REVIEWS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A Manual of Midwifery for Students and Practitioners. By Henry Jellett, B.A., M.D. (Dub. Univ.), F.R.C.P.I., L.M. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox. 1905.

Dr. Jellett's smaller works are so excellent that they will have led many to look forward to the publication of his larger work on midwifery. His reputation is fully maintained by its appearance, and it will assuredly take its place amongst the foremost works of its kind. It is something over a thousand pages in length, and probably represents the limit in size to which one man can safely go whilst preserving any individuality in the treatment of his subject. Even within these limits Dr. Jellett has availed himself of the assistance of others in the writing of one or two chapters. It is too often the case that a very large work becomes a mere compilation of isolated facts which burden the text and weary the reader. In the present work a good grasp has been kept of the materials, the essential points being brought well to the front. Whilst authorities have been freely quoted, more especially recent ones, they have been chosen with discretion, and really serve to illustrate the matter in hand. One feels instinctively that this is the work of a man who is interested in his subject, and who has, moreover, the gift of communicating his knowledge and his interest to others. It is especially in the pages devoted to treatment that we believe the book will be found so satisfactory by the man in practice. We are never left in any doubt as to what to do, nor is the practitioner, who consults it, left distracted by the opposing views of different schools and with the necessity of making his own choice. Where varying lines of treatment exist they are clearly discussed, and the course recommended by the author plainly put forth. We can do no more than glimpse at the book in detail. The author's views on the subject of accidental haemorrhage are so well known, that it seems scarcely worth while to draw attention once more to the excellent results that have attended the routine use of plugging at the rotunda and elsewhere. In concealed accidental hemorrhage, the author considers that some good may result from the same line of treatment in cases that are seen early, and this we can confirm from experience. A point that is worth insisting on in these cases is, "that when strong uterine contractions appear, a great deal of the risk disappears." A subject dealt with as a rule very inadequately in textbooks is the relationship between pregnancy and heart disease. Dr. Druery, who has contributed the chapter on organic and functional diseases in pregnancy, goes into the subject in detail, differentiating between the different forms of valvular disease and the special effect
of each on pregnancy and labour. The result is a most valuable and practical chapter, the treatment of the different forms being given at some length.

Very sound advice is offered to the practitioner who has not had an extensive experience of operative obstetrics, on the subject of eclampsia. The importance of a simple clear statement on this subject cannot be overestimated.

In the chapter on extra-uterine pregnancy, the author says, "It is most probable, if not certain, that in all cases a decidua vera is formed in the tube." Although groups of decidual cells are found, it should be explained that no membrane at all comparable to that existing in the uterus is found in the tube. With regard to operating on haematoceles, he makes the statement that the vaginal route is probably the best in all cases. As a general statement we are not prepared to accept it. In a haematocele of recent formation there is considerable risk of setting up fresh bleeding, and we have known fatal results follow from this line of treatment.

For all that relates to the physiology and management of normal labour, we have nothing but praise; and for the author's views on the question of douching after labour, the administration of anaesthetics, and many such practical points, we can only refer to the book itself. We have already referred to Dr. Drury's able contribution to the work, and we should like to draw attention to the excellent chapter on surgical fevers, written by Dr. Rowlette.

We have no hesitation in most cordially recommending this admirable text-book to both students and practitioners.

Anatomy: Descriptive and Surgical. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. Sixteenth Edition. Edited by T. Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S., and Robert Howden, M.A., M.B. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

The sixteenth edition of Gray's Anatomy, which has just been issued, follows closely upon the fifteenth edition of that work, which has been so well known to many generations of medical students and practitioners.

Nor is the reason for this popularity hard to find, for "Gray" is always accurate, usually contains any information desired, and is pleasantly written.

Unlike many other text-books of anatomy, the volume under review, like the other editions, includes a section dealing with general anatomy or histology, and it is certainly very advantageous to have a section on this subject in convenient proximity to a general account of the naked-eye anatomy of the human body, for the two subjects are really indivisible. No anatomist is content to have his field of work circumscribed by the limits of unaided vision, nor is any teacher of anatomy able to perform his task properly without reference to histology.

Any changes which have been made in this edition affect more the form than the contents of the work. Some desirable alterations have been made in several of the illustrations, and a further use of colour has been made. The text has been kept well abreast of recent work, and
an example of this is found in the inclusion of Keith's views on the development of the diaphragm.

Where so much is excellent, one only regrets that the illustrations still leave some room for improvement. It is unfortunate that the view of the trachea and bronchi on page 1014 does not show in a more characteristic manner the difference in direction between the right and the left bronchi.

One of the features of this book is the detailed account which is so uniformly given of the surgical pathology and applied anatomy of the different regions and structures, and the accounts of surgical operations are kept well up to date.

This edition is sure to meet with the favourable reception which has been given to former ones, and it may be recommended as a most excellent text-book to students and practitioners, both for study and for reference.

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**Essentials of Human Physiology.** By D. Noël Paton, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.Ed. Second Edition. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons.

The second edition of this text-book has been considerably revised and enlarged; some unimportant matter has been cut out, the arrangement of material is better and clearer, and there have been added many diagrams, digests of recent discoveries, and a new section dealing with internal secretion, toxic action, and immunity.

