

inwards. Dr. A. PARKIN: Case of *Raynaud's disease* in a young adult female. There was a patch of gangrene on the heel, and both feet and legs were cyanosed. The radial pulse had a very small volume, and Dr. Parkin remarked that he considered this feature more than accidental. Dr. R. A. BOLAM: A case of *Naevus unius lateris* in a boy, who soon after birth was noticed to have roughened areas of skin on one half of the body. There was now a definite verrucose condition of skin in patches and lines. The distribution was definitely unilateral—half of the scrotum and half of the penis, for example, being involved. Other areas extensively affected were the posterior scapular and the elbow.

Reviews.

THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM BROADBENT.

THE life-history of one who has climbed to the top of the professional tree by sheer force of character and determination to succeed, cannot fail to afford encouragement to those who are struggling upward, or to interest all who can appreciate well-deserved success.

Like many others who have reached the highest professional level of their day, Sir William Broadbent started on his medical career without the aid of wealth or influence, and his early struggles against lack of means and against a certain amount of professional antagonism are well described in the *Life of Sir William Broadbent*,¹ recently published by his daughter, Miss M. E. BROADBENT.

Originally intended for private circulation only, the history is told to a great extent by the letters of Sir William to various members of his family and to intimate friends, supplemented by explanatory and connecting notes. From these it appears that after five years' apprenticeship in Manchester he became qualified in 1857, and, failing to obtain any resident hospital appointment, he proceeded to Paris, and there studied under the distinguished teachers of that day, being particularly attracted by the clinical methods of Trousseau. The knowledge of the language and the sympathy with the French character which he thus acquired stood him in good stead throughout his career, and doubtless contributed to his enjoyment of Continental holidays in his later years.

Obtaining the medical degree of the London University with high honours in 1858, he began his lifelong association with St. Mary's Hospital, London, as obstetric officer, a post then involving ceaseless work and heavy responsibility. His letters describing the leading men on the staff, pictured in his provincial imagination as gods, but realized in fact as "only men," illustrate the keen insight into personal characteristics which throughout his life enabled the physician to gain the confidence of the patient on other than medical grounds.

Ten years spent in hard work, hampered by a constant battle with financial difficulties, placed him on the staff of St. Mary's and on the high road to the ultimate success to which he had throughout all his struggles firmly believed that he should attain. From 1865 onwards he published many contributions to medical science, at first on obstetric subjects, and on various neurological problems. His paper on the exemption of muscles acting in pairs, from paralysis in hemiplegia, attracted general attention and "Broadbent's hypothesis" has been an important factor in neurological study up to the present day. About this time he believed that he had discovered a means of checking the progress of cancer by injections of acetic acid, but he soon recognized its limitation, and, dreading the repute of a "cancer specialist," quietly dropped it. Whilst thus advancing toward professional eminence he was not unmindful of his less successful brethren, and he became actively associated with the work of the British Medical Benevolent Fund as its honorary secretary. In later years he held the posts of treasurer and president, and to the end of his life was a warm supporter of its claims as a "first charge" upon professional charity. His example might well be followed by the very large contingent of successful men in London and the provinces who now contribute nothing to its funds.

¹ *Life of Sir William Broadbent, Bart., K.C.V.O.* By M. E. Broadbent. London: J. Murray. 1909. (Demy 8vo, pp. 318. 10s. 6d.)

The Franco-German war of 1870-71 attracted many of the younger men of that day, Broadbent among them; he decided not to interrupt his London career, but a visit to the principal battlefields in 1872 is graphically described in his letters. At that time, having been qualified for fourteen years, he records the fact that his income had reached £1,000 a year, and thence onwards his professional success was assured from the financial point of view. His literary and scientific work was unceasing. He edited a new edition of *Tanner's Medicine*, which was the textbook of forty years ago, and wrote many original papers on typhoid and other fevers, and on diseases of the heart. His subsequent work in the latter domain of medicine is known to all.

Much of the memoir is devoted to the record of private life and opinion as told in correspondence with intimate friends and relatives. These letters reveal a mind keenly interested in passing events, shrewdly critical of public personages, and full of human sympathy. To all who enjoyed his friendship or acquaintance they will recall a personality of singular attraction.

