

the provinces of the west coast of South America as a specific for dysentery. A fluid extract has been made for him by Parke, Davis & Co., of which the dose is 20 minims, to be taken in milk or almond emulsions three times a day. He gives three cases of chronic sporadic dysentery in which it has been used with good results, but the author has had no personal experience with it.

THE *Practitioner* quotes the following story which is worth reproducing:—

"A working man called upon a surgeon for advice and medicine, who, having 'diagnosed' the case, made up a bottle of mixture, and asked half a crown as his fee.

"'Half a crown!' exclaimed the man. 'That is a lot to charge. Why, I suppose there ain't sixpennyworth of stuff in that bottle?' 'Well, no,' answered the doctor, 'I doubt if there is more than twopennyworth of 'stuff' in it. But I will tell you what I will do,' he added, 'the next time you want to consult me you pay me sixpence and you shall take your choice from all my bottles,' 'Oh! but,' said the man, 'I should not know which to take' 'Exactly,' retorted the surgeon, 'and that is why you pay me half a crown!'"

To comply with the repeated requests of Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital Assistants in India, the Proprietors of this *Gazette* propose to issue it at the reduced rate of six rupees per annum to all *bonâ fide* Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, provided a sufficient number of new subscribers join to cover the cost of the cheaper issue. We feel sure that this will be considered good news by a large number of Assistant-Surgeons and Hospital Assistants who have often written to us urging this concession. The Publishers, Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. should be applied to.

Reviews.

Criminal Investigation.—By HANS GROSS. The English Edition by JOHN and J. COLLYER ADAM, Barristers-at-Law, H. Krishnamachari, Publisher, Egmore, Madras, 1906.

THIS book on criminal investigation is better described by its sub-title as a practical handbook for Magistrates, police officers and lawyers, and we would add for Civil Surgeons in India.

We confess we have been greatly fascinated by this book, it is a wonderful collection of matter most interesting to medical men and especially to Civil Surgeons in India.

It is extremely interesting to read, and combines the erudition of Chever's *Medical Jurisprudence* with the romance of Griffith's *Mysteries of Police and Crime*.

The basis of the book is the *System der Kriminalistik* by Dr. Hans Gross, the Professor of Criminology in the University of Prague, and it has been translated and adapted to Indian

and Colonial practice by two barristers in Madras, Mr. John Adam and Mr. J. Collyer Adam.

The German edition is a well-known work and has been translated in most of the languages of Europe and into Japanese.

The Indian adapters have, we think, succeeded well in their task and have certainly combined and included in the present edition a mass of information of special interest in India.

The book is very well printed, in clear type on good thin paper and though consisting of over 900 pages, it is by no means clumsy.

It is quite impossible in a short review to attempt to criticise such a volume, it is one which we think should be on the table of every Magistrate and Police Officer, and in the library of every Civil Surgeon and Jail Superintendent in India.

The first part is divided into six chapters, on the investigating officer, his duties and procedure, then comes a chapter on the examination of witness and accused, when the witness desires to speak the truth and when he does not wish to speak the truth. Chapter III is devoted to inspection of localities at the scene of offence, and the search for hidden objects. Chapter IV deals in an humorous way with the equipment of the investigating officer, it tells us that Government official paper is bad, and that our time-honoured "office box" is cumbersome.

Chapter V is of special interest to the medical man, it deals with the "Expert and how to use him," with medical jurisprudence, and the many questions which present themselves to the medical expert for solution, *e. g.*, tattooing, hypnotism, colour-blindness, age, teeth, use of the microscope, stains, dust, clothes, etc., etc.; then follows sections dealing with experts in chemistry, in handwriting, firearms, photography, with anthropology, Bertillonism, fingerprints, etc., etc.

Of possibly still greater interest is Part II in which the chapters deal with such interesting subjects as disguises, false names, malingering and shamming, criminal signs and signals, calls, stigmata, etc. An interesting chapter is devoted to criminal slang. Chapter X gives an interesting account of the various wandering tribes of India and the gipsies of Europe. The chapter on superstitions is of much interest, and that on firearms both useful and interesting. Other chapters deal with subjects such as drawing, sketching of houses, etc., the observation of footprints in standing, walking or running, and on the reproduction of footprints for exhibit in court. There is also a useful chapter on traces of blood, how to preserve, and copy such marks. Chapter XV gives a very interesting account of cyphers and other secret writings and suggestions as to the deciphering of secret writings.

