

Vermiformis Cæci;" Chapter III, "Appendicitis;" Chapter IV, surgical treatment of and subsequent notes on appendicitis, the attitude of ten physicians on appendicitis, impressions from ten patients, summaries of the etiology and pathology of appendicitis, the death-rate factors, symptoms, and operative methods. In the last chapter, he considers: "Action of Various Solvents on Gallstones;" "Influence of Remains of Embryonic Vitelline Duct in Production of Moist Navel, and of Eczematoid Inflammation about the Navel;" "Malignant Islands at the Navel with Malignant Disease of Abdominal or Pelvic Organs;" "A Last Resort Hernia Operation;" "Experimental Production of Ileal Intussusception with Carbonate of Sodium," etc.

Manual of Physiology. By G. N. STEWART, M.A., M.D. Edin., D.Ph. Camb. 3d. edition. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1898.

This work is essentially a text-book for school use, which fact determines its general plan. Its usefulness is by no means, however, so limited, and its presentation of well-digested modern results is very attractive, particularly in respect to its condensation. The conclusions are in the main judicial, which implies very much reservation. The trend of opinion, however, is well enough indicated to serve as a guide for all intelligent readers. The mechanism of vascular and respiratory action has, as usual, been alluring and not unduly enlightening. The discussion of "internal secretion" is brief, much to the point, and very important. Conclusions as to the kidney seem to us not quite sustained, but they are after all tentative. The short allusion to "urine in disease" is conservative, and fails to meet the mental process of clinical men half way. The chapter on metabolism, nutrition, and dietetics" is very instructive.

It is very unfortunate that the presentation of the "neuron," in the discussion of the nervous system should be so at variance with the definitions of the neurologists, inasmuch as this conception is not only fundamental, but very clarifying.

The liberal use of experimental text; the adaptation to laboratory work, co-ordinated with didactic; the extremely good type and form, make the work of great value, and one that every man would find, among his many, a favorite. While sharing the growing opinion that there are too many books on medicine published, we are disposed to welcome all such thoughtful contributions upon the most fundamental and important of medical topics.

Medical Work of Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association During the Spanish War. Boards, pp. 51. Illustrated. Boston: 1898.

This volume appears to be a collection of reprints of articles from a weekly medical journal, having to do with the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association during the recent war with Spain. It, however, lacks title-page, index and table of contents, and does not even bear the publisher's name. The several papers are by: Dr. Herbert S. Burrell; J. T. Byford; Drs. E. H. Bradford and J. T. Bottomley; W. H. Seabury; Miss C. W. Cayford; Drs. E. G. Brackett, W. H. Prescott, J. Booth-Clarkson, T. B. Shea, Myles Standish, J. B. Blake and F. G. Balch.

Practical Lessons in Fever-Nursing. Designed for the use of professional and other nurses, and especially as a text-book for nurses in training. By J. C. WILSON, A.M., M.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The popularity of this little work attests the fulfillment of the author's hope for its usefulness. It is written in an entertaining style, and from a practical standpoint, and the professional relation of the nurse to the physician is kept constantly in view. The present edition is brought up to date by special attention to etiology and prophylaxis, disinfection, the Brand method of bathing, serum therapy, the care of soldiers in camp and during transportation, and by a short article on the bubonic plague. This work is probably the best of the smaller text-books on nursing.

Archives of the Roentgen Ray. Edited by THOMAS MOORE, F.R.C.S., and ERNEST PAYNE, M.A., (Cantab). Vol. iii, No. 2, November, 1898. Paper. Illustrated. Pp. 63. London: Rebman Pub. Co., Ltd. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1898. Price, \$1.00.

This number of the *Archives* contains the following plates: A needle in the spine, congenital absence of clavicles, central sarcoma of tibia, tubercular disease of ankle, rheumatic arthritis of hand, an American frog, fractures of patella.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Scarlet Fever.—According to Chicago Health Department officials, scarlet fever has been epidemic in Chicago for two years and at the present time is widespread. Last year it was of a very mild form and the death-rate low, but the mortality this year has been above the average.

Smallpox.—The smallpox panic still exists in this country, and numerous sporadic cases are reported. As a rule, however, the public is getting over its disturbed condition in regard to the disease, and it seems generally to be of a mild type and easily controlled. In no part of the country is there anything like a serious condition.

Health in Michigan.—Reports for February give influenza, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia and tonsillitis as the five most prevailing diseases. Compared with the preceding month, erysipelas and scarlet fever increased in area of prevalence and, compared with the average for February for thirteen years, scarlet fever and influenza were more prevalent and diphtheria, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, whooping-cough, remittent fever, measles, diarrhea and erysipelas less prevalent.

Health in Cincinnati.—The health report for the year 1898 shows the following causes of death: consumption, 642; pneumonia, 519; heart disease, 371; accident, 229; typhoid fever, 105; diphtheria, 51; croup, 22; dysentery, 80; influenza, 27; cerebrospinal fever, 17; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 8; whooping-cough, 68; cholera infantum, 73; cholera morbus 8; diarrhea, 30; enteritis, 75; bronchitis, 289; homicide, 20; suicide, 62. In all there were 5585 deaths, making the death-rate per thousand, 14.79.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis.—An epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis is reported from certain sections of Texas, Kentucky, Missouri and Southern Indiana. In Evansville, Ind., there have been forty-eight cases since January, nearly half of them fatal. In Fort Worth, Texas, the situation is reported as alarming, thirty deaths occurring in one week (newspaper statement), while in Henderson, Ky., thirty-nine deaths occurred between February 1 and 25. So far the country districts have chiefly suffered, but some alarm has been excited in St. Louis and other large cities, more it seems from an apprehended than an actual epidemic.

Yellow Fever.—The *New Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.*, in its March issue, editorially congratulates the people of Louisiana on the prospect of there being no recrudescence of yellow fever in that particular portion of the South this coming year. The reason for this is the extremely low temperature which that part of the country has undergone. The thermometer, it is stated, has ranged as low as 25 degrees below freezing-point, and the water-pipes, even when covered with asbestos packing, were burst by the extreme cold. From this exceptional climatic condition it apparently is just to infer that there will be no home-bred repetition of the yellow fever there the coming year.

Problem of Typhoid Fever.—In an address before the New York State Medical Society, recently, Osler traced the work of the American physician relative to typhoid fever, and laid special stress on the work done in certain States. For the solution of the problem he considers the one essential as the practical