

for such, but without result. She died on the third day.

Post mortem: The stomach was found to be the seat of carcinoma, in its lesser curvature, at the cardiac end. It was about as large as a Mexican silver dollar, forming a well-marked cup-shaped ulcer, with sharp, clear-cut edges. There appeared to be a strip of healthy mucous membrane between the edge of the ulcer and the œsophagus. There was no narrowing of the œsophagus; large numbers of secondary deposits were found in the liver. No other organ was found involved.

Remarks: The occurrence of carcinoma of the cardiac end of the stomach is denied by Fagge, and suggests that all these cases arise in the œsophagus and spread to the stomach. The *post mortem* appearance in this case would strongly hold one to the opinion that this is a true case of cancer of the cardiac extremity. Welsh says that out of 1,300 cases of cancer of the stomach analysed, eight per cent. were of the cardiac extremity. The absence of symptoms is one that must strike all, since the disease must have existed for a long period, but the situation favors freedom from pain, the irritation being almost *nil* at this point. The hemorrhage and its character are peculiar, and fatal hemorrhage only occurs in twelve per cent. of these cases. The advanced age of the patient, the freedom from symptoms, and the discovery of the disease on the *post mortem* table, all go to make this case of peculiar interest.

Book Reviews.

A History of Medical Education from the most remote to the most recent times. By Dr. Theodor Puschmann, Public Professor-in-Ordinary at the University of Vienna. Translated and edited by Evan H. Hare, M.A. Oxford, F.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London. London: H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

The author of this very interesting book has endeavored to give a systematic exposition of the history of medical education in all ages and in all countries. He refers to the methods of healing in the earliest times, and the formation of medical craft founded on empirical methods. In reference to India, the first country he deals

with, he says: "The roots of our civilization lie in the east. On the banks of the Ganges, on the plains of Egypt, and in sea-girt Greece, thousands of years ago, arts and sciences flourished and attained a remarkable development. The healing art there also celebrated its earliest triumphs. It was in India at first practised by the priests, who there, as elsewhere, passed as the treasurers of all knowledge, human and divine." Gradually a distinct medical class was developed, and systematic rules and methods in teaching were recognized. The author refers to old medical works in Sanscrit literature, including commentaries by Charaka and Susruta. Charaka, in those ancient times, gives advice that might well be considered by modern surgeons, such as the following: "Never should even the wisest become puffed up with his wisdom. Many recoil even from a man of skill if he loves to boast. And medicine is by no means easy to learn; therefore let each one practise himself in it carefully and incessantly." The evolution of the practice of medicine in other countries is described in the following order: Egypt, Palestine, Persia, Greece, Rome. The rest of the work comes under the following heads: "Medical teaching in the middle ages, in recent times, and in modern times." On the last page we find the following quotation: "The most precious capital of states and of society is man. Every individual life represents a definite value. To preserve, to maintain it intact, as far as possible, up to the unalterable limits of its duration, is not only a precept which humanity teaches; it is the duty of every commonwealth in its own peculiar interest." With reference to this the author says: "In these words the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, unhappy in his early death, struck the keynote of a policy which sounds like the evangel of times to come." The book as a whole, from beginning to end, is replete with matter which is both useful and interesting, and, at the same time, presented in a graceful and charming style.

History of Circumcision: Moral and Physical Reasons for its Performance. By P. C. Remondino, M.D. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis, 1891.

Although one may be startled at reading that the prepuce has outlived its usefulness, and that