rods to the midwifery forceps, is well worthy of observation, and he himself had no little merit as an accoucheur.

By his personal friends he was warmly beloved for his singularly transparent and upright character. He was the soul of integrity. Nothing that savoured of "trimming," far less of questionable dealing, had any place in his nature, and no matter how strongly interest might point against such a procedure, he denounced these practices and their advocates in the most emphatic terms. He had also a kind and gentle heart, and his deeds of mercy were many and unostentatious. His death has occasioned a serious loss to the profession in Glasgow, and for his personal friends not a little of the "light of life" has gone out.

In addition to his M.D. he held the diploma of F.R.C.S.E., and he was for some years before his death a certifying factory surgeon for Glasgow.

REVIEWS.

Lehrbuch der Kinderkrankheiten, für Aerzte und Studirende.
Von DR. ADOLF BAGINSKY. Braunschweig: Friedrich
Wreden. 1883.

THIS forms the sixth volume of the series of medical hand-books now being published by Wreden of Brunswick, and may be described as a creditable addition to the literature of a special branch of the profession, which has not, as yet, been over written. It is designed, as its title indicates, for practitioners as well as for students, and the general plan upon which it is constructed seems to be to give a condensed epitome of the whole subject as it stands at the present day, rather than, as is often the case, to give special prominence to certain points, upon which an author concentrates his energies to the sacrifice of the subject generally. Another danger which specialist authors run, but which we must admit Dr. Baginsky has succeeded in avoiding, is to magnify the importance of his specialty, and overlook the immense importance of never for a moment losing sight of the relation which a branch of a science bears to the stem, or a mere portion to the concrete unity of medical science. That the author has clearly set this before him as a part of his task is obvious from the

following sentences, which we extract from his sensible preface. Speaking of the recent advances which have been made in the knowledge of his subject, he says:—

“ Earnest work, involving anatomical and physiological research, has disclosed an organisation in the child which differs essentially from that of the adult, and which only develops itself by degrees upon the latter model. But it is exactly such special work which places the diseases of children upon a common basis with the sciences of ordinary medicine, of physiology, and of pathological physiology. The results which have been attained have been a gain to general medical science, and are of all the greater importance, because they conduce to the solution of problems in general medicine, by means of original research in an independent organism, which is at the same time undergoing development. I may refer, in illustration, to the conclusions which have been reached with reference to growth, nutrition, interchange of chemical elements, the development and secretion of the glands, the development and function of the nervous system.

“ Differing, as it does, anatomically and physiologically, from the adult, the child reacts in a different manner upon the causes of pathological phenomena. This gives to the diseases of childhood a peculiar character and course. The pathological changes, the course of fevers, the complications, and the reactions of the nervous apparatus, have all, in part, a special character of their own. Therein lies the necessity, scientific as well as practical, for treating the healing art in children as a special department; and this all the more, seeing that certain drugs and therapeutic measures act differently upon the child and upon the adult.”

Acting upon these convictions, the author divides his work into two parts—General and Special. Under the former he considers the special physiological conditions of childhood, and his observations on this head include a brief, but sufficient notice of the circulatory, respiratory, and digestive apparatuses, of dentition, of the urinary apparatus, the nervous system and organs of special sense, the skin, temperature, &c. Passing, then, in review, the growth of the child and the principle which should guide us in advising as to its nutrition, he proceeds to give full directions as to the special methods which should be adopted in investigating disease in the child. After calling attention to the special difficulties which prevent a confident diagnosis in these cases, he indicates the various points, from the observation of which we may glean information by adopting a methodical and exhaustive method of

investigation. He shows, first, that the attitude of the child is so far significant, and that while the healthy child instinctively maintains the posture which it had while in the womb, in the first month after birth more particularly, there are certain affections, such as stiff neck, earache, respiratory embarrassment, &c., in which the head is raised and bent backwards. Orthopnoea, he adds, is rare in children, whereas a prone position, although not always explicable, is of more frequent occurrence. The colour of the skin, the expression of the face, the nature of the perspiration and pulse, the tone of the cry, and the sound of the cough, are all mentioned in detail as sources of possible information. The author then, following the same plan, proceeds to the explanation of the various regions, treating successively of the head, throat, thorax, and abdominal organs, and the manner in which each region is to be best explored. This section of the work terminates with some brief general observations on the subject of ætiology and therapeutics.

The Special Part occupies the bulk of the book, and in reference to it, it is only possible to give here a very rapid analysis of the method which Dr. Baginsky has followed in passing under review the various branches of his subject. Beginning with a sketch of the diseases of the new-born child, in which the rarer affections of this period are not overlooked, he discusses the acute infectious diseases of childhood, including the exanthemata, cerebro-spinal meningitis, diphtheria, cholera, intermittent fever, &c. Under chronic general diseases, are included anæmia, chlorosis, leucæmia and the hæmorrhagic diathesis, scrofula, syphilis, diabetes, &c. To the diseases of the nervous system nearly 140 pages are devoted, and this most important class of cases is treated with marked ability both as regards classification and diagnosis, while the basis of sound treatment is in most instances satisfactorily indicated.

