

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE OPSONIC THEORY.

DR. EGBERT MORLAND'S "Inaugural Dissertation" for the Doctor's Degree of the University of Bern forms a clear and concise statement of the opsonic theory and practice, and the German-speaking profession is to be congratulated on having the subject so admirably laid before them.¹ The author not only elucidates the work of others, but also supplies a considerable amount of personal research on the opsonic index under various conditions. Especially valuable is his study of the effects of menstruation on the opsonic power. An interesting point on which he touches besides is the opsonic index under the German method of tuberculin administration with repeated and increasing dosage. Among six cases treated thus with Denys' preparation he finds the highest index 0.94. More work on these lines would be of interest, though, apart from serious lowering of the index, it seems that good might be achieved with only moderate opsonic power by a method whose aim is local hyperæmia, and increased tolerance of the tuberculous poison. Dr. Morland's thesis supplies a need, for English scientific work is too much neglected by our European confrères, and we hope it will be read as widely as it deserves.

CLIVE RIVIERE, M.D.

THE OPSONIC METHOD.

The study of opsonins has opened a new field for research. Among the many recent publications dealing with the subject, that of Dr. R. W. Allen deserves consideration. His book is described as "a short compendium for general practitioners, students, and others."² Had the author called it a useful, valuable, and reliable compendium and book of reference upon the subject, the description would have been equally accurate. Since Wright's discovery a few years ago arrested the attention of inquirers after medical truth, an amount of literature which to the reviewer is truly appalling has appeared. So great is the stream which continues to flow that it is practically impossible for the ordinary physician to keep pace with it. On that account the appearance of Dr. Allen's manual is specially opportune. It places within convenient reach of the busy practitioner a plain and fairly comprehensive statement of the subject. Beginning with a historical résumé of the evolution of our knowledge of the nature of opsonins, and the origin of the opsonic form of treatment, it proceeds to describe in detail the technique of the determination of the opsonic index and the preparation of special vaccines. The

¹ "Über die Klinische Bedeutung der Opsonine." By Egbert C. Morland, M.B., B.Sc. Pp. 40. Samaden: Engadin Press Co. 1908.

² "The Opsonic Method of Treatment: A Short Compendium for General Practitioners, Students, and Others." By R. W. Allen, M.B., B.S. Pp. 138. London: H. K. Lewis. 1907. Price 5s. net.

significance of the opsonic index in health and disease is then discovered, and its diagnostic and prognostic value indicated. The importance of the claims of tuberculous disease is fully realized, and a whole chapter is devoted to discussing the conditions and limitations attaching to the employment of tuberculin as a therapeutic agent. Staphylococcal, streptococcal, pneumococcal, gonococcal, and other vaccines of a less familiar nature, together with their relation to the treatment of disease, are also fully described. Two of the most interesting chapters deal with the vaccine treatment of common colds and eye diseases respectively. Records for the most part of the author's own researches in those domains, they constitute two of the most valuable sections which the book contains. The book is one which we confidently recommend to all who wish to make themselves familiar with what many of us find the most attractive and inviting section of medicine—namely, the vaccine treatment of disease.

DAVID LAWSON, M.D.

TUBERCULOSIS AND OCCUPATION.

In the study of the many factors concerned in the initiation and maintenance of consumption, occupation must be accorded a foremost place. The relation of trades to disease has of recent years received considerable attention, and wisely so. Since the appearance of the late Dr. Arlidge's classical work on "The Diseases of Occupation," no such notable volume dealing with the subject has appeared as that just published by Professor Thomas Oliver, of Newcastle.¹

It affords a masterly exposition, suited to the requirement both of the general and professional reader, of the main facts dealing with the effects of industries upon health. In these democratic days, when the needs of the workers are being recognized, and attempts are being made to meet them judiciously and effectively, a work such as this is opportune, and should be studied by statesmen and administrators of every rank, students of all medico-sociological problems, practical workers in every scheme making for social betterment, as well as medical officers of health and medical practitioners generally. We can but hope also that Dr. Oliver's work will be read by labourers belonging to every form of industry. To students of the tuberculosis problem there is much in these pages which will interest. The important association of trauma and tuberculosis is discussed, and the opinion expressed that "tuberculous lesions of lungs and joints may be latent, and for a time unattended by symptoms until an injury, perhaps, is received, when a tuberculous lesion that was dormant becomes active." Valuable information is given as to the occurrence of pulmonary consumption among file-cutters, printers, cotton-weavers, coal-miners, stonemasons, laundry workers, and others. The description of "gold-miners' phthisis," a disease on which the author has thrown much light, is particularly valuable, and goes to show that Rand-miners' phthisis is "in the first instance a purely local affection of the lungs, the result of irritation by dust, and

