

large and the outlook in the right directions to catch the best summer exposure. There is individualization, as there should be, for each patient, but no special crowding of food as there is at some institutions, simply three good meals a day, and graduated exercise by walking according to each one's ability and condition. He scouted at the use of antiseptics, saying soap and water were good enough to clean up a room with after a patient had died in it. We could not help reasoning that if he had the dryness, sunshine and altitude which we get east of the Rocky Mountains, he would have the best place in the world in which to treat consumption. But then, if he had these, he would not have his heavy foliage and grassy hillsides and the nearness to the people he would serve. Of course, devoting his attention to only 45 patients, all he can accommodate at one time, he is very successful.

The next institution we visited was Dr. Hettinger's, farther down in the same valley. It is a compromise between Dr. Walther's and the first two mentioned. But it is a clean, airy, well-lighted and well-cuisined sanatorium, which, because of its similarity in many respects to his own "Home," in Denver, much delighted the esthetic mind of Mr. Oakes. We could not help noticing the double windows, and I learned that sometimes in winter the storms are so severe that these are deemed necessary. I had heard of the double windows generally used by the Swiss, to which Dr. Tucker Wise attributes the frequent occurrence of tuberculosis in that otherwise healthy country.

Well, they are all coming around to the same belief that we physicians in Colorado have been preaching these many years, namely, pure air and an active outdoor life in that climate where it can be had the easiest and most comfortably.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES DENISON, M.D.

Vivisection—A Reply to Dr. Keen.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Aug. 21, 1901.

To the Editor:—I have read the communication of Dr. Keen, published in your issue of August 10, and already applications have been made by members of the medical profession for literature concerning the subject of the controversy—human vivisection.

As the American Humane Association considers this matter one of vital importance, its executive committee has, after amendment and revision, just printed that Review of Dr. Keen's letter upon which he, in his last communication, comments; and in order to do him justice, the Association has added his first letter, which he has called "The Misstatements of Antivivisectionists." These two documents in one pamphlet can be secured gratis by any physician in the United States who will send his professional card to "The Special Committee," Postoffice Box 215, Providence, R. I. For those medical men who carefully read this pamphlet, it would seem to me that Dr. Keen's latest letter will need no reply.

If your space would permit, there could be pointed out in this document some very serious misquotations, leading him to misstatements and comments which ordinarily would be without excuse. I prefer, however, to join with his many friends in speeding Dr. Keen in his journey around the world, and wishing him a pleasant voyage and a safe return; to leave his misconceptions and mistakes to his own sober judgment, and the rectification that time will surely bring.

This Association can have no quarrel with the medical profession. It believes, rather, that in condemning and opposing the use of human beings, chiefly women and children, for experiments dangerous to life and health, it has the sympathy of the great majority of the physicians of the United States.

Nothing can so surely and utterly destroy all confidence in the personnel of the medical profession, and in the security of our hospitals and asylums, as a well-founded impression that every patient, young or old, strong or feeble, high or low, rich or poor, is not absolutely secure in all of his personal rights.

He who, in the pretended interests of science, consciously aids in the destruction of this confidence or security is, in my judgment, little less than an enemy of his race.

Yours most truly, JAMES M. BROWN,
President American Humane Association.

[We shall be glad to see the publication of Dr. Keen's letters in full with the Humane Association's pamphlets. We have no fear of the judgment of any unbiased individual who is fully informed on the subject, and think that any such one who reads Dr. Keen's replies, as well as the publications referred to by our correspondent, will be able to form his own opinion. Knowing as we do the erroneous character of some of the statements in the Humane Association's pamphlet, some of them based on misapprehensions patent to any well-read physician, it seems to us that Dr. Keen's letter can have no reply. If there is an impression abroad that the rights of the hospital and asylum patients are not regarded by the medical profession in this country, it is due to sensation-mongering newspapers and to misstatements, whether wilful or not we do not care to say, of such publications as those that called out Dr. Keen's replies.—EDITOR.]

Book Notices.

LECTURES ON NASAL OBSTRUCTION. By A. Marmaduke Sheild, M.B. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, London. With 1 Colored Plate and 27 Illustrations in the Text. Cloth. Pp. 106. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1901.

This little work is intended primarily for the student and general practitioner. The author is conservative in operative treatment, particularly with regard to septal spurs; he prefers, however, the galvanocautery in hypertrophic rhinitis and seldom uses an acid. The origin of nasal polypi is attributed in most instances to irritation of the mucous membrane by a concomitant bone necrosis.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON GENITO-URINARY AND VENEREAL DISEASES AND SYPHILIS. By Robert W. Taylor, A.M., M.D., Clinical Professor of Venereal Diseases at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Second Edition, thoroughly Revised. With 138 Illustrations and 27 Plates in Colors and Monotones. Cloth. Pp. 722. Price, \$5.00. New York and Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co. 1900.

This is not a mere aggregation, but a discriminating digest of the latest knowledge of the subject and there is no chapter in the work from which the reader may not learn something new. It is a most satisfactory text-book, and is modern in every particular. It is most comprehensive in its scope, sound and practical in its teachings, and we predict for it a wider circulation than the first edition enjoyed, and in time an urgent demand for a third edition.

THE TREATMENT OF FRACTURES. By W. L. Estes, A.M., M.D., Director and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pa. Cloth. Pp. 216. Price, \$2.00. New York: International Journal of Surgery Co.

This work of 216 pages is a publication in book form of a series of papers by the author which appeared in the *International Journal of Surgery*. No attempt is made to discuss in a complete manner the entire subject of fractures, and much, therefore, which pertains to the pathologic side of the subject has been omitted. The work is essentially one on treatment, and this phase of the question is handled in an eminently practical manner by one who has had a considerable experience in the management of these acute accidents.

The aim of the author has evidently been to the practical rather than to the scientific, and he has limited himself almost entirely to a description of his own methods.

DISEASES OF THE ANUS AND RECTUM. By D. H. Goodsall, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Senior Surgeon (late house surgeon) to St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and Other Diseases of the Rectum, and W. Ernest Miles, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Surgeon (out-patients) to the Gordon Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum. In Two Parts (Illustrated). Part 1. Cloth. Pp. 311. Price, \$2.50. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900.

Part I deals with the anatomy, general diagnosis, abscess, fistula, fissure and hemorrhoids. The subjects are, in general, very well handled. In the treatment of hemorrhoids preference is given to the operation by ligature to the exclusion of