The diseases of the respiratory, circulatory, and digestive organs are then successively treated, and under each heading there are few points known to medical science which escape the notice of our author. One or two brief extracts will give a fair idea of the manner in which he manages his subjects. For example, in regard to the symptoms of bronchial asthma, he writes:—

“The attacks commence, sometimes in connection with existing bronchial catarrh, and sometimes independently of this. Without fever, and without any marked changes which can be physically detected in the thorax, there is developed

under the eye of the physician a mode of respiration which steadily become more difficult. The breath is drawn in in short, hissing, wheezing inspirations; the expiration is blowing and often accompanied by sighing. The face is pale, the eye deep, the nose pointed and cold, and the extremities cold. The pulse is imperceptible or very feeble, and the tension of the radials slight. Careful physical examination shows a marked depression of the diaphragm, the lungs are abnormally distended. Percussion is clear, almost tympanitic; auscultation reveals only wheezing and humming râles. Gradually, the dyspnœa begins to relax, the respiration becomes easier, deeper, more free. Slight coughing fits bring up in older children a scanty, clear, or finely frothed sputum. Leyden pointed out in them the presence of peculiar sharp crystals in the adult, which are perhaps to be found in the child also, but as yet they have not been looked for. Sometimes exhaustion and sleep come on, out of which the child awakes quite cheerful and well. The recurrence of the attack varies greatly, sometimes daily, sometimes at intervals of several days, and in general they cease gradually and a cure is the result."

Speaking of exophthalmic goître, he points out that, while this disease is comparatively rare in infancy and childhood, it is much more common at all ages in the female sex. After a short abstract of the cases recorded as occurring in early life, since the disease was described by Basedow in 1840, he gives a short account of a case from his own experience which we may here quote in an abridged form, more particularly as it gives an idea of the chief modes of treatment which are adopted in this singular affection at the present day.

"The case to which I refer is that of a girl of 12, of very fair complexion and well developed, who had often been ill treated by a drunken father and a cruel mother during the night. This intelligent child gave unhesitatingly as the cause of her illness the frights to which she had been subjected. She manifested restless movements, but not marked chorea; large white stains (*vitaligo*) over the whole skin, prominent eyes, of medium size, and unequal pupils were also noticed. The middle portion and right lobe of the thyroid gland were considerably enlarged. Over the whole gland one could feel a continuous thrill, in connection with which a prolonged systolic murmur was audible. There was pretty strong pulsation in the temporal arteries. There was extensive and very marked palpitation, with enlargement of the left ventricle. The heart sounds were normal. The child was treated by the application of the induction current to the sympathetic in the neck, along

with the external application of the unguent. potas. iodide over the enlarged thyroid; internally, by the administration of ergotine, and afterwards of digitalis, and by these means she was completely restored. Even the white stain of vitiligo disappeared almost entirely."

In noticing the occasional occurrence of broad condylomata in the tongue and the mucous membrane of the mouth, under the head of Stomatitis Syphilitica, he says:—

"These manifest themselves in the form of whitish-gray, well marked, roundish infiltrations, extending over the mucous surface, and distinctly raised above the surrounding tissues, which are for the most part pinkish, or of a deeper red colour. In this form they are easily recognised, but it must be admitted that a confident diagnosis is only possible when other symptoms of syphilis simultaneously exist, such as the exanthemic form, coryza, syphilitic laryngitis, &c."

An outline, as complete as the circumstances admit, of the diseases of the urino-genital apparatus, forms the subject of the next chapter, and the book ends with a study of the affections of the organs of special sense to which children are subject, and, lastly, with the diseases of the skin and appendages. It would be too much to call the book an exhaustive treatise of the subject of which it treats, but we do not hesitate to repeat the conviction which we have already expressed, that we have here a creditable and useful contribution to professional literature, and one which, by the general practitioner, as well as by the specialist, is likely to be highly prized.

Human Morphology: A Treatise on Practical and Applied Anatomy. By HENRY ALBERT REEVES, F.R.C.S.Ed. Vol. I. The Limbs and the Perinæum. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. 1882.

WE must confess to having entered on the perusal of this work with not a little prejudice against it, based mainly on the fact, so apparent at the first glance, that a large proportion of the very numerous woodcuts illustrating it are borrowed from standard works on anatomy without any acknowledgment whatsoever. The author endeavours to disarm criticism by a statement in the preface that he has drawn upon certain well known foreign anatomical works, but adds that "a few of the illustrations are from English sources, and are acknowledged in the text." He does certainly acknowledge those taken from Marshall, Cunningham, Ewart, and Smith and