¹ "Diseases of Occupation, from the Legislative, Social, and Medical Points of View." By Thomas Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician, Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Professor of Physiology, Durham University. Pp. 427. London: Methuen and Co. 1908. Price 10s. 6d. net.

without tubercle. When the disease becomes tuberculous, it is in consequence of superadded infection." Dr. Oliver, by the able editing of "Dangerous Trades," won distinction; but the present volume will add to his reputation as our most reliable and best-informed authority on all that concerns the relationship of occupation to disease.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Among the many excellent works recently published on tuberculosis of the lungs, that just issued by Dr. Francis M. Pottenger ranks among the best.¹ It is eminently scientific and practical, thoroughly up-to-date and not too rashly speculative; in short, an ideal volume for the practitioner who would keep abreast of rapidly progressive studies relating to tuberculosis. Special attention is devoted to methods of diagnosis, the real meaning of symptoms, and the rationale of physical signs. The author's description of his method of elastic-tube percussion is of much interest. The work is one both for the family practitioner and the lung specialist, for treatment is dealt with in a particularly explicit and helpful manner. Where praise is everywhere merited, it is invidious to individualize; but we must particularly congratulate Dr. Pottenger on the admirable sections dealing with the ill-understood and difficult problem of tuberculosis in childhood. Here—as, indeed, throughout the volume—is manifest a keen and far-seeing scientific discrimination, guiding prophylactic and ameliorative forces along right paths, and thus making this volume one of the sanest and most sensible contributions to the pathology and therapeutics of pulmonary tuberculosis.

ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a danger that both the public and the profession, in their endeavour to understand and circumvent pulmonary tuberculosis, may forget and neglect the adequate study of other forms of tuberculosis. We therefore particularly welcome the able, comprehensive, and very complete monograph recently issued by Mr. A. Ernest Maylard on abdominal tuberculosis.² This work should be read by every pathologist, physician, and surgeon. It is a masterly exposition of tuberculous processes as observed in the abdominal viscera. Pathological considerations, clinical manifestations, and practical procedures are all discussed with a sound judgment born of extensive experience, amplified by a knowledge of the literature of the subject. A particularly valuable feature of the work is the well-selected bibliographical references. The illustrations are numerous, and have been admirably executed from photographs specially taken of actual specimens in a number of representative museums. Records of over fifty cases are given, and add much to the interest and value of the volume. Where all is so excellent, it is

¹ "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis." By Francis M. Pottenger, A.M., M.D., Medical Director of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Monrovia, California. Pp. 377. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1908. Price 15s. net.

² "Abdominal Tuberculosis." By A. Ernest Maylard, M.B., B.S., Surgeon to the Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow. Pp. xvi., 360. With 57 illustrations. London: J. and A. Churchill. 1908. Price 12s. 6d. net.

difficult and dangerous to particularize; but the sections on tuberculosis of the female genital organs and tuberculosis of the peritoneum merit special praise. Dr. Walter K. Hunter contributes a helpful article on "The General and Prophylactic Treatment of Tuberculosis"; but we could have wished that the references to this important chapter had been fuller.

THE HYPERÆMIC TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Among modern methods of dealing with tuberculosis, Bier's hyperæmic treatment has attracted world-wide attention. The appearance of an authoritative manual in English, descriptive of its principles and practices, is to be welcomed; and Professor Willy Meyer and Professor Victor Schmieden and their publishers are to be congratulated on the admirable way in which they have provided for the requirements of English and American practitioners.¹ This work will appeal to physicians and surgeons, and indeed to most of the so-called specialists, and we commend it also to the notice of all general practitioners. In a series of concise, lucid, well-arranged, and admirably illustrated chapters the advantages, methods, and general rules for the application of the treatment are fully explained. A special section is devoted to the management of tuberculous lesions by the production of hyperæmia. The details given and instructions afforded are particularly full and serviceable, and certainly no practitioner who has to deal with tuberculous cases should fail to study this important work. It is contended that the production of hyperæmia in cases of infectious inflammations is painless in its application, promptly relieves already existing pain, aids surgical interference, facilitates the obtaining of a good cosmetic result, and tends also to preserve the function of the affected part. The book is exceptionally well printed and the illustrations are beyond praise.

