staphyloraphy relieved one entirely from danger of accidentally severing the cicatrix, or if the operation could be performed as readily as reduction of dislocated inferior maxilla, his case would be stronger; but what is to be done in those distressing cases wherein only a few years ago no operations or artificial palate could offer relief? He criticizes a well-known American improvement: "Mr. Kingsley's arrangement may be very comfortable and very firm, as is the case with Paré's Obturator. As regards the latter, there has been abundant time and opportunity to appreciate and realize its ultimate evil consequences; Mr. Kingsley's apparatus has hardly yet been sufficiently long in use to declare its real effect upon the parts of a defective palate." It would almost seem to be as good an indorsement of this most excellent contrivance as he could give—namely, the only objection that he can find to it after it has been for years in use is a purely theoretical one. In exchange for this American contrivance he offers one which seems to have little to recommend it save that it is the production of his friend Mr. George Parkinson.

T. C. S.

ART. XXXIX.—*Anleitung zur Klinischen Untersuchung und Diagnose. Ein Leitfaden für Angehende Kliniker.* Von Dr. Med. RICHARD HAGEN, Privatdocent an der Universität in Leipzig. Zweite umgearbeitete, verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. 12mo. pp. xvi., 173. Leipsig. Verlag von Veit & Comp., 1874.

Directions for the Clinical Study and Diagnosis of Disease. A Guide for young Clinicians. By RICHARD HAGEN, M.D., Lecturer at the University of Leipsic. Second Edition, revised and improved.

THE systematic treatises on pathology often fail to convey to students a kind of information, which no physician can well be without—who aspires to distinction as a diagnostician, and it is just this want that the little book before us is

¹ "John Hunter declared that the alveolar processes of both jaws should rather be considered as belonging to the teeth than as parts of the jaws."—*Studies in the Facial Region*, by Harrison Allen, M.D. Philadelphia, 1875. pp. 44.

intended to supply. Any one who will take the trouble to render himself thoroughly familiar with its contents, will, we are sure, not only acquire a knowledge of what he ought to observe at the bedside, but will also learn what estimate to put upon the different symptoms and how to interpret them. In plan it does not differ materially from a work by Dr. Octavius Sturges, entitled "*An Introduction to the Study of Clinical Medicine, etc.*" which was noticed in the October Number of this Journal for 1873.

The first half of the book is devoted to the discussion of general subjects, such as the definition of disease and of symptoms; the manner in which a physician should conduct an examination of a patient; the physical methods of diagnosis; the examination of the urine and other secretions; directions for obtaining the history of patients; etc. In the latter half diseases are grouped together which affect the same part of the body, and which, having many symptoms in common, are not always readily distinguished from one another. To enable the student to do this readily is the object which the author has sought to attain.

The book is an excellent one of its class, and one which, were the market not already stocked with this kind of material, it might be well to translate into English.

J. H. H.

ART. XL.—*Commentarii di Medicina e Chirurgia pubblicati da professori dell' Università' e da Medici dell' Ospitale di Pavia*, per cura del prof. A. DE-GIOVANNI pella parte medica, e del prof. A. SCARENZIO pella parte chirurgica. Novembre, Dicembre. Anno 1. Milano, 1874.

Commentaries of Medicine and Surgery, published by the Professors of the University and Physicians of the Hospital of Pavia. The Medical Parts under the direction of Prof. A. DE-GIOVANNI, and the Surgical under that of Prof. A. SCARENZIO. November and December, 1874. 1st year. Milan: A. Giuliani & Co.

THIS is the third number of the above-named journal, and bids fairly to become one of the most prominent of the medical periodicals of Italy. It is in octavo form, is published every two months, and will make a volume of about 500 pages at the end of the year. Like the journals of Italy generally the paper is inferior, and the letter-press and illustrations are of the same character. In the style of issuing medical books Italy is much behind many other parts of Europe.

In this number there are three original articles, viz.: Clinical remarks upon deforming endoarteritis; second, and concluding part, with reports of ten cases, by Dr. De-Giovanni. . . . Lecture of Dr. Arigo Salvatore upon obstructed circulation of the interior of the intestine, and strangulation of this viscus; delivered before the autumnal session of the Medical Council of the Maggiore Hospital of Lodi, with reports of fifteen cases. . . . And Laryngoscopic Operations, by Dr. Carlo Lahus, specialist for diseases of the throat in Milan.

The last article is accompanied by eleven laryngoscopic illustrations, showing polypi and other more serious growths which the author had removed from the vocal cords, with notes of the cases in question.

The use of the laryngoscope has made the reports of such cases as numerous as they were rare before its discovery. The late Dr. Horace Green, of New York, whose office was every day crowded with cases of throat disease, and who died before the instrument was fairly introduced, told the reviewer after