THE CELL: OUTLINES OF GENERAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

By OSCAR HERTWIG, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, University of Berlin. Translated by M. CAMPBELL. Edited by HENRY J. CAMPBELL, M.D. London: Swan Sonnenschein and Co. 1895. (Demy 8vo, pp. 384, 168 Illustrations. 12s.)

THE translation into English of this important work places the non-German-reading student in a position to grasp much of a side of modern histology which was previously beyond his reach. In the course of his ordinary curriculum he is taught the microscopic appearances which are presented by the cell and the tissues after these have been prepared according to the different methods which are most suitable to each, but he is taught very little of the vital properties of the cell, or of the marvellous forces which may be said to slumber in the small cell organism, and which are revealed to us by the phenomena of protoplasmic movements, of irritability, of metabolism, and of reproduction.

With regard to the different subjects which he studies, if he wishes to be in touch with the progress of science and to understand the nature and attributes of the cell organism, he must read the works of those who have devoted especial attention to this branch of science, and works which are, moreover, often scattered in the pages of foreign scientific journals.

Mr. CAMPBELL'S translation now comes to remove all these difficulties, and to open a field of study which has so long been closed to many. Of the subject-matter of the book it is not necessary to speak in detail, as it is already so well known from its German original; it only remains to congratulate the editor and translator on the successful issue of their undertaking, and on the immense boon they have conferred on all English students.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

Physical and Natural Therapeutics; the Remedial Uses of Atmospheric Pressure, Climate, Heat and Cold, Hydrotherapeutic Measures, Mineral Waters, and Electricity. By GEORGES HAYEM, M.D. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D. (Edinburgh and London: Young J. Pentland. 1895. Demy 8vo, pp. 426. 14s.)—This is a translation of Professor Hayem's well-known work, *Les Agents Physiques et Naturels*. The translator has taken considerable liberties with the general arrangement, and has shortened the text somewhat, the alterations being invariably improvements on the original. The title sufficiently indicates the scope of the work, and we need only say that the translation has been done in a free and readable literary style.

REPORTS AND ANALYSES

AND

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW INVENTIONSIN MEDICINE, SURGERY, DIETETICS, AND THE
ALLIED SCIENCES.**BENNETT'S SANITARY SHROUD.**

MR. HENRY BENNETT (14, Elmfield Terrace, Darlington) sends us a description of a sanitary shroud which is intended to enclose and hermetically seal up the body to prevent infection in cases of fever, small-pox, pneumonia, diphtheria, etc. It is made in the form of a sack to draw over the body, the end being afterwards hermetically sealed up with a prepared solution. The material is both air and waterproof; the part over the face being transparent so that the face can be seen. A small hollow tube a few yards long can be connected with the shroud to carry away any gases that may accumulate, the other end of the tube being put through the window. This tube will seldom need to be used, as the body, being excluded from the air, it will be some time before decomposition sets in. This shroud will be useful in all ordinary cases, as a sanitary precaution to prevent the smell from the effluvia which usually

arises. It may be used for fatal cases on board ship, as bodies may then be preserved and brought home for burial. It is proposed to place these shrouds on the market at 1cs. each.

AN ASEPTIC CATHETER.

DR. A. W. FELKIN, of Edinburgh, has had made for him by Messrs. Gardner and Son an aseptic catheter, which he thinks will be useful to country practitioners and to patients.

It is not suited to very tight strictures, nor for small sizes of instrument. The illustration shows that it is simply a grooved staff, with a solid bead.

COMPOUND CAFFEINE TABLOIDS.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS, WELLCOME, AND Co., Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., have sent a sample of compressed tabloids, containing in each 1 gr. caffeine and 3 grs. antipyrin. These tabloids being intended for internal administration are made so that they disintegrate immediately when moistened with water. This combination of caffeine and antipyrin has been introduced in the hope that it may prove useful in those cases in which it is inadvisable to give antipyrin without an accompanying heart tonic.

ALUMINIUM UMBILICAL PADS.

THE name "aluminium umbilical pad" is given to a round disc of metal which is about 1½ inch in diameter, the centre of which has the form of a small convexity, the diameter being about half that of the entire disc. At the margin of the disc there are four small holes which are intended for threads when they are sewn to a flannel belt. The makers (Messrs. Reynolds and Branson, of Leeds) claim for them lightness, cleanliness, and ease of application. These pads are intended to be used in protrusions of the umbilicus in infants, and to take the place of graduated pads of lint which are generally used for slight cases of umbilical hernia. In our opinion these discs may be of use if they are fixed in position with strips of strong plaster, but if simply stitched to a flannel belt it would be very difficult to keep them in place owing to their small size.