From 1880 to 1907 Sir William Broadbent's position as one of the leading physicians of his day brought him into contact with the leaders, from Royalty downwards, in almost every other walk of life, and he was constantly called upon to assist in furthering the advance of philanthropic schemes. Notable amongst these was the campaign against tuberculosis, in which he was keenly interested from the first, presiding over the Organizing Committee of the National Association, and leading the far-reaching crusade to the position which it at present holds.

Fearless in defence of what he believed to be right, courteous and considerate in controversy, warmly attached to a wide circle of friends, Sir William Broadbent's character is pregnant with example, and the story of his career may be studied with advantage by all who may be striving to follow in the footsteps of a great physician, and will be read with pleasure by all who knew the man.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT.

It usually falls to the lot of one or two members of the staff of a hospital which is to be rebuilt, reconstructed, or enlarged, to be called upon to assist in prescribing the conditions which must be fulfilled by the architect, and in watching over the manner in which the conditions stated are fulfilled. Heretofore there has not been any convenient work upon the subject, most of those in existence dealing mainly with hospital construction, and being of large bulk and corresponding price. We therefore confidently predict for the book entitled *Construction, Equipment, and Management of a General Hospital*, which has been written by Dr. D. J. MACKINTOSH, M.V.O., Medical Superintendent of the Western Infirmary, Glasgow,² a large measure of success. It will save much weary searching through the files of magazines and periodicals for details by supplying the desired information in a succinct and readable form. It is yearly becoming more evident that, with regard to our modern hospitals and similar institutions, "there are details of construction of which the need, and the conditions under which the need can be met, are known only as a result of experience in administration. Hence, the architect and the practical administrator must be associated in their labour," so that the one interprets and puts into form the requirements of the other. To supply this want so long experienced will be the effect of this book. The author is careful to disclaim any suggestion of finality in design or equipment, but he offers the result of his experiences as one of the milestones on the road of progress.

The first notable feature about the volume is the thoroughness and care for detail exhibited in dealing with the various departments. There are only twelve chapters, but the method of condensing and tabulating all the necessary information, fitting it with precision into its own place, is eminently characteristic of the author. He states in no uncertain manner what he thinks desirable in construction and equipment, always with good reason

² *Construction, Equipment, and Management of a General Hospital.* By Dr. D. J. Mackintosh, M.B., M.V.O., Medical Superintendent, Western Infirmary, Glasgow. Edinburgh and Glasgow: Wm. Hodge and Co. 1909. (Roy. 8vo, pp. 165; 17 inset sheets of plans; 61 illustrations. 10s. 6d.)

for the faith that is in him, even to the minutiae of the advantage of glazed tiles for walls, the superiority of one class of wood for floors, and how there can be a great saving of taps in the arrangement of steam pans. No detail escapes notice, even to the kind of screws for pipes. The book is throughout most practical. There are over sixty excellent plates, all from photographs, of the most up-to-date fittings, furnishings, and equipment, while at the end of the book are seventeen plans illustrative of all the departments of a modern hospital. There are copies of the various forms and reports used in all departments, and the appendices give inventories of outfits, with the probable cost, for operating theatres and wards, and of the linen, crockery, cutlery, and furniture required. This must prove of great practical value to both architects and administrators.

The chapters deal in turn with the gatehouse or admission block and the importance of thorough supervision there in every detail; the medical and surgical ward units and units for special wards, such as the septic, aural, ophthalmic, gynaecological, skin, and burn wards; the nursing and domestic staff and nurses' home; the medical officers of units; the out-patient department, kitchen, laundry, and adjuncts. There is a special chapter on heating arrangements, with a description and illustration of the Reck Patent Circulator system, which the author considers the best type of heating apparatus for hospitals.

One point the author incidentally refers to, regarding which he is not in agreement with many hospital managers in the South—namely, the question of a medical superintendent. Dr. Mackintosh takes the principle of a medical administrator having full control as a *sine qua non* throughout the volume. The book itself affords abundant testimony that a medical training and a capacity for organization and management can be combined in one individual; and the same question has been thoroughly discussed by Sir Henry Burdett in the 1905 volume of *Hospitals and Charities*—to whom, by the way, the volume under review has been dedicated in token of the excellence of his work on behalf of hospitals. The volume, which is printed on paper adapted to bring out the details in the illustrations, will be a standard work on the subject, and should be in the hands of every hospital architect, manager, administrator, and member of staff. As a work of reference for the detail of hospital construction and work it is quite unique.

