

Campagna for five months in the year 1904. During this period prophylactic treatment was administered to 12,061 individuals, 181 kilograms of quinine in tabloid form being consumed. Among the persons treated there were 800 cases of malarial fever, giving a proportion of about 67 per mille. Considering the fact that, among the fever-stricken, 660 persons, already febrile from infection contracted in June or early in July, entered the seven zones where the work is being done from other sections, and that others did not follow out the treatment with regularity, an estimate is made that only 140 persons contracted malarial infection notwithstanding thorough prophylactic treatment with quinine. In all seven zones there were, during the five months, 448 cases of disease not of a malarial nature, gastro-intestinal catarrh predominating as in previous seasons.

A MEDICAL student at Lima accidentally inoculated himself, while assisting at an autopsy on a plague case, on 1st April, and developed the disease on 7th April, or after six days' incubation.

WE direct attention to our London letter, in which Colonel Kenneth McLeod not only announces the passing of Netley, but also his own severance with this *Gazette*, to which he has been a contributor and Editor for the long space of 40 years. We are sure that our readers will join with us in regretting the loss of this valued contributor and will all wish him many more years of happy retirement.

Reviews.

The Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence.—By A. S. TAYLOR, F.R.S. Fifth Edition. Edited by FRED. J. SMITH, M.D. 2 vols. London: Churchill & Co., 1905. 1,900 pages. Price 36s.

THESE two large volumes are the fifth edition of Taylor's great work on Medical Jurisprudence, which has long been the standard work on the subject in the English language. Two previous editions had been edited by Sir Thomas Stevenson, the last being in 1894. In the ten years that have passed since Sir Thomas Stevenson's edition such unparalleled activity has been shown in Medical Jurisprudence that the present Editor had a formidable task in bringing up this book to date, the more so as the very high position the book has always enjoyed as a work of reference and appeal, made it all the more necessary for a new edition to be equal to the reputation of the work.

After a careful examination of the book, we have no hesitation in saying that the new edition will keep up, and even enhance the reputation hitherto enjoyed by Taylor's Jurisprudence.

It is difficult to criticise a book of this size and importance, but for the information of our readers we may indicate the contents of each volume. The Introductory Chapter of 63 pages deals with the boundaries of Medical Jurisprudence and the duties of the medical jurist. We especially commend the sections on advice to medical witnesses and on medical experts. Section II deals with medico-legal responsibilities in the examination of the person, alive or dead. It is especially in cases of rape or indecent assault that the medical man has to be careful both in making his examination and in getting the consent of the accused. Many instances are here quoted of medical men getting into trouble because they neglected this point. The question of consent also arises over the making of an autopsy, and Dr. F. Smith fully discusses this subject in all its aspects. The chapter on malpraxis is also most valuable; and two recent celebrated cases where foreign bodies were left in the abdominal cavity are detailed and commented upon. Section IV deals with identity, and gives an account not only of Bertillon's measurements, but also of thumb impressions. On the important question of blood stains full information is given, including an account of the physiological tests; as for the precipitin test Dr. Smith while noting that it is still on its trial says it seems to offer the very greatest of possibilities for the settlement of the all-important question, "Is this human blood?" It is quite impossible for us even to mention the thousand and one subjects referred to in the chapter on identity; it is most complete and thorough.

On the subject of adipocere the editorial in this *Gazette* on the subject (June 1902) is quoted *in extenso*.

The chapters or sections as they are called, on presumption of death, on wounds, on deaths from lightning and electricity, on starvation, on asphyxial deaths, on suicide, lunacy and life-assurance are all most complete and thorough expositions of the subject.

The second volume opens with a masterly discussion of 322 pages, on all questions of sexual medical jurisprudence, and following this are some 500 more pages on toxicology. It is hard to say which are the best parts of this work, but the thoroughness of the chapters on toxicology much impressed us. As a fitting summary to a foregoing discussion on poisoning in its medico-legal aspects is inserted an almost *verbatim* report on the recent case of *Rex v. Klosowski* or *Chapman* for the murder of Maud March. The marginal comments on the case are most instructive, and the case as here reported should be read by all medical men.

A new feature in this edition is a chapter on Indian Medical Jurisprudence by the Editor of this *Gazette*. It does not become us to say much about it, beyond indicating that this chapter contains a *resumé* of all the important medico-legal papers published in this Journal of recent years.