ARCHÆOLOGICA MEDICA.**XVII.—NOTES FROM REGISTERS OF MARKET DEEPING (1711—1723).**

By W. NEWMAN, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.S.Eng.

MARKET DEEPING, a small town in Lincolnshire, 7 miles east of Stamford, three miles east of Tallington, a station on the Great Northern main line, has very well kept parish registers, and these, by the courtesy of the rector, the Very Rev. W. W. Howard, Dean of Stamford, I have been able carefully to go through. With a few years only, 1711—1723 inclusive, has this notice to do.

It would seem that the Rev. Andrew Borradaile was appointed to the rectory of Market Deeping in 1710. He seems to have been first an officer in the army, and then to have taken holy orders. In 1706 he married Frances, daughter of Colonel Jacob Ashley, in co. Norfolk, and had fourteen children, four of whom only survived him. His wife died, March 3rd, 1741-42; he died, March 23rd, 1752. Not only did this rector keep his registers with more than usual care and explicitness, but for these thirteen years he anticipated the more recent notices of the cause of death, and in almost every recorded instance of burial, he entered the supposed cause of death. This rare, if not indeed almost unique, instance of devotion to statistical record surely deserves recognition.

Let the place of honour be given to the worthy rector's record of his own children; the entries are as follows: Catherine, baptised September 11th, 1712; Agnes, May 18th, 1714; Dorothy, August 11th, 1715; Edward, September 3rd, 1717; Andrew, November 11th, 1718; John Astley, December 15th, 1719; Jacob, January 8th, 1721; Mary, June 24th, 1723; Sophia, August 28th, 1725; Blanch Elizabeth,

buried, August 17th, 1714, fever; Edward, eldest son, March 8th, 1721, mortification in his face; Dorothy, October 5th, 1723, small-pox.

The population of Market Deeping is now (census 1891) 1,079, but this forms no criterion by which one may estimate the population in the first part of the eighteenth century. For the sake of comparison, perhaps, it may be supposed that the population was then 800.

BAPTISMS.

The baptisms entered in the registers are in point of numbers as follows:

M.				F.				M.				F.			
1711	...	17	...	12	...	29	1720	...	9	...	8	...	...	17	
1712	...	9	...	16	...	25	1721	...	18	...	13	...	...	31	
1713	...	16	...	14	...	30	1722	...	12	...	15	...	...	27	
1714	...	15	...	16	...	31	1723	...	11	...	16	...	...	27	
1715	...	16	...	11	...	27									
1716	...	12	...	20	...	32		168		186			354		
1717	...	11	...	13	...	24	or an average of 27.2 baptisms per annum.								
1718	...	11	...	18	...	29									
1719	...	11	...	14	...	25									

How far these numbers may be taken as representing the actual births in each year is doubtful. Some infants, doubtless, were not baptised for one or other reason.

TWINS.

The birth of twins is noted:

1712, twice, the mother in one instance dying in childbed; 1715, once; 1721, twice.

ILLEGITIMACY.

Illegitimacy is mentioned in:

1713, once; 1714, once; 1718, once; 1722, once.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages are as follows:

1711, 5; 1712, 7; 1713, 6; 1714, 4; 1715, 5; 1716, 7; 1717, 6; 1718, 5; 1719, 3; 1720, 14; 1721, 13; 1722, 13; 1723, 13. Total, 101. An average of 7.8 per annum.

DEATHS.

The deaths are thus entered:

M.			F.			M.			F.				
1711	...	11	...	9	...	20	1720	...	17	...	19	...	3
1712	...	5	...	12	...	17	1721	...	18	...	14	...	3
1713	...	8	...	9	...	17	1722	...	17	...	17	...	8
1714	...	18	...	16	...	34	1723	...	24	...	24	...	4
1715	...	19	...	16	...	35							
1716	...	15	...	11	...	26							38
1717	...	14	...	9	...	23							
1718	...	9	...	13	...	22	Or an average of 29.7 per annum.						
1719	...	21	...	22	...	43							

CENTENARIAN.

The following entry is worth preserving:

Barbarah Wetherall, aged 104, buried September 4th, 1725.

DEATHS IN INFANCY.

It seems fair to take these as representing deaths under 4 or 5 years of age.

M.				F.				M.				F.			
1711	...	6	...	2	...	8	1719	...	9	...	9	...	18		
1712	...	2	...	3	...	5	1720	...	4	...	8	...	12		
1713	...	5	...	3	...	8	1721	...	9	...	6	...	15		
1714	...	6	...	2	...	8	1722	...	8	...	6	...	14		
1715	...	9	...	1	...	10	1723	...	4	...	2	...	6		
1716	...	2	...	1	...	3									
1717	...	5	...	4	...	9							123		
1718	...	4	...	3	...	7									

But of these deaths in infancy, 9 do not appear in the list of baptisms. 114 is therefore the total number, or an average of 8.7 per annum.

