NEW BOOKS.

Gonorrhoea and its Complications in the Male and Female. By David Watson, M.B., C.M., Surgeon to the Glasgow Lock Hospital. Pp. 367. London: Henry Kimpton. 1914. 15s. net.

As the author of this work truly points out, not only is the treatment of gonorrhoea seldom adequate, but the disease, in British medical literature at any rate, has not received the attention it deserves. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we are able, after a careful perusal of Dr. Watson's book, to congratulate him heartily on having made a very notable and successful contribution to this branch of venereal disease. Moreover, our satisfaction is certainly not lessened by the fact that the author hails from North of the Tweed.

The whole subject of gonorrhoea in the male and in the female is dealt with in a comprehensive manner without being encyclopedic. Indeed the author makes a point, especially in the question of treatment, of only going into detail with regard to matters that he has had personal experience of. Sixty-three excellent diagrams, photographs, photomicrographs, and nine coloured plates help materially to elucidate the letterpress, which is printed in large type throughout.

We are glad to find that the history of gonorrhoea is only briefly considered; in fact it may be said that no “padding” is to be found in the book. On the other hand, the subject of chronic gonococcal urethritis is dealt with at length, and is one of the best sections in the work. We would have liked to have found more consideration given to the important subject of non-gonorrhoeal urethritis, and trust this will be attended to in subsequent editions (which we are sure will be called for). The same remark applies to the section on vaccines. The author considers that “vaccine therapy, as at present practised, is likely to do more harm than good . . . Personally, I am convinced of the specific power of gonococcus vaccine to modify the disease one way or the other, but I am equally convinced that we have not yet worked out the data necessary to enable us to use vaccine with sufficient control over its therapeutic action to justify its indiscriminate employment.” While these remarks, no doubt, explain the scanty reference made to vaccine therapy in gonorrhoea, we think the author is wrong in not going more fully into the subject, more especially so since in the chapter on gonorrhoeal rheumatism the following occurs: “It is in gonococcal rheumatism that the most definite and satisfactory results have been reported from the use of gonococcus vaccines.”

In the next edition, also, we hope to see a more detailed scheme given of the examination of a patient suffering from a urethral discharge.

With these few criticisms we end as we began in heartily recom-
mending the book to anyone interested in the subject of gonorrhoea. It is written in excellent English, and all the latest methods, such, for example, as the use of atropine and the application of local heat to the interior of the urethra, are not forgotten.

**Practical Bandaging.** By **Eldridge L. Eliason, A.B., M.D.**  Pp. xiv. + 124. With 155 Illustrations.  Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1914.  Price 6s. net.

In this book the student will find, within a very reasonable bulk and presented in a convenient form, clear and precise descriptions of all the classical bandages, together with many additions and modifications of a practical nature. Such accessories as adhesive and plaster dressings are also fully treated. The work is freely illustrated by diagrams and photographs, which are admirably carried out.

The author professedly deals only with the application of the various bandages, and not with the indications for their use, but even with this omission the book should prove of considerable value to the student.

**The Infant: Nutrition and Management.** By **Eric Pritchard.**  Pp. 265.  London: Edward Arnold. 1914.  Price 3s. 6d. net.

This is an excellent little book. It deals in a simple and comprehensive way with the medical care of infancy, and in some respects treats of the subject from novel aspects. As would only be expected from the author there is much in it respecting schools for mothers and infant consultation centres which is both interesting and instructive.

**A Brief Review of the Work of Donders.** By **Ernest Clarke, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S.**  Pp. viii. + 110. With 19 Illustrations.  London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1914.

Dr. Clarke gives an account of the work on the refraction of the eye carried out by Donders fifty years ago, and as a tribute to the genius of the great Dutch oculist the book is interesting and readable. The author appendix a brief résumé of the progress made since the time of Donders, including some work of his own upon the accommodation. Many of the conclusions he reaches seem based upon rather slender evidence, and in this respect contrast markedly with the incontrovertible statements of the great man to whose undying memory his book is dedicated.

**Human Derelicts.** Edited by **T. N. Kelynack, M.D.**  Pp. xxii. + 341.  London: Charles H. Kelly. 1914.  Price 5s. net.