THE NUTRITION OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

Although the unscientific era of "forced feeding for the tuberculous" has happily passed, the scientific study of all pertaining to the nutrition of the consumptive and other tuberculous sufferers is receiving increased attention. It is clear that we still await reliable direction in matters relating to the dietary, not only of the sick, but of the healthy. Meanwhile, food quacks and dietetic faddists flourish. Professor Graham Lusk's work on nutrition is one which all responsible for the care of tuberculous patients would do well to consult.² It is a successful attempt to review the scientific substratum upon which rests our present knowledge of nutrition, both in health and disease.

¹ "Bier's Hyperæmic Treatment in Surgery, Medicine, and the Specialities: A Manual of its Practical Applications." By Willy Meyer, M.D., Professor of Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital; and Professor Dr. Victor Schmieden, Assistant to Professor Bier, University of Berlin. Pp. 209. With 95 figures. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1908.

² "The Elements of the Science of Nutrition." By Graham Lusk, Ph.D., M.A., F.R.S.E., Professor of Physiology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Pp. 326. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1906.

The author discusses in detail the processes of starvation, regulation of temperature, and the ingestion of the various food-stuffs. The influence and specific dynamic action of the various forms of food are discussed. The many problems of metabolism are fairly stated, and much light thrown on derangements and modifications wrought by disease. We could have wished that greater space had been devoted to tuberculosis, but the work will be of particular value to directors of sanatoria, especially those in America, because a useful table is given, showing the cost of proteid and energy as furnished by a number of common food materials, at prices current in the eastern part of the United States.

Dr. Noel Bardswell and Mr. John Chapman have for long devoted special attention and given prolonged study to the dietary of the consumptive. The chief results of their contributions on the subject to the Royal Society are well known, and now they have wisely issued a detailed account of their researches.¹ They describe the general principles which should direct in the construction of dietaries for consumptives, and devote particular attention to the comparative economy of various food-stuffs. Records are given of a series of observations on the treatment of patients with meat-free diets. The work has been scientifically conceived, and carried out in a thoroughly practical form. Every physician responsible for the care of consumptive patients, or in any way answerable for the selection of a reliable dietary in hospitals or sanatoria for tuberculous cases, must study this work.

Medical officers of health, sanitary inspectors, veterinarians, dairy farmers, and, indeed, all intelligent citizens desirous of protecting our meat and milk supplies would do well to study the excellent manual recently issued by Dr. William Robertson.² The work is a thoroughly practical one, dealing with the housing of dairy stock, the care and control of the milk traffic, the regulation of slaughter-houses, and the conduct of meat inspection. A good illustration is given of tuberculous disease of the cow's udder and particulars afforded of the diagnostic use of tuberculin. A notable feature of the work, and one which makes it invaluable for reference, is the embodiment of laws bearing upon food, housing of animals, and kindred matter, with annotations prepared by Mr. R. H. Miller, the public prosecutor for the Leith Local Authority.

THE STUDY OF INFANCY AND CHILDHOOD.

Pediatrics affords the most interesting and promising field for medical practice. Almost all human problems are now being studied in their relation to child life. All that throws new light on the processes of development and the protection and management of the coming race must be eagerly welcomed. The notable work which

¹ "Diets in Tuberculosis: Principles and Economics." By Noel Dean Bardswell, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., Medical Superintendent, King Edward VII. Sanatorium; and John Ellis Chapman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent, Coppin's Green Sanatorium. Pp. 184. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. 1908. Price 6s. net.

