

the author has arrived at these assertions are referred to the book itself. Personally, we are obliged to confess that we have not been able to experience the amount of enthusiasm which the publisher's notice promises to the readers of this book. J. EDWARD SQUIRE, M.D.

#### TUBERCULOUS BRONCHIAL "EMBOLI."<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Sabourin's monograph is a most original and valuable contribution to our knowledge of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. The special feature of interest is the author's view regarding the true nature of those pneumonic processes, which occur from time to time in the course of chronic phthisis. He regards most of these pleuro-pneumonias, whose site of election is the posterior portions of the lung, adjacent to the interlobar fissure, as being essentially of the nature of infarcts, not of vascular, but of bronchial origin, being limited to the regional area of distribution of some particular bronchus and pedicle of nutrition. As the embolus, which blocks the bronchus, is composed of active tuberculous material derived from some pre-existing lesion, there is a marked tendency for these pneumonias, which are invariably secondary manifestations, to undergo a process of necrosis leading to excavation. They play, indeed, precisely the same part in chronic phthisis that caseous broncho-pneumonias do in acute phthisis. The author's views are based on careful clinical observations, lucidly recorded and illustrated. He claims that a knowledge of these processes is of the utmost practical value. He indicates how these complications, which so greatly modify the course of an individual case, may be avoided, and makes the interesting observation that these pneumonias, which are often vaguely spoken of as congestive or influenzal attacks, generally occur after fatigue, and are rarely met with among patients undergoing a rest cure in a sanatorium. R. MURRAY LESLIE, M.D.

#### THE HOME TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.<sup>2</sup>

Large numbers of consumptives have, of necessity, to be treated in their own homes. In the management of such Dr. Crowe's excellent little book should be of real service. It contains directions for rules and explanations thoroughly practical and yet simply worded, and for the most part are, indeed, those insisted upon in a good sanatorium. There are, however, one or two points which should be attended to in a future edition. On page 14 we are told that "the door of the room must be shut," and this is emphasized by italics. It would be far safer to say that in most places "the door of the room must never be shut unless a strong wind is blowing." There are many days when the air of a room (even if provided with a bow window) would stagnate without large openings on opposite sides; and the knowledge of this fact has determined the plan of all the best sanatoria. On page 21 it is stated that all exercise is to consist of slow walking on the level. This is absolutely opposed to the practice of the best sanatoria, where after a time graduated hill-climbing is regarded as of the utmost

<sup>1</sup> "Les Embolies Bronchiques Tuberculeuses." Par Dr. Ch. Sabourin, Directeur de Sanatorium de Durtol. Pp. 264. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1906. Prix 4 francs.

<sup>2</sup> "Consumption: Treatment at Home, and Rules for Living." By H. Warren Crowe, M.D. Pp. 32, with charts. Bristol: John Wright and Co. 1906. Price 1s. net