In a foreword to this book Sir Thomas Clouston states that there are more than a million derelicts in Great Britain, all of whom are a burden on their relatives or the public. The book itself contains
seventeen essays by different authorities on the various classes of derelicts. Dr. Claye Shaw writes on “Lunatics”; Dr. Langdon Down on “The Feeble-Minded”; Dr. Devon and Dr. Quinton on “Criminals”; Dr. Helen Wilson on “The Prostitute”; Dr. Dighton on “The Deaf”; and Dr. Bickerton on “The Blind.” Dr. J. W. Ballantyne contributes an article on “Prenatal Influences,” and Dr. Saleeby one on “Eugenics.” These essays are described as “studies for teachers of religion and social workers.” To the latter, at least, we can cordially commend them as interesting, useful, and authoritative. One or two of the contributions might have been better if the writers had aimed more definitely at imparting information of a kind likely to be practically useful to the readers for whom the collection is intended; most have the fault—not altogether a bad one—of being too short. Each essay is followed by a useful list of references to books for further study. We think the editor would have been well advised to have edited these lists so as to have prevented the repetition of several well-known books two or three times, and to have secured the inclusion of some standard works which are not mentioned by anyone. We ought to add that quite a number of the articles, though written for laymen, may be read by doctors with both pleasure and profit.

The House-Fly: Its Structure, Habits, Development, Relation to Disease, and Control. By C. Gordon Hewitt, D.Sc. Pp. xv. + 382. With 105 Illustrations. Cambridge: At the University Press. 1914. Price 15s. net.

A good deal has now been written about the house-fly, but there is room for Dr. Hewitt’s treatise, which brings together in a masterly manner all the information available regarding this insect. But the book is no compilation. Dr. Hewitt is well known for the valuable work he has done, both in England and in Canada, in investigating the structure and habits of musca domestica, and its relation to the spread of disease. Although founded upon his important memoir in the Quart. Journ. of Micro. Science (1907-09), this book is a new work, and is indispensable to all who have to do with public health.

The first three parts are devoted to the anatomy, bionomics, etc., of the fly, both adult and in its earlier stages. The subject is presented in a clear and interesting manner, and with numerous illustrations, mostly original. Part IV. describes other species of flies frequenting houses.

Part V. deals with the relation of house-flies to disease. The evidence is now complete that the house-fly is a very potent factor in the dissemination of disease; not by carrying pathogenic micro-organisms as the mosquito does, but by the conveyance of disease germs carried on the appendages or other exterior parts, or ingested into the food canal. The chapters proving this (e.g. in typhoid fever)
are full of striking facts. Part VI. deals with control measures. The volume is beautifully got up. There is a good index, and a bibliography of 37 pages.

A Text-Book for Midwives. By JOHN S. FAIRBAIRN, F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Obstetric Physician, St. Thomas' Hospital, etc. Pp. 317. 107 Illustrations (5 in Colour). London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1914. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Everyone engaged in the teaching of maternity nurses and midwives will welcome this most comprehensive and well-designed volume. In addition to the qualifications necessary for handling such a subject—a thorough knowledge of medical science in general, and practical midwifery in particular—Dr. Fairbairn possesses also a keen appreciation of the needs and aspirations of the more advanced school of practising midwives which has enabled him to write a signally successful book.

Every teacher has to face the difficulty of want of knowledge of essential physiological principles among many of his pupils. To meet this deficiency Dr. Fairbairn has written exceedingly attractive and lucid chapters on anatomy, physiology, and bacteriology as the introduction to his book. Another original feature is that he quotes in the text the various rules of the C. M. B. wherever they apply, instead of reprinting them en bloc at the end of the volume. This plan will certainly train the pupil-midwife to reason out things intelligently for herself, instead of committing them to memory in parrot-like fashion.

The common forms of lingering labour are clearly described. To be able to distinguish between them is perhaps the most important function of the midwife; it is the true foundation of sound practice in midwifery. No greater practical error can be made than mistaking tonic contraction of the uterus for secondary uterine inertia, and vice versa, since the treatment is diametrically opposite. The first and foremost duty of the well-trained midwife is to know when to send for skilled assistance.

There are a large number of exceptionally useful figures and diagrams, and the index leaves nothing to be desired. In every respect we regard this book as a distinct advance on those of its kind, and it will doubtless meet with the success that its original style and completeness deserve. It will prove of the utmost value, also, to the conscientious teacher of midwifery nurses.