² "Meat and Food Inspection." By William Robertson, M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Leith. Pp. 372. With 40 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1908. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Professor Pfaundler and Professor Schlossmann have with rare skill and wise industry succeeded in bringing into being is one concerning which the most phlegmatic reviewer may well be enthusiastic.¹ We heartily congratulate all concerned in the production of this epoch-marking work. Much praise is due to the American editors and the publishers for their action in preparing so handsome and serviceable an English edition. Their reward should be sure, for these volumes must for long remain the most practical and complete work of reference for all called upon to advise as to the care of infancy and childhood. Each subject is dealt with by an expert. Every phase of pediatrics seems to have received attention. In form and substance a high standard has been attained throughout. We know of no other work so full of practical and up-to-date information for the practical physician. The subject of tuberculosis is particularly ably dealt with. The section contributed by Professor Schlossmann and admirably translated by Dr. Alfred F. Hess is a model of lucid and scientific exposition, concisely summarizing the most reliable knowledge available. The illustrations have been finely executed. Dr. B. Bendix, in the section on "General Prophylaxis in Diseases of Children," gives illustrations of the life at Charlottenburg Forest School. Professor M. Stooss writes on "Tuberculous Peritonitis," and Professor R. Fischl on "Intestinal Tuberculosis." A special section is contributed by Dr. C. Leiner on "Tuberculous Diseases of the Skin." The work is a most notable contribution to the study of disease as manifested in infancy and childhood, and no pediatrician can consider his armamentarium complete without it. The illustrations, many of which are coloured and the best reproductions of actual conditions which we have seen, are a special feature of the volumes. To see this work is to desire it. We prophesy a widespread popularity for this elegant English and American edition of the finest of German collective works on pediatrics.

One of the most hopeful signs of increasing interest in the physical betterment of the race is the great attention which is being paid to the protection and nurture and proper development of the infant. Among the many recent works which have recently appeared dealing with infants there are two to which we would direct special attention. Professor J. B. Hellier, of Leeds, has issued a new edition of his informing and excellent introductory handbook for nurses, midwives, and intelligent mothers. It is a manual which even newly qualified practitioners might do well to study.² The volume will be of service to health lecturers and visitors and all engaged in the

¹ "The Diseases of Children: A Work for the Practising Physician." Edited by Dr. M. Pfaundler, Professor of Children's Diseases and Director of the Children's Clinic in the University of Munich; and Dr. A. Schlossmann, Professor of Children's Diseases and Director of the Children's Clinic at the Medical Academy in Dusseldorf. English Translation. Edited by Henry L. K. Shaw, M.D., and Linnæus La Fétra, M.D. With an Introduction by L. Emmett Holt, M.D., Professor of Diseases of Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University), New York. In four volumes. Illustrated in black and white and in colours by 61 full-page plates and 430 text cuts. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1908. Price £4 4s. net per set of four vols.

² "Infancy and Infant Rearing." By John Benjamin Hellier, M.D., M.R.C.S. Pp. 164. With 29 figures. London: Charles Griffin and Co., Ltd. 1908. Price 3s. 6d..

arduous and responsible duties of training mothers and others in the principles and methods of infant-rearing.

Dr. Ralph Vincent's work on "Babies" consists of a series of practical lectures on the present conditions of infant life, mother's milk, substitute feeding, infantile malnutrition, and other derangements of healthy infancy.¹ In a compact form, concisely but lucidly expressed, the main points in the modern scientific management of infants are attractively presented. The work should be read by all mothers desirous of doing the best for their children. It is a volume which might with advantage be widely distributed among nurses, midwives, and district visitors, for it is well calculated to rectify many of the pernicious practices and to destroy superstitious beliefs which still, even among intelligent and well-informed people, exercise disastrous influence on infant life.

MANUALS FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Of recent years it has been abundantly demonstrated that deficiencies in mental and physical development, morbid tendencies to consumption and other diseases, and an impairment of vitality and usefulness, often have their origin in, or are maintained or aggravated by, lesions of the nose and throat. It is particularly desirable, therefore, that the medical adviser should possess diagnostic skill in regard to this class of case. Among the numerous works which have recently been published dealing with this subject, a foremost position must be given to the masterly and thoroughly up-to-date work of Dr. Herbert Tilley.² The present volume has developed out of the handbook which the author produced in collaboration with Dr. de Havilland Hall, and is to all intents and purposes a new work. It forms one of "Lewis's Practical Series," and is an ideal manual for the practitioner, dealing mainly with symptomatology, diagnosis and treatment rather than speculative and debatable matters relating to etiology and pathology. Throughout a scientific spirit prevails. In a useful introduction main anatomical and physiological points are dealt with. As might be expected, the sections dealing with affections of the nose and its accessory cavities are particularly excellent and admirably illustrated. Tuberculosis of the larynx receives very careful consideration, and this section is one of the best of its kind ever written. It is eminently practical. A good illustration is given indicating the method of using Leduc's auto-insufflator, with the use of which every practitioner should be acquainted. The useful collection of formulæ will be of much practical service. Special praise must be given to the numerous and well-executed illustrations. Altogether the work is to be unreservedly approved, and should find a place in every medical practitioner's library.

