

The author sums up an elaborate study of the collected facts as to the prevalence and introduction of the disease in the home and foreign stations, and an exhaustive inquiry into the predisposing influences, in these words:—

“Not only is the disease similar throughout the service, but the service disease is the same as the civil European; the military details give support to the civil deductions, and *vice versa*.”

The conclusion he reaches as to the exciting cause is:—

“That the specific theory more closely embraces the military data than any other, and is the only one that meets the requirements of the facts.”

The sections on pathology and treatment are well up to the times. They do not call for detailed consideration, for the reason that they embrace nothing that can be said to be peculiar to the military point of view. The author lays no stress upon a specific plan of treatment as such, a subject that bids fair to attract more attention in the future than it has yet done. He attaches to the subject of the disinfection of the clothing and excreta the importance it merits, and expresses a well-grounded disbelief in the efficacy of the measures commonly employed. Without being otherwise explicit, he suggests for this purpose the use of heat “to the boiling-point.” It would be better to make the heat greater for clothing, and to mix the stools with sawdust and burn them, an old method, which does not appear to have been brought to the notice of the author.

That which strikes us as by far the most important among the differences between enteric fever as we know it and enteric fever among British troops, is the difference in the death-rate. The former, from vast collections of cases by different observers, shows a mortality of 15 to 20 per cent., whilst the average proportion of deaths to cases in the latter is above 33.3 per cent. In some districts (foreign stations) the mortality reaches 50 per cent., and in a few localities—Mauritius, Ceylon, China, Bombay—it considerably exceeds the half of all cases (pp. 4, 117).

The author discusses many of the conditions to which this unfortunate result is due, incidentally, but with much force. So far as the scope of his book warrants, he also considers the subject of the prevalence of enteric fever in the civil populations at the various stations.

The book is a readable one, and widens the view of the subject of which it treats—a subject which is of sufficient importance to-day to give value to every well-considered contribution to its literature. J. C. W.

---

ART. XXXI.—*Epitome of Skin Diseases, with Formulæ for Students and Practitioners*. By the late TILBURY FOX, M.D., F.R.C.P., and by T. COLCOTT FOX, M.B., M.R.C.P. Third American Edition, revised and with additions. By T. COLCOTT FOX, B.A. (Cantab.), M.B. (Lond.), etc., 12mo. pp. 240. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1883.

THAT this little book should have reached a third American edition, in the face of competition from several native productions of a similar scope

is a strong testimony in favour of its practical and popular character. The late Tilbury Fox was a very forcible writer, and all that he wrote bore the impress of his personality, and carried the weight of his individual experience. In the present edition, Mr. Colcott Fox has, while preserving the unity of the work, made numerous minor changes, most of which add to the conciseness of the text, while they necessarily detract somewhat from its attractiveness of style. The pages on the pathology of skin affections have been omitted in this edition, and the description of the various primary and secondary lesions has been considerably condensed. The classification of the American Dermatological Association which has been interjected by the American editor, though excellent in itself, is incongruous, and the more so because quite different from that given by the authors a few pages previously.

The individual diseases are arranged in alphabetical order, a plan which we objected to in our notice of the last edition of this work, but to which we are now inclined to give our adhesion, because it is most convenient for hurried reference. A large number of affections find their place in the list for the first time in this edition, while numerous cross references facilitate the use of the book by one unaccustomed to the synonyms of dermatology. Among the diseases described for the first time in this edition we find *anæsthesia*, *angioma pigmentosum et atrophicum*, *anidrosis*, *bromidrosis*, *chromidrosis*, *dermatitis*, and *dermatolysis*. The name elephantiasis is confined to the connective tissue hypertrophy always known as *elephantiasis arabum*, while leprosy is very properly found under the title *lepra arabum*, thus avoiding the possibility of confusing two entirely different affections. Other affections described for the first time are *fragilitas crinium*, *frambæsia*, *grangrene of the skin*, *melanoderma*, *nævus*, *vaccinal eruptions*, and *verruca*. Some articles, as that on lichen in its various forms, and on the treatment of ringworm, have been considerably augmented, and in fact there is scarcely a page which has not felt the hand of the reviser. The generous reference to the work of others always so characteristic of the late Tilbury Fox, and which brought in the names of a very large number of those writers on dermatology, whose labours had been utilized, has not been continued in this edition—perhaps this was hardly possible in so small a book. The formulary at the end has been thoroughly revised and enlarged.

A. V. H.

---

ART. XXXII.—*The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence.*

By the late ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S. Third Edition.

Edited by THOMAS STEVENSON, M.D. Lond. Two vols. 8vo., pp. xx., 727; xiv., 657. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co., 1883.

DR. STEVENSON, as the successor of Dr. Taylor at Guy's Hospital, and officially recognized as an analyst of skill and experience, is the proper person to issue the larger work on legal medicine which his predecessor gave to the world.

For years Dr. Taylor was the highest authority in England, upon the subject to which he gave especial attention, correlatively his experience