

lished under the direction of Dr. Hamilton Wright at Kuala Lumpur, the capital. The medical department is fully equipped for special and general pathological work, and for the scientific study of clinical medicine, a mortuary with a refrigerator chamber has been provided, a feature which the Government of India might well imitate for our pathological departments. There is also a well-equipped chemical department and a photographic studio and a good working library.

The Government of the Malay States is to be congratulated on their enterprise in establishing such a useful institution.

AS we go to press we have received the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. We will notice it at length in next issue. The report, though showing signs of the prevailing compression, is full of information, and is a valuable and up-to-date résumé of matters, medical and sanitary, in India.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Medicine, Calcutta University, held at the Senate House, on Wednesday, the 5th February 1902, Dr. Sures Prosad Sarbadhikari moved, and Dr. K. C. Bose seconded, the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

(i) That the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Calcutta places on record its sense of the great loss which it has sustained by the untimely death of Surgeon-General R. Harvey, I.M.S., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.S.O., C.B., V.H.P., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and its appreciation of the eminent services which he rendered to the profession generally, and especially in the department of Midwifery and Gynaecology.

(ii) That a copy of the above resolution, together with a letter of condolence and sympathy, signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine, be sent to Mrs. Harvey.

DR. STEPHENS and Dr. Christophers of the Royal Society Malaria Commission, write to us *apropos* of our having called the wearing of thick breeches and putties as a precaution against mosquito bites "ridiculous." They state that they adopted this precaution while living in the bush in S. Leone, with native huts around them, and at a time when dissection had showed that every tenth anopheles contained sporozoites, and they had caught as many as fifty anopheles sitting outside their mosquito nets. They do not recommend these precautions when living in other places, as in the *towns* of the West Coast, &c.

We are glad to have this explanation; we can well believe that under such special circumstances the wearing of cord breeches and putties was a wise and right precaution. Our impression was that it was recommended for universal use on the West Coast, and we wondered if the

wearing of such thick clothes was possible in a warm damp climate in the tropics. (See notice of Liverpool Nigeria Expedition's Report, *I. M. G.*, February, 1902, p. 70.)

## Reviews.

**The Surgical and Medical History of the Naval War between Japan and China (1894-5).** Translated from the Japanese under direction of Baron SANEYOSHI, F.R.C.S., Eng.; and S. SWZUKI, M.R.C.S., Tokio. Tokio Printing Co., Ltd., 1901.

THIS large and handsome volume by Baron Saneyoshi, F.R.C.S., Eng., the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Imperial Japanese Navy, is an able and important contribution to the medical history of war, a department of medicine to which but few contributions have been made. Indeed naval war may be said to have no medical history at all; the lessons of Trafalgar and Lissa, and of the war between Chili and Peru, have been lost to us. For this reason, therefore, among others, this volume which gives a detailed history of the naval war between China and Japan is of special interest and value.

The first impression gained by the reader seems to us to be that naval war is even more terrible than land war, and naval medical men have even a more difficult task to do than their confrères on land. Baron Saneyoshi recognises this when he writes, "a naval battle is a very formidable thing, much more so than a land fight, for it consists of either firing big guns, ramming, or the discharge of fish-torpedoes, by which a whole ship may suddenly be destroyed or sunk, even when it is simply hit by shells without exploding. Ship's planks, furniture &c., are destroyed, and many lives are lost, or injuries sustained from the flying splinters. When the shells explode fearful damage results. Occasionally ships hit by shells escape without injury to life, but this depends upon the part of the ship hit."

In one ship, the *Hiyei*, one shot "destroyed her surgery utterly and killed or severely wounded the whole of her medical staff."

The engagements whose history is chronicled in this volume are the naval battles, Phung-do, and Yalu and the attacks on Tan-chow, Wei-hai-Wei, the Pescadores, and certain other bombardments. Much of the book is devoted to the details of the great fight at Yalu which lasted from noon till 5 P.M. and ended in the almost entire destruction of the Chinese ships. Out of 3,826 men engaged in that battle on the Japanese side, 90 were killed and 208 injured by 134 shells. In the whole war the Japanese lost 372, and most of these wounds were from fragments of shells or splinters of wood and iron. The most fearful of the injuries incident to naval warfare

are the terrible burns, some of which are well illustrated in the volume before us. Naturally suppuration was extremely common; in one ship a shot had destroyed all the medical and surgical appliances, and the wounds had to be dressed with rags and machine oil.