The latest addition to the series of "Practitioners' Handbooks,"

¹ "Lectures on Babies: A Course of Lectures delivered at the Infants' Hospital, Westminster." By Ralph Vincent, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Hospital. Pp. 113. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1908. Price 2s. 6d. net.

² "Diseases of the Nose and Throat." By Herbert Tilley, B.S., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Ear and Throat Department of University College Hospital, London. Pp. 539. With 126 illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis. 1908. Price 14s. net.

edited by Dr. Harry Roberts, is a very concise, explicit, and serviceable manual on aural surgery by Dr. J. Arnold Jones.¹ The author is an enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Richard Lake, to whom the volume is dedicated, and whose methods are frequently referred to. The object of the work is to provide practitioners "with a brief and concise account of the principles and practice of modern aural surgery," and certainly this aim has been very satisfactorily accomplished, for within well-defined limitations much useful information has been collected and succinctly and serviceably presented. Special attention has been given to methods of treatment, and particularly to the after-treatment of operations. We commend this compact and unpretentious volume to the consideration of busy practitioners.

Sir William Whitlaw's "Dictionary of Treatment" is usually to be found among the working members of every practitioner's library, and his work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" is well known to many generations of students, but the crowning effort of Sir William's strenuous life has just appeared in a complete and masterly "Manual of the Practice and Theory of Medicine."² This work will not only add to the author's already world-wide reputation as a great physician and a brilliant author, but will provide practitioners with just that authoritative, condensed, up-to-date, conveniently arranged, practical direction which is required for the adequate conduct of the practice of modern medicine. Wisely, as we think, the dictionary form of arrangement has been adopted, and there is a good index. Among sections which have specially interested us are those on "Phthisis" and "Tuberculosis." The former is a particularly able and highly suggestive article. As a model of precise and informing writing, distinguished in style and comprehensive in substance, it can hardly be surpassed. It is altogether remarkable in its completeness. The work as a whole is a noble monument and record of a quarter of a century of clinical observation and medical teaching. The volumes are very appropriately dedicated to Sir Clifford Allbutt, another like master of medicine.

With the advantages of modern pathological methods and the resources of laboratory procedures now available for the recognition of tuberculosis, there is a danger that purely clinical diagnostic measures and the study of physical signs should be neglected, or at all events not accorded that thorough and painstaking cultivation which they deserve. We therefore welcome such a helpful manual as that just issued by Dr. James E. H. Sawyer.³ It is designed primarily for medical students. The physical signs of intrathoracic disease are well described, and much care has been devoted to the all-important subject of differential diagnosis. The work is one which

¹ "A Short Practice of Aural Surgery for the Use of Students and Practitioners." By J. Arnold Jones, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Hon. Assistant Aural Surgeon to the Manchester Eye and Ear Hospital. Pp. 264. London: John Lane. 1908.

² "A Manual of the Practice and Theory of Medicine." By Sir William Whitlaw, M.A., M.D., LL.D., Senior Physician to, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at the Royal Victoria Hospital; and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Queen's College, Belfast. In two volumes. Pp. 1900. London: Henry Renshaw. 1908.

³ "Physical Signs of Diseases of the Thorax and Abdomen." By James E. H. Sawyer, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Casualty Assistant Physician and Medical Registrar, the General Hospital, Birmingham. Pp. 188. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1908. Price 5s. net.

will be of service to clinical assistants and others taking up the study and treatment of chest diseases.