A FRENCH LIBRARY OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY.

UNDER the editorship of Dr. RAYMOND MEUNIER a series of monographs⁸ dealing with psychology and psychological medicine has been begun. The collection of volumes already issued or planned, falls into three groups. One will be historical, that is, will deal with special branches of study which have existed for a long time but which are genetically related to and have still certain ties with contemporaneous psychological medicine. The second group will deal with psychological problems of a general order discussed in the light of modern scientific methodology; whilst in the third special problems in normal, pathological, and ethnological psychology will be treated. Of this long series several volumes have been published. The first, on telepathic hallucination (*Les hallucinations télépathiques*), by Dr. N. Vaschide, and the second, on spiritism in relation to insanity (*Le spiritisme dans ses rapports avec la folie*), by Marcel Viollet, have not been received by us, and the third, on morbid audition (*L'Audition morbide*) by Dr. A. Marie, physician-in-chief to the Villejuif Asylum at Paris, may be dismissed in a few words. The book is composed of two chapters, the first dealing with insufficient audition or hypoaousie, and the second with its apparent opposite, hyperaousie. The first chapter is confined in the main to

audition in the mentally defective, and the second to the curious phenomenon of "coloured hearing." Both chapters are principally composed of excerpts from and analyses of the writings of others, more or less ably strung together. At the end there is an imposing bibliography which may be of use to some.

In the fourth volume, *Les préjugés sur la folie*, Princess Lubomirska, a former pupil of Dr. Marie, endeavours in five chapters to dispel the prejudices and misconceptions which still cloud the public view of insanity and insane people. One of the public herself, Princess Lubomirska writes in light and popular fashion. The five chapters deal with the supposed supernatural origin of madness; the exterior aspect of the insane; the contagiousness of insanity; its incurability; and the dangerousness of insane people. The authoress appears to have been well instructed. She has written an agreeable essay for popular consumption, and has visited at least one asylum. This, instead of the inferno which she expected, she found to be a palace set in beautiful gardens, in which, from her account, wandered the most refined, gentle, and courteous of people. But, if we may quote from one of her own frequent exclamations, "Et la réalité! Ah! la réalité!"

Passing by the next two volumes, *La pathologie de l'attention* and *Les synesthésies*, by Drs. Vaschide and Meunier and Dr. Laures respectively—the first of which is obviously of the written-to-order kind, and the second mainly a disquisition on coloured hearing—we come to volume seven, *Le hachisch*, by Dr. Meunier. This is a really excellent monograph replete with information. The author opens with an exceedingly interesting historical account of the different methods of hashish intoxication, and closes with a valuable and extensive bibliography. In the six intervening chapters he gives good accounts of hashish intoxication; of the results of modern experimental investigation into its composition and physiological effects; of hashish insanity so far as has been described, and of the drug's therapeutic properties. The preparations of *cannabis indica*—the term "hashish" being derived simply from an Arabic word meaning dry herb—are numerous, and under many differing names in different Eastern countries, some part of the plant is smoked in pipes, burnt as a pastille, chewed as an electuary, or imbibed as an intoxicating liquor. Over sixty years ago Moreau of Tours wrote his work, for long the most complete on this subject, on *Haschisch et de l'aliénation mentale*. In this curious but profoundly suggestive book Moreau showed that the primordial effect of hashish intoxication was "excitation with dissociation of the ideas through enfeeblement of the attention." This primordial effect, he maintained, was also to be found in all physiological conditions—toxic or autotoxic—favouring the development of hallucinations. Further, the most complete expression of this condition was to be found in dream states, where the subject pursues a detached interior life in which imagination, freed from superior control, reigns supreme, and *la folle du logis* becomes the mistress. For Moreau, therefore, insanity was only a pathological form of dreaming, improperly encroaching upon the waking life. The present interest of this view is that it was through an exposition of the facts of hashish intoxication, by which an ephemeral insanity could be artificially induced and objectively studied, that Moreau endeavoured to establish his thesis. In the present work Dr. Meunier pays tribute to the value of Moreau's work, but closely criticizes his theory of the identity of dream states and insanity, finding it inadequate and misleading. This discussion, and the succeeding account of the therapeutic possibilities of *cannabis indica*, we may commend to the reader, only extracting here one interesting matter relating to the effect of hashish upon the mentally disordered. Dr. Meunier has found that in hysterics hashish intoxication gives rise to a crisis of excitement, and in certain cases to a period of acute delirium, the emotional colour of the delirium being determined by, or rather an accentuation of, the latent or subconscious affective tone of the subject. He therefore suggests that in the examination of an insane person hashish is likely to prove a valuable auxiliary by revealing the subconscious emotivity of the subject. As a hypnotic Dr. Marie and Dr. Meunier have found *cannabis indica* to be unsatisfactory. On the other hand, like Dubois of Berne, they have found that it greatly

