

## REVIEWS.

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LEPROSY: IN ITS CLINICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS. By DR. G. ARMAUER HANSEN, Inspector-General of Leprosy in Norway, and CARL LOOFT, formerly Physician to the Lungegaarde Hospital. Translated by NORMAN WALKER, M.D., Assistant Physician for Dermatology, Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. With numerous photographs and colored plates. Pp. 145. Bristol, 1895.

THE name of one of the authors of this book, Armauer Hansen, the discoverer of the bacillus of lepra, is in itself sufficient guarantee that something more than a compilation may be expected, and in this respect we have not been disappointed. Dr. Hansen has for more than twenty years been engaged in studying leprosy in Norway and elsewhere, and the good work that he has accomplished entitles him to be listened to with respect. His words are authoritative. The translator, Dr. Norman Walker, has also done his part well, with the result that we have the subject of leprosy presented in a simple, intelligible manner that commands admiration. We know of no better exposition of leprosy in any language. There are certain points upon which authorities differ, but Hansen is fair in all his statements, and everywhere in the book we recognize the hand of science guiding the author. Hansen's view of the position of the bacilli in the cells is opposed by Unna. The author denies the occurrence of the nodular deposits of the disease on the palms and soles, while, as is well known, Hillis's experience with the disease in Africa shows that these regions are not infrequently invaded. In Norway, at least, the palms and soles are very seldom, if ever, attacked, for Danielssen also with his large experience never encountered the disease here. The author divides the varieties of lepra into the "nodular" and the "maculo-anæsthetic," the latter term being used in preference to "anæsthetic." In certain districts in Norway the nodular form predominates; in others the maculo-anæsthetic does not predominate, but is present almost as frequently as the nodular. The chapter on the pathological anatomy is full of interest. The author is by no means optimistic regarding the good results to be obtained from remedies in the treatment of the disease, stating that as yet we are unable to destroy the bacilli with remedies, either internal or external, so that it only remains to us to prevent infection, which can be attained by isolation of those affected. Hansen thinks that the best measures are those which have been taken in Norway, where the lepers are isolated at their own request, and where the communities can get rid of the disease, if they will, since the sanitary authorities have the power to order the leper to live sufficiently isolated from his family, and, if he cannot or will not assent to this, can compel him to enter an asylum. The doctrines of cleanliness and isolation are constantly preached. The State pays all

of the expenses of the lepers in the asylums, and their families are thus relieved of the lepers who, through the disease, are for the most part unfitted for work. We commend the book heartily to all interested in leprosy, and trust that it may reach the eyes of sanitarians as well as of physicians. Its teachings are sound, and help us greatly in dealing with the disease.

L. A. D.

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ATLAS OF THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, IN A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, WITH LETTER-PRESS. By H. RADCLIFFE CROCKER, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the University College Hospital, London. Edinburgh, London, and New York.

NOTICE has already been directed by the JOURNAL to the first three fasciculi, issued some time ago, of this magnificent illustrated work on diseases of the skin. New fasciculi have since been published, and the excellence of the plates and the variety and number of diseases depicted warrant us in making critical mention of the parts since received. Fasciculus IV. contains eleven portraits, dealing with herpes zoster, pemphigus, lichen scrofulosus et pilaris, bromide of potassium eruption, and lepra. They represent for the most part typical cases, several of them unusually severe types of eruption, as the pemphigus and bromide cases, the latter especially being an exuberant form, with vegetating and crusted lesions, indicative of the great cutaneous disturbance which this drug is capable of producing. The plates of lepra are good, but lack color, having pale washed-out tints, which are not characteristic nor peculiar to this disease. The macular, marginate lesions, with a wide border, represented in one case, are instructive from a diagnostic point of view.

Fasciculus V. contains a strongly painted portrait of that dread disease, pemphigus foliaceus, of which but few cases have been met with in this country. Crocker's case is much like that depicted in Hebra's *Atlas*, but shows a much less exfoliative state of the skin. The entire skin of the body is involved. We are pleased to note a fair representation of pityriasis rosea, a disease which is not rare in the United States, and one which is often mistaken by the general practitioner for either syphilis erythematosus or rubella (German measles). It bears not infrequently resemblance to both diseases. The portrait before us lacks the lamellar or furfuraceous scaliness so characteristic of the affection, and does not show sufficiently the difference of color between the patches and the sound skin. Two cases of morphœa are given, which are designated by the author circumscribed scleroderma. The cases depicted represent, we should say, somewhat unusual forms of this disease, if we take the well-known series of Guy's Hospital models of this affection as typical. Ichthyosis hystrix unilaterialis, pigmented and unpigmented moles, and tinea tonsurans (four portraits) are also given in this fasciculus. It will thus be noted that each fasciculus of the *Atlas* contains many more portraits than are usually given in a single fasciculus of such atlases.

Fasciculus VI. contains urticaria pigmentosa, eczema vesiculosum, eczema pustulosum, hydroa herpetiforme, psoriasis, xeroderma pigmentosum, melanotic sarcoma, and secondary sarcoma of the skin. The first