

prophylaxis against malarial infection was the regular use of mosquito nets of fine mesh.

Treatment.—Injections of quinine, hydrochlor., grs. 20, subcutaneously, gave the best results; one injection sufficed to prevent the recurrence of the fever from fourteen to thirty days. Removal from the infected area and change of climate was in many cases the only method of curing the disease.

Enteric Fever.—Only a few sporadic cases occurred.

The Diseases of the D'thalla Arabs.—Chronic ulcers of the legs were very common; to heal them the natives tied on plates of tin. Chronic hydrocele was common. Eye diseases, ulcers of the cornea, conjunctivitis, trachoma, tuberculosis of lungs and joints and syphilis were also met with. One was often asked to treat impotence, a common ailment amongst the Jews. Many cases of deformity were seen, in particular, club-foot.

Reviews.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS, ITS DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. By H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D., Visiting Physician to the Consumption Sanatorium of Scotland, Bridge of Weir, N.B. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd. Pp. 188, with twenty charts. Price 5s. net.

In view of the interest recently taken by Members of Parliament in the question of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst soldiers, and the letters which have appeared in the medical press on the subject, Dr. Hyslop Thomson's work claims the attention of the military physician. The book is divided into four sections, dealing with (1) the diagnosis; (2) the prognosis; (3) the treatment of phthisis; and (4) tuberculosis in childhood.

In the section on diagnosis the author brings out the difficulties in the way of diagnosing incipient pulmonary disease, and shows how true are the remarks of "Surgeon-General (Retired)" in the *British Medical Journal* for March 9th, that cases of tubercle of lung may and do exist in barracks as foci of tuberculosis, "because the cardinal symptoms of the disease being absent or indefinite the suspicion of pulmonary mischief is not entertained, and consequently examination of the chest is omitted."

Work has often to be done at high pressure in medical inspection rooms in the Service, and the clinical picture of a typical case of early tuberculosis of the lung, with which we are so familiar in the text books, is not likely to be so useful to the military physician as the suggestive list of past and present departures from the normal state of health which Dr. Thomson points out should raise suspicions, and lead to a careful physical examination. An important point which is duly emphasised is

the necessity for taking the temperature four-hourly in cases of suspected tubercle of lung. This is a practice which is sometimes omitted, but of the utmost importance, as the temperature occasionally rises to 100° F. at noon in these cases, although normal in the morning and evening. The use of tuberculin for diagnostic purposes is not likely to recommend itself to military physicians, but the X-rays might be used more extensively in elucidating obscure cases in military hospitals. Dr. Thomson thinks that "in the Rontgen rays we have a useful means of assisting stethoscopic examination in detecting early tuberculous lesions of the lungs."

The chapter on differential diagnosis is useful and suggestive, but the author might with advantage have devoted more space to this important subject.

The section on prognosis is good, and the interpretation of physical signs and important symptoms is judiciously dealt with. One notes with satisfaction that the necessity for careful examination of the urine is advocated in all cases, but regrets that while Dr. Thomson summarises the opinions of others with regard to Ehrlich's diazo reaction, he does not give his own views and experience with regard to this interesting test.

The section on treatment is the best in the book, and when a military sanatorium for consumptives is established the commandant will find much to interest him in this part of Dr. Thomson's book.

The chapter on specific treatment summarises briefly, and, on the whole, satisfactorily, the work of Koch, Maragliano, Marmorek, Behring and others in the search for a specific for the white fiend.

The final section on "Tuberculosis in Childhood" is of interest not only to physicians but to students of State Medicine, as it shows the appalling apathy of this country, as compared with France, in adopting preventive measures.

The book is well printed on good paper, and is an important contribution to the literature of tuberculosis, especially from the general practitioner's point of view. In the next edition the author will require more careful proof-reading, as the typographical errors are somewhat numerous, and, moreover, bred as we all are in the Army, like Colonel Forman, "to stick slavishly to the Nomenclature of Diseases as propounded by the Royal College of Physicians" (vol. vii., p. 261), one ventures to express a pious hope that for future editions Dr. Thomson will select a less alliterative and more scientific title.