Manual of Obstetrics. By EDWARD P. DAVIES, A.M., M.D., Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Pp. 452. With 171 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1914. This book is intended to give a concise account of the modern theory and practice of obstetrics to the student and practitioner who has not
the time to keep himself up to date in these matters by the constant study of the medical journals of the world.

In its arrangement the book departs from the customary usage. The opening chapter on the anatomy of the normal pelvis is followed by one on the anatomy of the abnormal pelvis. For the practitioner this may be all right, but the ordinary student usually finds the study of pelvic abnormalities so dry and difficult that he is likely to be discouraged by these opening chapters!

The physiology of impregnation, including the embedding of the ovum, is disposed of in one paragraph, no mention being made of the method by which the ovum embeds itself. This renders it impossible for the author to give a really logical or helpful description of the development and essential structure of the placenta, and accordingly these matters are to a great extent avoided.

For the practical chapters of the book we have nothing but praise. All the usual methods of treatment and the obstetric operations are lucidly described. Perhaps the author might with advantage have expressed his own preference in regard to the choice of operation in circumstances where there is an alternative.

The section on foetal pathology is unusually full for a book of the size, and contains valuable practical hints on the treatment of birth injuries.

The illustrations are for the most part familiar, but are clearly drawn and well chosen.

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**Nutrition:** *A Guide to Food and Dieting.* By CHARLES E. SOHN, F.I.C., F.C.S. Pp. xv. + 256. With 7 Illustrations. London: Henry Kimpton. 1914. Price 3s. 6d. net.

This small volume treats of a good many matters relating to human food. Introductory chapters deal with the digestive system, its anatomy and physiology, and with the food requirements of healthy adults and children; they are too condensed to give a satisfactory presentation of these subjects. The remaining and more important portion of the book takes up the staple human foods in detail, discussing the salient characters, chemical, structural and economical, of each. When one considers the great number and variety of articles of food, the treatment of each, though brief, is concise and practical; and the whole is a useful collection of miscellaneous information on the subject of food. Dieting, which is included in the sub-title, occupies a very small place in the text. Dietaries in health are dealt with in a meagre and too theoretical manner, and beyond a very short and imperfect discussion of food in gout, the subject of dieting in disease is almost totally neglected.
The "Arneth" Count. By W. E. Cooke, M.B., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

Pp. 52. Glasgow: Gilmour & Lawrence, Ltd. 1914.

As a result of his personal observations the author strongly recommends the "Arneth" count of the leucocytes as a helpful factor in the study of certain diseases. Its chief value is in pulmonary tuberculosis, and he considers that, as a guide to prognosis and treatment, it surpasses any method yet employed.

X-Rays: An Introduction to the Study of Röntgen Rays. By G. W. C. Kaye, B.A., D.Sc. Pp. xix. + 252. With 97 Illustrations.

London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1914. Price 5s. net.

Of the many books written on this subject, Dr. Kaye's contribution is a valuable one, and will commend itself to every student interested in the present-day methods and apparatus in a realm of science, which has proved of inestimable service both to the physician and surgeon. The chapters dealing with an X-ray bulb, the characteristics of X-rays, and the therapeutic use of X-rays, are most helpful.

The book is lucidly written, and the author is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has put together the outstanding features in a study which often is too technical to be understood and appreciated.

Operative Surgery of the Nose, Throat, and Ear. By Hanau W. Loeb, A.M., M.D. Vol. I. Pp. xxi. + 390. With 409 Illustrations.

London: Henry Kimpton; Glasgow: Alexander Stenhouse. 1914. Price, 2 vols., £2, 10s. net.

For some time past the need for an advanced text-book upon the surgery of the ear, nose, and throat has been felt. This want has been admirably filled by the above book. The surgeon is here provided with a mine of useful knowledge, such as could only otherwise be obtained by extensive personal experience combined with very wide reading.

The book commences with a detailed description of the anatomy of the nose, pharynx, larynx, front of the neck, and ear, and is very well illustrated by original drawings. One of the principal features of this volume is an up-to-date account of endoscopy methods, in which considerable attention is paid to practical detail, so that an operator of no great experience may know what difficulties to expect and be prepared to overcome them. It seems a pity in a book of such a high standard that more had not been written about suspension laryngoscopy, but as it is such a recent development of endoscopy this is pardonable. A very large section of the book is devoted to plastic surgery of the face. We are somewhat surprised that there is no mention of intratracheal insufflation of ether in operations on the throat, especially in excision of the larynx.
In conclusion, the book is one which will be of the greatest possible service to the great majority of ear, nose, and throat surgeons, and, as far as the first volume goes, it is the most complete work of the kind that has yet appeared in English. We look forward with great interest to the appearance of the second volume.