In conclusion, we have only been able to feebly indicate the vast amount of information in this work. We have not the slightest doubt that this new edition of Taylor's *Jurisprudence* will remain for many years the standard work of reference on the subject. An authoritative work of this kind should be supplied by Government to the office of every Magistrate and Civil Surgeon in India, and we commend these volumes to the notice of all civil surgeons and medical men in India. The work will be found reliable, authoritative, up-to-date and most interesting.

Diseases of the Intestines and Peritoneum.

—By Prof. NOTHNAGEL. Published by W. B. Saunders & Co.

AMONG the many valuable contributions to medicine made by the Vienna School, the *Encyclopædia of Medicine* edited by Professor Nothnagel takes a prominent place, and among the monographs it contains the present from the pen of the editor himself, is worthy of the reputation of its author who has been eminently successful in giving what he aimed at a clear and comprehensive account of disease. The breadth of his knowledge of contemporary work and the amplitude of his personal experience have enabled Professor Nothnagel to produce a colossal monograph. We may, therefore, be pardoned a smile at the modesty which impels him to call it a clinical handbook. Handbooks such as this do not exist in the English language. Yet, large as must have been the original, the present translation has been made still more bulky by the valuable additions of the editor in his effort to bring the subject-matter up-to-date. The extent and character of these additions is by far the best criticism on the fine air of finality with which some of the subjects are disposed of in the original.

A large discretion was permitted the editor, and we are of opinion that he would have more thoroughly adapted the volume to the English and American reader had he not only added and interpolated, but also ejected and condensed portions of the original in which there is a vast deal of repetition and not a little verbosity. This would have added largely to the value of the book in the eyes of the practitioner for whom it was meant, but we find instead that in many instances the editorial additions overlap the original text and in some repeat themselves.

The work is in two parts, the first on the intestines, and the second on the peritoneum. Each of these opens with a brief account of the physiology of the subject, but in neither case is the physiology sufficiently up-to-date. Much has been done by the editor, but this portion of his task had far better been relegated to a specialist, who would, for example, have hardly failed to mention the important work of Bayliss and Starling on succus entericus, and on that substance in it to which they have given the provisional name of secretin. Nor would such

specialist have been content with the meagre account that is given of the physiology of the peritoneum.

To the practitioner, perhaps, the most valuable characteristic of this volume is the generous allotment of space to the consideration of symptoms, each one of which is dealt with in detail before the author attempts to treat of diseases. Even when individual diseases begin to be discussed, author and editor are both of them so liberal in their cross-references that not only is a vivid and comprehensive picture produced of each disease as it comes under consideration, but also its relations to others and its differentiation from them is pointedly brought out.

Where all parts of the book are excellent, it is perhaps invidious to call attention specially to the articles on enteritis, on ulceration, and on diseases of the blood vessels, both for their intrinsic value and their usefulness to the practitioner in India. A strong pathological bias runs through the book, and it is perhaps for this reason that in the article on enteritis the results of inflammation on the whole alimentary tract are more insisted on than of disease of specific parts. It is thus that colitis is but scantily touched upon by name and that only by the editor, but in the substance of the article one will find ample material for the differentiation and location of the inflammation. An etiological classification of ulcers is adopted, but here again by far the major portion of the article is devoted to the pathology of intestinal ulceration. Professor Nothnagel accepts Litten's explanation of the pathological anomaly that hæmorrhagic infraction should occur in the area of superior mesenteric artery which is not endarterial. Litten demonstrated that though not anatomically endarterial, the superior mesenteric is functionally an end artery since the blood-pressure produced by the influx from its anastomotic branches is counterbalanced by the positive pressure in the portal vein. But, as the editor points out, Welch of Baltimore, has since proved that the infraction is arterial and not venous since occlusion of the mesenteric artery causes tetanic contraction of the bowel, which lasts for two or three hours.

The article on hæmorrhoids affords us an excellent example of the plethora of information which leads the author into unnecessary side issues. The mere mention of Stahl's formulation of the mystical doctrine of hæmorrhoids results in the devotion of several paragraphs to "a few statements for general information," though he feels compelled to refrain from entering upon the interesting history of the doctrine of hæmorrhoids. All this was assuredly uncalled for. Just as much cause have we for surprise at the amount of space given to the discussion of nervous diseases of the bowels, following as it does upon a confession that the anatomical and clinical material on which it is