After giving accounts of the different engagements the report discusses the causes of the wounds and their classification under the following heads:—contusions, contused wounds, blind and penetrating wounds, perforated wounds, lacerated and mutilated wounds, burns and scalds, hæmorrhage, nervous symptoms, suppuration, gangrene, erysipelas.

Next chapter, VI, treats of the management of the wounded, and Baron Saneyoshi decides that as a rule two surgeries should be established, one at either end of the ship; this plan has the drawback of dividing up the medical staff; but, on the other hand, a single surgery, if destroyed by shot as on board the *Hiyei*, leaves the ship's crew entirely without the medical aid so urgently needed. We note that in the actual engagement the various stretchers were found cumbrous and troublesome, and the wounded were carried below by hand.

Another portion of the volume treats of the enteric fever, which, however, showed *no increase* over the ratio for peace times, a happy result very creditable to the medical officers concerned. The description given of the very thorough disinfection of one of the infected ships is worthy of study by all military and naval surgeons. There was a slight outbreak of cholera, too, which took origin, it was supposed, in certain hired transports. There is little to note about the remarks upon dysentery except that the contagious and infectious nature of the disease is distinctly recognised and measures for its prevention taken accordingly. The brief notes on malaria contain nothing of special interest. Space forbids us to linger upon the excellent account of the decline and disappearance of *Kak'ke* or beri-beri from the Japanese navy.

To conclude, we heartily congratulate Baron Saneyoshi and the Surgeons of the Imperial Japanese Navy on the production of this unique and valuable book. It is the first medical history of a naval war and may long remain the only one, as the losses on the side of the United States Navy in the battles which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish Navy were too trifling to require elaborate record, and the Spaniards are scarcely likely to have the information necessary to write the history from their point of view.

The volume is well printed and contains numerous illustrations and plans.

The book is in some respect a companion volume to the "Surgical Experiences of the S. African War" by Mr. G. H. Makins, and can be strongly recommended to all naval and military surgeons.

**The Accessory Sinuses of the Nose.** By LOGAN TURNER. William Green and Sons, Edinburgh.

It is a pleasing sign of the times that monographs of the type of the volume under review have begun to be issued, for our English medical literature, however rich in publications of clinical research, has hitherto been comparatively poor in publications that evince more than second-hand knowledge of the minuter details of anatomy on which advance in surgical practice for the most part depends. It is only within the last decade or two that our contributions in this direction have perceptibly increased, and it is therefore we welcome in book form Mr. Logan Turner's original articles on the frontal and other accessory sinuses of the nose.

By far the major portion of the book is given up to an accurate account of the anatomy of the sinuses based on original dissections beautifully illustrated from photographic plates and enriched by further illustrations borrowed from Prof. Symington's studies in frozen sections of the body. A more lucid and yet concise and full account of the anatomy of the nose it has never been our fortune to peruse. It has moreover been enriched by an account of the author's studies in the comparative anatomy of the sinuses in various races of man, studies which, however much indicated for completeness, seem not to have been productive of any practical results. We notice that in the course of this part of the book Mr. Turner goes out of his way to animadvert on Gall's phrenological teachings. It is unfortunate that Mr. Turner seems not to know that Gall himself was perfectly aware that the separation of the inner and outer tables of the skull created difficulties in the appreciation of the size of the underlying portions of the brain. It is time that more justice should be done to Gall than to confound him with the charlatans who appropriated his doctrine to earn an ignoble living.

Mr. Turner has not contributed anything new in his chapter on the transillumination of the sinuses, but this chapter is nevertheless a faithful and accurate account of what can be done both clinically and for purposes of research by this method of study.

Something practical has been aimed at in the building up of this book, and therefore when the reader has got to the end of the excellent monograph on the anatomy of the sinuses he meets with a final chapter which gives him an ample account of the inflammatory diseases of these sinuses, their pathology, clinical symptoms and their treatment. This chapter is, if anything, too short, and might well be expanded so as to be a fitter sequel to the luminous chapters that precede it and make one expect more. We congratulate the author on his excellent work, and the publishers on the magnificent way in which they have produced the book.