*Les caractères médicaux dans l'écriture chinoise.* By Dr. Lucien-Graux, Laureat de l'Institut. Pp. 276. Paris: A. Maloine. 1914. Price 4 francs.

This is a study of the Chinese characters used to represent diseases and medical terms generally. All are derived from one root (No. 104) out of the series of 214 fundamental characters. This root, pronounced Ni in Pekinese, has received several interpretations, but Dr. Lucien-Graux gives reasons for believing that it was originally compounded from those for a man and a plank or board, hence a man lying on bed—sickness. By adding to this root other signs, diseases are signified; thus ni plus the sign for growth means a swelling—add the sign for wind, and you have the character meaning flatulence. It is all very interesting, but only a Chinese memory could retain it. The characters seem to us to be beautifully drawn (if that is the correct word), and Dr. Lucien-Graux is not only an enthusiast, but the enthusiast on his subject, for we understand that here he breaks new ground, and that this is the only collection of Chinese medical terms which has ever been compiled. This being so, we rejoice that the task has been enlivened by "l'esprit gaulois"; had it fallen into Teutonic hands, it must surely have been monumentally dull; but perhaps it would have been demonstrated that the Chinese Hippocrates, to whose genius we owe these symbols, was, like Newton, Shakespeare, and Dante, of the purest German descent, and no Chinese at all, save by the insignificant accident of birth.

*The Ileo-Cæcal Valve.* By A. H. Rutherford, M.D.(Edin.). Pp. vii. +63. With 22 Plates. London: H. K. Lewis. 1914. Price 6s. net.

The author explains that the title is used "as a term applied to the orifice between the small and large intestines and the anatomical structures immediately adjacent and intimately concerned with this orifice. It is not used to denote the function of the ileo-cæcal valve."

It contains an account of the observations he made in a case in which there was an artificial anus in the cæcum 8 cms. long through which the interior of the cæcum could be observed, "also the ileo-cæcal orifice when it came into view," and a brief description of 32 specimens removed post mortem and hardened in formalin.

The specimens prepared in this way reproduced to a great extent
the appearances seen during life, with a slight amount of variation in
the details in individual cases.

The work is somewhat loosely put together, and the descriptions
are not always easy to follow.

Cane Sugar and Heart Disease. By Arthur Goulston, M.A., M.D.
(Cantab.). Pp. 107. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1914.
Price 5s. net.

In this little book the writer sets forth his views on the treatment
of myocardial failure by administration of cane sugar. A number of
illustrative cases are appended. The treatment appears to have been
followed in many cases by surprisingly good results, and the writer's
picturesque descriptions are interesting if not always quite convincing.

NEW EDITIONS.

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. By J. Dixon Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged by William A. Brend,
M.A., M.B., B.Sc. Pp. xii. + 717. With Plates and 25 Text
Illustrations. London: Charles Griffin & Co., 1914. Price
18s. net.

The fifth edition of the late Dr. Dixon Mann's well-known work on
Forensic Medicine and Toxicology is now issued, and has been revised
by Dr. W. A. Brend. He has done well to leave the work very much
as it left the late author's hands. While doing so, however, Dr. Brend
has been able to add still more to its value. Thus he has written
almost entirely new chapters, dealing with such subjects as sudden
death, professional privileges, obligations and responsibilities, malingering,
Mental Deficiency Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, criminal
drunkards, etc. The toxicological part of the volume has been well
brought up to date, as is shown by the inclusion of such agents as
veronal, aspirin, ferro-silicin, etc.

This new edition will give the late author's work a new lease of
life, and it compares most favourably with other well-known text-books
dealing with the subjects.

The Acute Abdomen. By William Henry Battle, Senior Surgeon to
St. Thomas's Hospital, etc. Second Edition, Revised and
Enlarged. Pp. xii. + 295. With 48 Illustrations. London:
Constable & Co., Ltd. 1914. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This volume deals with abdominal injuries and acute abdominal
diseases from the clinical standpoint. In it the author endeavours to
express in concrete form opinions formed at first hand from his own
practice, and compares his conclusions with those of other writers.