

THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

*DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF PRACTITIONERS AND
STUDENTS OF MEDICINE*

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PREFACE

The death of Sir William Osler takes from medicine—and from medical literature—one of its greatest masters. A prolific writer, he never wrote for the mere sake of writing but because he had something worthy of being written. With the art of extracting and condensing the essentials of a subject went the ability to present them clearly. His use of the telling phrase often drove home a point more strongly than a long description could do. To promote sound knowledge was one of his ambitions and that he succeeded there is no question. It is doubtful if any man of his generation exercised a greater influence. From all who knew him has come the tribute to the man even more than to his learning.

This *Text Book of Medicine* was one of the great interests in his life; as he said, it brought him “mind to mind” with members of the profession in many parts of the world. It was interesting to find the number of letters concerning it which he had kept. He regretted greatly the interruption in the usual triennial appearance of a new edition caused by the war. At its ending he turned actively to work on his part of the revision for this edition and had practically completed it at the onset of his last illness. It is a grim coincidence that at the time of my association as assistant author in 1912 he planned to give up active participation in the revision when he reached seventy years of age.

My association with the book began as a student in 1892 when the first edition was used as my text-book of medicine. In my copy of this edition are many additions picked up in the wards of the Johns Hopkins Hospital from the author himself. A study of successive editions represents a record of the advance of medicine during a period of nearly thirty years.

In this edition many changes have been made throughout the whole book, which has been recast. Many parts have been re-written. New sections have been added on Paratyphoid Fever, Focal Infection, Trench Fever, Gas Poisoning, Brass Poisoning, Acidosis, Diverticulitis, Infectious Jaundice, Torsion of the Omentum, Foreign Bodies in the Bronchi, Haemothorax, Mediastinitis, and Diseases of the Diaphragm. Additions have been made to the discussion of Diseases of the Circulation, with a new section on Aortitis. In the section on the Nervous System, certain familial and hereditary diseases have been grouped together. Epidemic Encephalitis represents new material and the section on Cerebral Arterio-sclerosis is entirely rewritten. The description of the Sympathetic Nervous System and the discussion of Cervical Rib, the Pineal and Sex Glands, Lipodystrophy, Osteomalacia and Chondrodysplasia represent added material.

One problem is ever present in a text-book—the matter of arrangement. Should poliomyelitis, for example, be placed with the acute infectious diseases or in the section on Diseases of the Nervous System? Should syphilis

in all its aspects be discussed together or some parts, for example, the nervous system features, be separated and taken up with the other diseases of that system? There are points for and against any rigid plan and it is difficult to be consistent. The effort has been made to consider the student and make such arrangement as seems to be most helpful for him.

Thanks are due to many friends for suggestions and aid in various ways. Dr. H. M. Thomas of Baltimore has given valuable assistance in the section dealing with diseases of the nervous system in every edition and not least with this one. To my associates, Dr. Ross V. Patterson, Dr. E. H. Funk and Dr. M. H. Rehfuss, I am under many obligations, and Dr. A. Malloch helped in many ways. To practitioners and students in many lands thanks are due for criticism and suggestions.

THOMAS McCRAE.

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