The total mortality is considerable from our present point of view—36 per 1,000. The deaths under 5 years of age are again unduly excessive. More than one-third of children born and baptised died under 5 years of age, or, in other words, about 10 in 1,000. The estimated normal death-rate of children under 5 years of age is barely 3 in 1,000.

To examine the causes of death as entered more closely, it would seem that infancy was used in a very wide sense to cover all causes of death in young children, perhaps even up to 4 or 5 years of age. That excluding these cases, and so leaving 264 deaths to be accounted for, fever, with one or other prominent complication, is noted as causing death in 94 instances, consumption in 46 instances, and old age in 27 instances. The term, "fever," is doubtless very freely used, and hence, to our disappointment, is proportionately misleading. It would probably include instances (which may, however, not have been very numerous) of typhus, typhoid, and scarlet fever, and equally refer to the then endemic intermittent fever or ague which would have some victims beyond

the very few (7 instances) which appear under that special heading.

Small-pox doubtless occurred as a marked epidemic in 1723, 23 deaths then occurring from the disease, and among them one of the rector's daughters, aged 8 years.

Cancer is credited with only 2 deaths in the whole number of entries.

With the single exception of the centenarian mentioned above, the age is in no one instance put on record.

	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723
Infancy ...	M 6	M 2	M 5	M 6	M 9	M 2	M 5	M 4	M 9	M 4	M 2	M 8	M 4
Fever ...	F 2	F 3	F 3	F 2	F 1	F 1	F 4	F 3	F 9	F 8	F 6	F 6	F 2
Fever and Asthma ...	M 1	M 2	M 5	M 5	M 6	M 1	M 1	M 5	M 7	M 7	M 5	M 8	M 2
Ague ...	F 1	F 1	F 3	F 1	F 4	F 1	F 1	F 4	F 5	F 2	F 7	F 4	
Ague and Consumption ...	F 1				M 1								
Throat Sore ...											M 1		
Fever and Chinch ...	F 1			F 1									
Cough ...		F 1			F 1					F 1			
Fever and Ague ...													
Ague ...	M 1	F 1									M 1		
Ague and Consumption ...											F 1		
Consumption ...	M 2	M 1			M 3	M 4	M 2	M 4	M 4	M 2	M 2		
Asthma ...	F 2	F 2		F 2	F 2	F 2		F 3	F 3	F 3	F 1	F 1	F 1
Asthma or Quinsy ...					F 1								
Pleurisic (sic) ...	M 1				F 1			F 1	F 1				
Dropsic ...	M 1	F 1			F 1	F 2		M 1		M 1			M 1
Convulsions ...			F 1										
Small-pox ...	F 1				M 3								M 11
Childbed ...	F 1	F 1		F 1				F 1	F 2	F 1	F 2		F 12
King's Evil ...	M 1				M 1								
Rheumatism ...											F 1		
Cancer ...			F 1						M 1				
Palsie and Mortification ...					M 1								
Mortification in Face ...										M 1			
Mortification ...												M 2	
Surfeit ...							M 1						
Age or Old Age ...	M 1				M 1	M 1	M 2		M 2				
Suddenly ...		F 1	F 1	F 1	F 2	F 2	F 4	F 3	F 1			F 2	F 2
Killed with a Wagon ...					M 1	M 1							M 1
Drowning at ye Mill ...		F 1					F 1		F 1		F 1		
Not named ...		M 1			M 4	M 1							
		F 1			F 3	F 4			F 2	F 1			

DIPHTHERIA AND THE ANTITOXIN TREATMENT.

(Continued from page 858.)

XXXV.—RICHARD FREELAND, M.D. (Broxbourn, Linlithgowshire, N.B.).*

Two Cases: Recovery.—1. The patient, a girl, aged 5, complained of sore throat, and was found to have a thick membrane covering both tonsils, and extending forward on to the soft palate. The cervical glands were large and tender, the pulse was 130, very weak, and the temperature 101°; there was no albuminuria. Chlorate of potash and perchloride of iron were given internally, and the throat steamed frequently with boiling water and vinegar. In two days the tonsils and soft palate were clear of membrane, but a large patch formed over the left side of the posterior pharyngeal wall; the temperature came down to 99°, and the pulse to 100, the general condition being correspondingly improved. She remained so

* Reports kindly forwarded by the Director of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine.