treatment during the first stage of syphilis, though we have never been able entirely to convince ourselves that the evolution of "secondaries" could be prevented by mercury, the evidence upon this point being, of course, mainly of a negative character. The plan which we prefer is the internal use of the protiodide, which, if well guarded with opium, entails no disagreeable consequences, and has the advantage of permitting greater concealment than the employment of the apparatus necessary for fumigation.

The following conclusions, at which our author arrives, after carefully investigating the subject of "syphilization," will be read with interest: our readers will observe that Mr. Lee is disposed to attribute any efficacy which this mode of treatment possesses to its depurative action, thus agreeing with the views of our fellow-countryman Prof. Bumstead, as expressed in the number of this Journal for July, 1870. "We may, I think," says Mr. Lee, "conclude—

"1st. That no evidence has hitherto been adduced satisfactory to the profession, that syphilitic virus can be successfully inoculated upon a patient who is not at the time the subject of constitutional syphilis.

"2d. That occasionally from the surface of an indurated sore, matter may be taken which, in a subject of constitutional syphilis, may be made to produce a number of local ulcerations having some of the characters of the soft chancre.

"3d. That during the continued irritation and deprivation produced by such ulcerations the manifestation of secondary syphilis will disappear.

"4th. That the time required for the treatment of syphilis in this way is so long, and the inconveniences attending it are so great, that it is not at all likely to be generally adopted in practice."

In taking leave of Mr. Lee's handsome volumes, we cannot but congratulate their author upon the noble record which they furnish of excellent and useful surgical work: we sincerely trust that, in future editions of these "Lectures," still other "subjects connected with practical pathology and surgery" may be introduced, and handled with all that skill and care which Mr. Lee so well knows how to bestow.

J. A., Jr.

ART. XXIV.—*Lectures on Surgical Pathology delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England*, by JAMES PAGET, F. R. S., D. C. L. Oxon., Sergeant-Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty the Queen, etc. etc. Third Edition, revised and edited by William Turner, M. B. Lond., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. pp. xvi., 850. Loodoo: Loogmans, Green & Co., 1870.

A NEW and revised edition of Mr. Paget's classical *Lectures on Surgical Pathology* needs no introduction to our readers. Commendation of it would be as superfluous as criticism would be out of place. Suffice it to say that almost every page bears evidence that the present edition has been, as the author mentions in his preface, "carefully revised," from a clinical point of view by himself, and from the pathological, by his only less distinguished editor, Professor Turner. The latest observations of pathologists in all parts of the world have received due attention, and as a consequence the lectures in their present shape are not only, as Mr. Paget modestly hopes they may be considered, "better than they were," but probably the very best to which the student of pathology can resort. The introduction and harmonizing of new facts and deductions with previously entertained and sometimes more or less contradictory doctrines, is always a difficult task, and necessarily involves some of the risks which we are told attend the placing of new wine in old bottles; this difficult feat Mr. Paget and Prof. Turner have accomplished with a degree of skill and success which commands our warmest admiration. More than this, they have had the candor and good sense to change their views whenever it seemed necessary to do so, and even to abandon doctrines which were known all the world over as "Paget's," when discordant observations came with

sufficient confirmation to entitle them to be accepted as facts. As an illustration we may refer to the subject of inflammatory lymph. In the previous edition of the lectures, the lymph-corpuscle was said to "form and float free in the liquid part" of inflammatory lymph, which it was declared "is, probably always, at its first exudation a pellucid liquid, which passes through the blood-vessels, especially the capillaries of the inflamed part." In the present volume, on the other hand, we are honestly told that "pathologists generally have renounced the opinion at one time entertained that lymph or pus-corpuscles arise by molecular aggregation in a coagulated exudation," and the views upon this subject of Cohnheim, as well as those of Virchow, receive due attention.

On other points, as for instance the absence of inflammatory action in the immediate union of incised wounds, the views formerly expressed are still maintained; and that they are so is, we may be sure, whether we agree with them or not, the result of no oversight but of careful and mature reflection.

Again, Mr. Paget retains the clinical classification of tumours adopted in his previous editions, and his reasons for this course are so well put, and, we may add, are so satisfactory, that we transcribe them to our pages: "The principal division of tumours," he says, "according to their physiological rather than their anatomical characters, has not been retained without a careful reconsideration of the whole matter, and a just regard to the opinions of those who hold that such a foundation of classification cannot be stable. It is believed that any one who, with equally large opportunities for both methods of study, will examine with equal care, the manners of life, and the structures after death of large numbers of tumours, will find not less constancy in the one than in the other. In a very large majority of cases certain structures coincide with certain manners of life; and for all these the clinical foundations for classification (if it may be so called) would coincide with the anatomical. In a few cases there would be no such coincidence; in a few classification on either foundation is very difficult; in still fewer it may be at present impossible. But for all cases, so long as the anatomical foundations for classification are not nearly perfect, the utility of a clinical division and nomenclature of the great groups of tumours must justify the retention of names which, by custom and contrasted meanings, tell the facts which are in daily practice, the most important to be known."

While however the old classification is thus retained, the labours of those who have adopted a different system are by no means ignored, as the frequent foot-notes and references sufficiently testify. We would refer particularly to the note on pages 544 and 545, which contains in a very few sentences a succinct but clear account of the group of tumours which are classed together by Virchow as sarcomata.

We regret the omission from the new edition of Mr. Paget's work of the 36th lecture, which in the former issues was devoted to the pathology of *Tubercle*. A portion of it only is embraced in lecture 28th (under the heading of lymphoid tumours), but the greater part is entirely left out. This is, we think, to be particularly deplored, because the whole subject of the pathology of scrofula and tubercle is at present in such a confused state, that we should be extremely glad to have it illustrated with that clear light which Mr. Paget is so well able to throw upon it.

This large book is handsomely printed, and the illustrations (which are very well executed) are somewhat more numerous than in previous editions.

J. A., JR.

ART. XXV.—*On Hernial and Other Tumours of the Groin and its Neighbourhood; with Practical Remarks on the Radical Cure of Ruptures.* By CARSTEN HOLTHOUSE, F.R.C.S., etc. 8vo. pp. xii., 167. London: John Churchill & Sons, 1870.

THIS small work, the author tells us, had its origin in two clinical lectures delivered to the students of the Westminster Hospital in 1863. Their object