

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro, March 10-24, 112 cases, 88 deaths.

## CHOLERA.

India: Bombay, March 28 to April 4, 3 deaths; Calcutta, March, 18-25, 17 deaths.

## PLAGUE.

Formosa: Tamsui, February 10 to March 10, 201 cases, 123 deaths.

India: Madras, April 18-24, 1 death.

## Book Notices.

**Annual and Analytic Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine.** By CHARLES E. DE M. SAJOURS, M.D., and One Hundred Associate Editors, assisted by Corresponding Editors, Collaborators and Correspondents. Illustrated with Chromo-Lithographs, Engravings and Maps. Vol. III. Philadelphia, New York and Chicago: The F. A. Davis Co. 1899.

The third volume of this practical work is fully up to the standard of the former ones. The subjects covered are from "Dislocations" to "Infantile Myxedema," many of which are elaborately gone into and in every instance are brought up to the times by liberal quotations from the latest literature. While the peculiar method of placing the quotations in narrow columns, and the monotonous way of repeating "literature of '96, '97, '98," may seem unnecessary and far-fetched, still, when one becomes used to it, this objection will vanish. The papers of most importance are "Dislocation," and "Fractures"—two papers coming in different parts of the work under their respective letters—by Lewis A. Stimson and Edward L. Keyes, Jr.; "Dysentery," by Simon Flexner; "Dysmenorrhea," by Andrew F. Currier; "Eclampsia," by Egbert H. Grandin; "Endometritis," by Henry T. Byford; "Epilepsy," by W. B. Pritchard; "Hernia," by W. B. Coley; "Hip Joint Disease," by Reginald H. Sayre; and "Hypnotism" by J. T. Eskridge. This latter is an especially well-written statement of the subject, the author taking a conservative view both as to the beneficial effects as well as to the dangers of hypnotism. Other papers could well be included in the above list, for many of them are quite elaborate descriptions, and all are well prepared, as might be expected, considering the excellent names which are signed to them. The volume is to be commended as one containing a thorough modern statement of the subjects which it contains.

**Anatomy of the Central Nervous System of Man and of Vertebrates in General.** By PROF. LUDWIG EDINGER, M.D., Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Translated from the Fifth German Edition by WINFIELD S. HALL, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Physiology in the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, assisted by PHILO LEON HOLLAND, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Neurology, and EDWARD P. CARLETON, B.S., Demonstrator of Histologic Neurology, same institution. Illustrated with 258 Engravings, 6½ by 9½ inches. Pp. xi-446. Extra cloth, \$3.00. Philadelphia: The F. A. Davis Co.

This translation of the fifth edition of Edinger's well-known work will be of value to the English-speaking students and should be well received. The only changes that have been made, as the translators state, are the designation of chapters instead of "lectures," as in the original, this requiring an occasional change in diction and the omission of a few passages that were deemed non-essential. The illustrations appear to have been all retained and are well executed. The index is especially full and complete. The translation appears well done and the publishers have brought out the work in good style.

**Manuale di Organoterapia, del Dott.** By EMILIO REBUSCHINI. 16mo. Pp. viii-441. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli. 1899.

This little work, the latest of the voluminous Hoepli series of publications, gives a very fair summary of the facts and theories of modern organotherapy, from Brown-Sequard's first

publication down to the present time. It is, as might be supposed, more a compilation than a critic review of the subject, but the views of each author and investigator are given as fully as required, and the reader can form his own judgments. The compiler's literary research appears to have been quite thorough, and to any one who reads the Italian it may prove very useful, and save extensive references to works and memoirs scattered through medical literature and often difficult of access.

**Chemistry: General, Medical and Pharmaceutical,** including the Chemistry of the U. S. Pharmacopeia. By JOHN ATTFIELD, F.R.S. New (16th) Edition. In one royal 12mo volume of 784 pages, with 88 illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50 net. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co.

The progress of chemistry at the present time is such that a revision of text-books is required every few years. This is not specially true of chemistry, but of all branches of science, and especially of medical science. This sixteenth edition of Attfield's well-known manual, therefore, meets a need and, as it is especially adapted to medical students, it should meet with all the favor that did the former edition. The revision has been thorough, and yet, by the omission of superfluous material, it is not more cumbersome, while fully up-to-date. The index is especially full, occupying over sixty pages, which fact greatly enhances its value for reference.

**Pathology and Treatment of Sexual Impotence.** By VICTOR G. VECKI, M.D. From the author's second German edition, revised and rewritten. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1899.

In the main this is a well-written scientific work. It is only in certain details that it is open to the criticism that the author in his preface anticipates and resents. We may be a little puritanic still in this country, but this is better than the too free adoption of what we may call Continental as opposed to American and English moral standards. We need not go further on this point than to say that in one or two therapeutic recommendations, the author is certainly open to legitimate criticism. Apart from the matter mentioned above, the work can be recommended as a scholarly treatise on its subject, and it can be read with advantage by many practitioners. It is not designed for a popular work.

**Clinical Lectures** delivered before the students of the Imperial Moscow University. By N. A. ZACHARIN, M.D., Late Professor (emeritus) of Clinic Medicine and Director of the Therapeutic Faculty Clinic of the Imperial Moscow University; honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Science at St. Petersburg. Translated from the fifth Russian edition by ALEXANDER ROVINSKY, M.D. Boston: Damrell and Upham. 1899.

This is somewhat of a novelty to American readers, being a translation of a Russian medical work, though there is a Russian medical literature that might profit us with a larger acquaintance. Dr. Zacharin's name is known to us from his connection with the case of the late Emperor Alexander, which made it familiar to the whole civilized world. Judging from these lectures, he appears to have been a scientific physician, well up in modern ideas and undeniably an able and successful teacher. His work is well worth the attention of American physicians.

## Necrology.

WILLIAM W. GODDING, M.D., the surgeon in charge of the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., died at that institution on the 6th instant, after an illness of but a few days. Dr. Godding served continuously as chief of the hospital for twenty-two years, was a man of great force of character and ability in his profession and at the same time a public-spirited citizen, always active in the affairs of the capital. In his particular field he did much to develop the institution which was under his care, and the splendid hospital, in its efficiency and smooth administration speaks for his ability. He