⁸ *Bibliothèque de psychologie expérimentale et de métapsyché*. Directeur: R. Meunier. Paris: Bloud et Cie. 1908-9. (Cr. 8vo. Fr. 5 each. Nos. 9 and 10. Fr. 1.50 each):

No. 3. *L'Audition morbide*. By Dr. A. Marie. (Pp. 152.)

No. 4. *Les préjugés sur la folie*. By Princess Lubomirska. (P. 106.)

No. 5. *La pathologie de l'attention*. By Drs. N. Vaschide and R. Meunier. (P. 118.)

No. 6. *Les synesthésies*. By Dr. Henry Laures. (Pp. 100.)

Nos. 7 and 8. *Le hachisch*. By Dr. Raymond Meunier. (Pp. 219; pl. 3.)

No. 9. *L'Évolution psychique de l'enfant*. By Dr. H. Bouquet. (Pp. 105.)

No. 10. *Travail et folie*. By Drs. A. Marie and R. Martial. (Pp. 110.)

heightens suggestibility, so that they have been able with its aid to treat patients by suggestion who were absolutely rebellious to both hypnosis and suggestion in a waking state.

The ninth volume of the series deals with the mental evolution of the infant, and the author, Dr. H. Bouquet expressly confines his exposition to the first three or four years of child life. The study of the child, Dr. Bouquet says, falls into two great divisions: one exogenous—that introduced into the mind of the child by education and instruction, and the other endogenous—personal to the child himself. The author in this treatise considers only the latter. He describes the reflex and instinctive reactions of the child immediately after birth; the development of the five principal senses; the first essays at walking and talking; and, under the head of infantile psychology, habit, memory, pleasure and pain, fear, imitation, imagination, infantile fetishism, and moral evolution. Few subjects could be more instructive or exert a greater fascination. It is evident, however, that the difficulty is in direct proportion to the interest. During the greater part of these years, from the moment when the child emerges from his mother's womb, blind, deaf, and pathetically feeble, the most impotent new-born thing on earth, to the time when he develops speech, power, and purpose, and thus ceases to be an infant, the study of his evolution must be objective, with no possibility of that introspection on which adult psychology was originally based. Hence, to be of any value, a book on this subject should be founded on careful systematic observations, accurately tabulated, and compared with the work of others; and, further, constant caution should be exercised in drawing psychological inferences from objective facts. On all of these counts Dr. Bouquet's book fails. Since Darwin, who was apparently the first to make a scientific study of child-life, wrote on this matter a considerable literature has accumulated, and this the author appears to have skimmed; but of observed facts few appear in the book, and these are but vaguely expressed, though deductions from them are stated with considerable boldness. Otherwise the book, even though it contains nothing new, is interesting enough and is pleasantly written.

The *Travail et folie* of Drs. A. Marie and R. Martial is the tenth volume of this series. The authors try to determine, first, what part an insane person's occupation has played in the ensemble of etiological factors; and, secondly, the relative insanity rates of the separate trades or professions represented in the Villejuif Asylum as compared with the numerical strengths of these trades or professions in the general population. For these purposes they have used the registers of the Villejuif Asylum since 1884 in respect of the male patients, altogether 9,503 in number. These they have compared with the official returns for Paris in the census of 1891. Obviously, therefore, the authors' deductions from these statistics have no value as showing the actual insanity rates of the separate groups of workers. On the other hand, their analysis is valuable as indicating the relative incidence of insanity in the separate groups as compared with each other. The results obtained are compressed into the last thirty pages of the book, the bulk of the work being taken up with a historical critique, sociological considerations, and a general survey of the causes of insanity so far as these are favoured by particular employments. For want of complete information in the official returns, and because of the inherent difficulties concerned with the classification according to their work of the patients themselves, the authors do not claim for their work any general value, but only set it forth as a tentative effort and as the only comparative study dealing from this point of view with large numbers of patients in France. In their statistical tables they classify the patients into fourteen groups: Workers on the land; quarrymen; workers in stone, lime, and sand; metal workers; workers in wood; workers in cloth; workers with animals (butchers, tanners, etc.); with vegetables and grain; with chemical products; lead-workers of all kinds; workers concerned with transport (sailors, coachmen, post-office and railway employees, etc.); caterers of various kinds; those in sedentary and commercial employments; and, lastly, the members of the liberal professions. In the tables the proportions of these classes to the same classes in the general population of the Seine Department are given, both as regards the total incidence of insanity