R. J. BLACKHAM.

THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF THE SCHOOL FOR ADVANCED MEDICAL STUDIES OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. By Rickman John Godlee, Holme Professor of Clinical Surgery; Surgeon in Ordinary to H.M. the King. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson. 46 pp., 28 illustrations. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Godlee's most interesting introductory address, delivered at the opening of the winter session of 1906, now makes its appearance in book form, with the addition of many instructive notes and a number of excellent illustrations. The volume gives an account of the circumstances under which "The University of London," which, ten years later, became University College, was founded in 1826, and traces the history of the

College and Hospital up to the present day. It will be read with profound interest, not only by "U. C. H." men, but by all who are watching the evolution of medical education in London, in which University College has played so notable a part. It is much to be hoped that the Hospital and its new School for Advanced Medical Studies will not have their work hampered by lack of funds, and that they will be able to maintain in the future the high standard and ideals that they have always upheld in the past.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE LUNG. With special reference to the early stages. By Dr. K. Turban. Translated by Egbert C. Moreland, M.B., B.Sc.Lond. London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, Ltd. Price 5s. net.

This book, as noted by the translator, consists of the first two sections of Turban's *Beiträge Zur Kenntnis der Lungen-Tuberculose*, published in 1899, and is divided into three sections, dealing with: (1) A discussion relative to the commencement of tuberculosis of the lung; (2) a classification; and (3) the physical examination.

It is generally recognised that too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of an early diagnosis of tubercle of the lung. Not only is it of the highest importance to the patient and to those in contact with him, but also much of the success to be expected by treatment in sanatoria will depend on the stage of the disease; the earlier the stage, the better chance there is of arresting the morbid process. To this end the author has particularly directed his attention in Section I. to a discussion of the early diagnosis; he points out that before tubercle bacilli appear in the sputum the disease may be demonstrated clinically, a statement with which all will probably agree. In the differential diagnosis Sticker's reaction is noted, and Dr. Turban confirms the test, with the exception that tubercle bacilli are not always to be found in the sputum of undoubted cases of tuberculosis. The determination of the opsonic index of Wright is only alluded to in a footnote, as the book was published in 1905, but the author's experience in this respect will be looked forward to with interest.

In Section II. Turban's own classification into three stadia—(1) disease of slight severity affecting at most one lobe or two half lobes; (2) disease of slight severity more extensive than first, but affecting at most two lobes, or severe, and affecting at most one lobe; (3) all cases of greater extent and severity than second—is given and explained, but to be of general utility would require to be universally adopted. It certainly is clear and simple, and some such classification would, we think, be of value in Army returns.

Section III.—The physical examination in tuberculosis of the lung is dealt with in a masterly manner and with a minuteness of detail that is hardly to be acquired from any one book on the subject. The Section is full of valuable ideas, and the author's experience set forth will prove of the greatest help in arriving at, by examination of the patient, an early diagnosis of the disease.

The classification of râles as given on page 102 is rather extended, and probably difficult to acquire by the ordinary observer, but confusion certainly prevails in distinguishing between moist and dry râles. The

schema on page 117 is admirable and well worthy of study. The book concludes with a summary of references, in which we notice rather an absence of reference to the literature of British writers on the subject. On the whole, we can confidently recommend this work as being one of the best on the subject with which we are acquainted, and thanks are due to Dr. Moreland for his excellent translation.

W. W. O. B.

THE RÖNTGEN RAYS IN MEDICAL WORK. By David Walsh, M.D.Ed.
London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1907. Price 15s.

With commendable energy Dr. Walsh has brought the present edition well up to date. Readable throughout, it is a work of valuable reference, and, like the earlier editions, will be found on the bookshelves of the majority of X-ray experts.

In the table of exposures, a little information regarding the intensity of the tube would have been valuable to the beginner or casual worker. Exposure values can only be approximate, as so many important factors are to be reckoned with in each. The first to receive consideration, and to which all others lead up, is the intensity or penetrating power of the tube—the *pons asinorum* in X-ray practice. Hence, a given exposure is only admissible under certain well-defined conditions.

The part dealing with the generation of electrical current during active service might have, with great acceptance to the military surgeon, been brought more up-to-date. A bicycle arrangement in theory might appear feasible, but when subjected to careful consideration shows its utter worthlessness practically. Even two men in a temperature of 110° F. in the shade cannot be expected to produce energy amounting to nearly a quarter horse-power for more than ten minutes at one time. Hence, the refresher the accumulator receives, especially when the output is great, can hardly be looked upon as a solution of the difficulty. Surely the author could have chronicled the more effectual methods used during the late South African War. It is to be hoped that should another edition be brought out the author will devote some of his talents in assisting the military surgeon to improvise methods for generating electricity under service conditions.

A careful study of this book will repay anyone seeking reliable information on important points. In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the first edition was amongst the earliest works published on X-rays, and Dr. Walsh deserves the thanks of all X-ray workers for the way he has thought out and rendered easy of accomplishment many difficult and obscure problems connected with the subject.

F. BRUCE.