

generation, and gives us a very interesting account of one who, when tried by sickness and disappointment set an example which others might endeavour humbly to follow.

*Saint Thomas's Hospital Reports.* Edited by Dr. HADDEN and Mr. ANDERSON. Vol. XX. Pp. xxxvi., 483. London: J. & A. CHURCHILL. 1892.

This volume has a melancholy preface, containing memorial notices of four men who accomplished much for their profession and the school to which they were attached.

Thomas Alfred Barker and Sir James Risdon Bennett died at 84 and 82 respectively, whilst William Henry Stone and Alfred James Bernays died at the earlier ages of 61 and 69. These obituary notices, by their friends J. S. B. and W. M. O., must be of the deepest interest to all old St. Thomas's students, and to a much larger world outside.

The papers forming the body of the book are of the usual standard of excellence. That by Dr. Hawkins "On Tubercular Peritonitis" appears to show that the physicians may even yet claim the privilege of guiding many cases to a successful issue without the active assistance of a surgical colleague. An interesting paper "On Specific Diseases," by Dr. Joseph Frank Payne, deals with the subject from the point of view of the bacterium, and concludes in the following words; "The combat remains with these subtle and pervading enemies, more terrible and fatal than the tiger or the serpent; and in this combat the first essential is to know thoroughly the laws governing that life which is antagonistic to our own."

*Text-book of the Eruptive and Continued Fevers.* By JOHN WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., Physician to the Meath Hospital, Dublin; Consulting Physician to the Cork Street Fever Hospital, Dublin. Pp. xxv., 535. Dublin: FANNIN & COMPANY. 1892.

If some undue delay has occurred in the publication of a notice of Dr. J. W. Moore's book, it must not be attributed to any want of appreciation of this result of his labours, for we would desire to speak of the work in terms of the highest praise. A sensible preface enjoining the necessity for the study of fever to medical students is followed by a chapter on the nature of fever, and that by two chapters on the bacteriology of what our author terms micro-parasitic

diseases. To say that these last-mentioned chapters are quite up to date would be somewhat of an exaggeration, but they present a fair and careful abstract of our knowledge upon these questions a year or two ago. Of the distinctly clinical portions we can speak with unqualified approbation. The City of Dublin and Dr. Moore's appointment therein provide a happy hunting-ground for fever-study such as no other place in the kingdom could offer. Besides the other exanthemata found in this country, typhus and typhoid are treated of in full detail, the author giving, perhaps with almost undue modesty, the results of his own wide experience, and showing also his extensive acquaintance with medical literature, domestic and exotic, by copious references both in the text and in foot-notes. The treatment of typhoid fever is always a point of interest to note, as there is so much divergence of opinion among physicians as to the best manner of feeding and otherwise managing cases of this disease. In contrast to the liberal diet administered by Dr. Barr, as recorded in the notice of his book in our last issue, Dr. Moore considers one quart of milk and one pint of animal broth to be as much as is ever necessary in the way of nourishment. To antipyretic drugs he is, like most other physicians, very strongly averse, becoming "more chary than ever" in their use; and for reducing temperature, considers bathing "far in advance of all other measures." Intestinal antiseptics he does not trust to in his own practice, but notes the use of this line of treatment by many others. Limitation of space will not permit of adequate allusion to the many excellent qualities of the work. It is by far the best text-book on the eruptive and continued fevers at present before the profession, and one which every medical man ought to have by him for constant reference.

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*The Sheffield Medical Journal.* A Quarterly Review of the Medical Sciences for Yorkshire and adjoining Counties. Vol. I. Part I. Pp. 80. Sheffield: PAWSON and BRAILSFORD. October, 1892.

We are glad to welcome this, the latest, addition to the now goodly list of provincial medical journals, and are gratified to have so sturdy and promising an infant in our Exchange List. These local journals cannot fail to be of great benefit to the profession in their neighbourhood: the time and labour given to them by their editors and workers, although sometimes apparently unprofitable and occasionally