Part IV deals with bodily injuries and poisoning, with theft, cheating and fraud, falsification of documents, counterfeiting seals, coins, with

horse frauds, horse and cattle marks, cheating at cards and other games with the methods of the sharp, and with frauds relating to antiquities and works of art. There is also a useful chapter on caste and caste marks, which is of general interest.

Other chapters discuss arson, serious accidents, and boiler explosions.

There is an excellent index and bibliography.

We have only barely indicated the headings of the various chapters in this fascinating book. We know of no other volume in which so much of interest on these subjects is gathered together.

The book seems to us to be admirably adapted for use as a text-book in all Police training schools, and as a text-book for the examinations which have to be passed by all junior civil and police officers. The Civil Surgeon will also find it not only of value but intensely interesting also.

A System of Medicine.—By T. CLIFFORD ALLBUTT and H. D. ROLLESTON. Vol. II, Part I, 1906. London: Macmillan & Co.

THE first part of the second volume of the second edition of this great work has followed not long after the first volume.

As announced in the preface to the new edition, the second volume will be in two parts; the first, which is at present before us, is a handsome volume in the familiar red and gold binding, consisting of well over a thousand pages and contains the continuation of the Infections and Intoxications, with a very important article by Prof. J. Ritchie on the general Pathology of Infection.

The second part of the second volume will be the one of special interest to our readers. It will contain all the latest work on diseases of the tropics and will collect in a revised and up-to-date form all the articles in the whole system dealing with tropical diseases and animal parasites. This is promised soon.

Those who possess the first edition of this great System of Medicine will be interested to learn in what particulars the new volume differs from the old. In the first place Prof. Ritchie's article on the general pathology of infection takes the place of one originally written by the late Prof. Kanthack, and it treats in a full and complete manner of the subjects of the relations of bacteria to disease, of the changes produced by bacteria in the animal body, of the great subject of immunity, and in a very interesting section the relation of bacteriology to therapeutics is discussed, and the latest work of Sir A. E. Wright is summarised. As usual in this System a full bibliography follows each chapter.

Under the heading "Infective diseases of established bacteriology" are treated the subjects of glanders, of farcy, of anthrax, tuberculosis, streptothrix infections, actinomycosis and syphilis. Sims Woodhead is the author of the

article on glanders and farcy, that on anthrax is by J. H. Bell and Dr. T. M. Legge. The latter is of importance at present as the Home Government has raised the question of anthrax infection in hides and wool imported from India. On this point our experience when in charge of the large prison wool factory at Bhagalpur tends to make us sceptical of any great degree of infection in Indian raw wool. Large quantities of wool from all parts of Northern India are used in the wool factory of the Bhagalpur Central Jail for the manufacture of army blankets and prison clothing, yet we have never seen or heard of a case of wool-sorter's disease or other anthrax infection except one very doubtful case in a European foreman, and we do not believe that Indian wool is at all largely infected with the anthrax bacilli.

The subject of Tuberculosis is ably handled by Dr. Sidney Morton and Dr. Bosanquet. Dr. Ackland deals with actinomycosis, but readers in this country would have welcomed a fuller discussion of the relationship of actinomycosis and streptothrix infections with mycetoma or Madura foot.

A chapter on Syphilis by Jonathan Hutchinson needs no further commendation.

Under the heading "Infective Diseases of Doubtful Nature," ordinary diseases as measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, whooping cough, mumps and rheumatic fever are ably treated at full length. The clinical study on vaccinia in man by Dr. Ackland is a masterpiece, and is ably supported by Dr. Copeman's article on the pathology of vaccinia. The subject of vaccination as a branch of preventive medicine could not be in abler hands than those of Dr. J. C. McVail, and the Medical Officers will here find a mass of figures and facts to convince any honest sceptic.

Prof. Sims Woodhead treats of hydrophobia, and a very interesting article by Dr. F. Foord Caiger discusses the co-existence of infectious diseases, *i. e.*, diseases running concurrently in the same individual. The rest of this volume is taken up by chapters on food poisoning, grain poisoning, ergotism, pellagra; the chapter on lathyrism could have been more complete had the author consulted recent volumes of the *Indian Medical Gazette*.

Dr. H. D. Rolleston has a sober sensible article on alcoholism, and Prof. Clifford Allbutt and Dr. W. E. Dixon discuss opium poisoning and similar intoxications. Again we say a reference to our pages would have made more complete the chapter on cocainism, no allusion is made to the very great hold cocain-eating has of recent years got of the natives of India; and in view of recent edicts from China, it is probable that if the sale of the pure Indian opium is checked, cocain will take its place, and the well-meaning efforts of certain people will have succeeded in substituting one poison for another.