Sir James Sawyer has issued his Lumleian Lectures delivered at the Royal College of Physicians of London, dealing with various problems in cardiac pathology and treatment, in convenient book-form, which will be approved by many old students and friends of this distinguished clinician.¹

A highly original and suggestive monograph dealing with problems of blood-pressure has recently been published by Dr. William Russell. The normal structure and movements of arteries and the nature of blood-pressure in relation to vessel contraction and cardiac vigour are dealt with from an original and instructive standpoint. The cause and manifestations of hypertonus and various arterial derangements are studied; the significance of sphygmographic and hæmomanometric records discussed; and the relation of angina pectoris and allied conditions to an arterio-cardiac reflex illustrated. At a time when the connection of hæmoptysis with abnormalities of blood-pressure is being discussed, and its treatment by drugs exerting influence over vascular states attempted, Dr. Russell's suggestions and conclusions merit special study.²

Dr. Oscar Bernhard's handbook of "first-aid" procedures, suited to the requirements of guides, climbers and travellers, is not as well known to English mountaineers as it deserves to be, and although it is not an absolutely new book, we have no hesitation in commending it to those who are not acquainted with it.³

Mr. Lionel F. West has prepared an excellent vade-mecum⁴ for the mountaineer, containing particulars of rock-climbing accidents, and indicating by good illustrations and explicit text the best means of rendering first aid by means of the rope and other measures.

The eighth volume of the practitioner's reference work on medicine and surgery, ably edited by Mr. J. W. Ballantyne, has just been issued,⁵ and contains no less than 1,037 subject-headings, many of the articles being notable, and all are contributed by experts. The work is one which deserves an appreciative reception.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS AND PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The last volume issued by the American Climatological Association is one of particular interest to students of the tuberculosis problem,

¹ "Points of Practice in Maladies of the Heart." By Sir James Sawyer, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E., Consulting Physician to the Queen's Hospital. Pp. 96. Birmingham: Cornish Brothers, Ltd. 1908.

² "Arterial Hypertonus, Sclerosis, and Blood-Pressure." By William Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Physician to, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine in the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Pp. 194. With 36 illustrations and plates. Edinburgh and London: William Green and Sons. 1907. Price 7s. 6d. net.

³ "First Aid to the Injured: With Special Reference to Accidents occurring in the Mountains." By Dr. Oscar Bernhard. Translated from the German by Michael G. Foster, M.A., M.D. Pp. 136. With 55 plates. Samaden: Simon Tanner. Price Fr. 2.50.

⁴ "The Climbers' Pocket-Book." By Lionel F. West, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Pp. 79. Manchester: The Scientific Publishing Co. Price 2s. 6d. net.

⁵ "Green's Encyclopedia and Dictionary of Medicine and Surgery." Vol. viii. Pp. 588. Edinburgh and London: William Green and Sons. 1908.

for it contains many important articles dealing with various phases of the subject.¹ Dr. Paul M. Carrington has an informing and well-illustrated paper on "The Climate of New Mexico : Nature's Sanatorium for Consumptives"; Dr. J. M. Anders writes on "Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis"; Dr. Richard O. Otis discourses on "The Blood-Pressure as a Guide in the Treatment of Hæmoptysis"; Dr. W. J. Barlow furnishes a "Report on Two Hundred Charity Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis under Sanatorium Treatment at Los Angeles"; Drs. Vincent Y. Bowditch and Walter A. Griffin summarize the "Subsequent Histories of One Hundred and Sixty 'Arrested Cases' of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Sharon Sanatorium, 1891-1906"; Dr. F. I. Knight dwells on the "Importance of Supervision of Patients after leaving Sanatoria Apparently Cured of Tuberculosis"; Dr. Charles Denison describes and figures a new form of "Sleeping Canopy"; Dr. R. C. Newton insists on the importance of "Personal Hygiene in the Prophylaxis and Treatment of Consumption." Drs. A. K. Stone and C. Floyd indicate what may be accomplished by "The Daily Care of Consumptives at a General Hospital as an Aid to solving Local Tuberculosis Problems." The whole volume is a notable one, and Dr. Guy Hinsdale and his colleagues may be congratulated on the excellence and helpfulness of their year-book.

Medical practitioners are often called upon to advise in regard to the selection of a public school. To all such we would recommend the Year-Books issued by Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.² They are comprehensive and reliable, affording just the facts necessary, and providing in addition valuable information and helpful suggestions respecting preparation for life's activities. Every parent, teacher, and doctor should be acquainted with these volumes.