and also according to whether the mental condition was one of congenital defect; hereditarily predisposed mental disease; mental enfeeblement (dementia); a functional psychosis; tabo-paralysis, or of alcoholic origin. The results are too numerous to quote here, but to those interested this little book will prove of considerable documentary value.

ANATOMY.

The eighth edition of Gegenbaur's textbook of human anatomy⁴ is the first edition which has appeared since his death in 1903. It is edited by Professor M. FÜRBRINGER, who is now Professor of Anatomy in Heidelberg, and it is entirely of the character Gegenbaur himself would have admired, for it displays broad and precise knowledge expressed in lucid and impressive words. In conformity with its title the book deals with the anatomy of man. Yet the editor has not limited himself within the boundaries of anthropotomy, but has boldly overstepped them whenever it has been necessary for the explanation of conditions and phenomena met with in the human subject, and he frequently presses into his service general zoological and embryological knowledge. The book is to be enlarged considerably beyond its previous dimensions, and is to appear in three parts, of which the first, that now under consideration, is the full size of an ordinary textbook, nevertheless it is practically only an introduction to anatomy. Its contents include a history of the subject, a general glance at the anatomy and physiology of cells, general development, an outline sketch of the tissues, ending with a consideration of the body as a whole and the relative proportions of its organs and systems. It contains an excellent summary of present-day knowledge regarding the subjects touched upon; it is well printed; sufficiently, though not elaborately, illustrated; but, like so many Continental textbooks, it is not well bound.

Professor BOURNE'S *Introduction to the Study of the Comparative Anatomy of Animals*⁵ is intended to meet the requirements of the elementary examinations at the leading universities of Great Britain. Nine years have passed since the volume first appeared, and the great advances made in the interval have necessitated the production of a second, revised and partly rewritten, edition. The excellent plan adopted in the first edition is retained, the student being introduced to the general plan of animal organization as it is displayed in the frog in such a way that he must gain, in a simple but complete manner, a very definite knowledge of the organization and structure of the vertebrate animal. Afterwards the ordinary phenomena of cell division, the maturation of the germ cells, and fertilization, as they are understood to-day, are clearly and concisely explained. The remainder of the book deals with the anatomy and life-history of protozoa and coelenterata, and it includes a valuable chapter on malaria and the life-history of the malarial parasite. The volume should be in the hands of every student of medicine, for both in plan and execution it is admirable, and it is equally interesting and instructive.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE pathological collection in the museum of the ancient City hospital, St. Bartholomew's, is of such an extent as to be practically complete. A long series is apt to confuse the student, and Dr. HERBERT WILLIAMSON and Dr. R. JAMISON have therefore done well to prepare a *Guide*.⁶ They followed the good example of Mr. Walsham, who compiled a pathological manual for the use of students in the same museum, excluding, however, gynaeological specimens. The authors understand the uses and limitations of the museum as an agent in instruction. The shelves should not be consecrated mainly to "rare and interesting" specimens, only of value to the student when, after

⁴ Gegenbaur's *Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen*. Achte Auflage von M. Fürbringer. Erste Band. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1909. (Sup. roy. 8vo, pp. 710, figs. 276. Mk. 18.)

⁵ *An Introduction to the Study of the Comparative Anatomy of Animals*. By G. C. Bourne, M.A., D.Sc., etc. Vol. 1. Second edition. London: George Bell and Sons. 1909. (Cr. 8vo, pp. 315, 59 figs. 6s.)

⁶ *A Guide to the Study of the Specimens in the Sections of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital*. By Herbert Williamson, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., Assistant Physician-Accoucheur, and Reginald Jamison, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., Junior Demonstrator of Pathology. London: Adlard and Son. 1909. (Cr. 8vo, pp. 298. 5s.)