Under the enthusiastic support of the Countess of Aberdeen, a remarkable work is being accomplished for the mitigation of the misery wrought by tuberculosis in Ireland. We desire to call special attention to the volume recently issued containing the lectures delivered at the Tuberculosis Exhibition held in Dublin last year, under the auspices of the Women's National Health Association of Ireland.³ Among the lectures here printed are able discourses by Professor William Osler, Sir Robert Mathieson, Mr. R. F. Tobin, Sir John Byers, Dr. David Lawson, and Professor J. A. Lindsay. Every student of the tuberculosis problem should possess this volume.

Those interested in the relation of Poor Law Administration to the Care and Control of Consumption will do well to read the official reports of the Special Northern District Poor Law Conference, and particularly the articles by Professor G. R. Murray and Dr. L. D. Weatherly.⁴

The Public Schools Winter Sports Club⁵ has accomplished much

¹ "Transactions of the American Climatological Association," Vol. xxiii. Pp. 330. Philadelphia, 1907.

² "The Public Schools' Year-Book," 1908 (pp. 684, price 3s. 6d. net.); "The Girls' School Year-Book," 1908 (pp. 567, price 2s. 6d. net). London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd., 25, High Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

³ "Ireland's Crusade Against Tuberculosis," Edited by the Countess of Aberdeen. Vol. i. Pp. 168. Dublin: Maunsell and Co., Ltd. 1908. Price 1s. net.

⁴ "Report of the Proceedings of the Special Poor Law Conference for the Northern District." London: P. S. King and Son. 1907. Price 1s. net.

⁵ "Public Schools Winter Sports Club Year-Book." London: Horace Marshall and Son. 1907. Pp. 127. Price 1s.

for Englishmen in revealing to them the fascinations of skiing, skating, tobogganing, curling, and the like, and providing opportunities for these delightful and health-giving winter sports in Switzerland, and the year-book of the Club contains a list of its members and peculiarly attractive descriptions and illustrations.

The recently issued year-book of the Norwegian Club¹ contains a well illustrated article on "The Kristiania-Bergen Railways," and notes, with reproductions of photographs, on "Wintering in Norway."

The Great Western Railway Company of England, with commendable enterprise and far-seeing wisdom, have issued an attractive series of informing and admirably illustrated manuals descriptive of the most interesting places on their system. All health and holiday seekers to the West Country should provide themselves with these elegant volumes.²

Mr. Percy Lindley has prepared for the Great Eastern Railway Company a very handy illustrated guide for Continental tourists.³

The "British Sanatoria Annual"⁴ forms a convenient reference work to the principal private and public institutions for consumptives in this country. The descriptions of the various establishments vary much in length and fulness, and in many cases, through no fault of the Editor, the particulars given are far from being up-to-date. The illustrations are numerous and helpful.

The bulky "year-book"⁵ issued by Messrs. Mather and Crowther is a notable volume, full of instruction and invaluable for reference, and is at the same time a guide to the art of advertising and a directory to the press of this and other countries.

The *Practitioner*⁶ for May last is an admirable special number on "The Opsonic Method and Vaccine Therapy," the principal article being contributed by Sir Almroth E. Wright.

¹ "The Norwegian Club Year-Book for 1908." Thirteenth year of issue. Pp. 98. London: William Clowes and Sons, Ltd. 1908.

² These manuals—"Historic Sites and Scenes of England" (for American Travellers); "Rural London"; "The Cornish Riviera"; "South Wales: The Country of Castles"; "Southern Ireland: Its Lakes and Landscapes"; "North Wales: The British Tyrol," may be obtained at the Great Western Railway Offices, Paddington Station, London, W. Price 2s. 6d. the set.

³ "Tourist-Guide to the Continent." Edited by Percy Lindley. Pp. 111. With map and illustrations. London: 30, Fleet Street, E.C. 1908. Price 6d.

⁴ "The British Sanatoria Annual for 1907-8." London: John Bale, Sons, and Danielsson, Ltd. Price 5s. net.

⁵ "Practical Advertising, 1907-8." Pp. 752. London: Mather and Crowther, Ltd., 10-13, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

⁶ Published by the *Practitioner*, Ltd., 149, Strand, W.C. Price 2s. 6d.