Text-books of physiology have become very plentiful of late, and a new edition every year or two has become a necessity. The author has written his book with the intention of giving to medical students a volume which contains the essential facts of human physiology, but which is unlike the average text-book on the subject in that it dismisses briefly what the author considers unimportant, and emphasises those parts which have a direct bearing upon the study of medicine. Physiology is a wide subject, but all of it is capable of application to medicine, and what may seem of less importance to one person will be of more importance to another. The new edition comes more into line with other text-books; practical work is for the most part rightly omitted where it consists of experiments which are performed by the student in practical classes; the diagrams are useful, but some of the histological ones might have been left out. The material has been brought well up to date, but is necessarily unequal; some subjects are very briefly discussed, while others, as one would expect, are very thoroughly treated.

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**Essentials of Physiology for Veterinary Students.** By D. Noël Paton, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.Ed. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons.

This must be a welcome work for veterinary students, presenting as it does the essentials of physiology, with special reference to peculiarities in the structure and function of the different organs of the commoner domestic animals. Human physiology has been largely built up by inference from the results of experiments on animals, so that the greater
part of it is common to human and veterinary medicine. The work is similar in size and arrangement to the author's "Essentials of Human Physiology"; much of it is identical, but matters dealing more particularly with human physiology are omitted, though not entirely, and special descriptions are added, e.g., special neuromuscular mechanisms of the horse, with illustrations of the movements in walking, trotting, and galloping. The sections dealing with the alimentary canal, food, digestion, and metabolism are adapted to meet the different anatomical and functional requirements of some of the domestic animals, and particularly those of the horse; the chemistry of the secretions and excretions is also suitably dealt with. The book should prove a useful one to veterinary students.

*Exercises in Practical Physiology.* By Augustus D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S. Part II. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.
The second part of these exercises is a joint description by Waller and Legge Symes of experiments in chemical and physical physiology. It is a small book of seventy-nine pages, but covers a lot of work. The experiments are clearly described, and should be readily followed; they are practical, and there is no admixture of theoretical work. It is a book to be recommended to the student of physiology and clinical medicine.

*Clinical Methods.* By Robert Hutchison, M.D., and Harry Rainy, M.D. Third Edition. London: Cassell & Co.
This book is deservedly one of the most popular of students' manuals, and it would be difficult to find a more concise and satisfactory account of the more important methods of clinical examination. The different procedures are judiciously chosen and clearly described, and a short indication of the significance of the results obtained in each case adds to the value of the book. This edition has been brought up to date. The chapter on clinical bacteriology has been revised, and notes on the trypanosomes and Leishman-Donovan body have been added. A short note on cytodiagnosis in pleural effusion might have been included with advantage. Plate IV., which represents "various forms of white (blood) cells," hardly does justice to the capabilities of Jenner's stain, and some of the cells represented are, at least, uncommon. It has never been our fortune to see a lymphocyte with sixteen vacuoles in its nucleus as well as eighteen in its protoplasm, nor are we familiar with the dappled structure shown in the figure of a transitional leucocyte. These may be small matters, but in a work which is so widely read, and which students frequently refer to and quote with an air of finality, we think that the illustrations should be as nearly typical as possible.

*A Manual of Clinical Chemistry, Microscopy, and Bacteriology.* By Dr. M. Klopstock and Dr. A. Kowarsky. Translated by Thew Wright, M.D. London and New York: Rebman Ltd.
The aim of the authors of this book is to present in concise form the essential features of the subjects treated. The opening chapters deal
with the bacteriology of the mouth, nose, and conjunctiva. The following sections deal with the examination of sputum, gastric contents, feces and intestinal parasites, urine and urethral discharges, blood, fluids obtained by puncture, and of cutaneous diseases. The sections on bacteriology are perhaps the best in the book, but the chapters on gastric contents, urine, and feces are most praiseworthy. The histological sections are short, and several subjects usually discussed in works of the kind are omitted. The blood parasites other than malaria and the animal parasites of the skin are not mentioned. The illustrations throughout are good, and there are sixteen coloured plates, most of them showing representations of two microscopic fields. Although specially intended for the practitioner, the book will probably appeal more to the clinical pathologist and laboratory worker. It may be recommended as a valuable practical guide. The translator seems to have done his part well, but must be held responsible for an irritating repetition of the phrase "to be sure."

*Atlas and Text-book of Topographic and Applied Anatomy. By Oscar Schulzce. Edited by George D. Stewart. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.*

This volume is an English translation of Schulzce's work on applied anatomy, to which Professor G. D. Stewart has added occasional notes, and in which he has made the text conform to English and American nomenclature. The author's preface states that the book is not written for the anatomist, but for him who wishes to become a physician; and it briefly but forcibly puts before the student the value of a knowledge of anatomy in practice, with the conclusion—"Think anatomically if you wish to become a physician."

A book of this kind certainly is of considerable value for the student, pointing out, as it does, how a knowledge of many of the details of anatomical structure and relationship is essential in order to understand the presence and meaning of many signs and symptoms, and the occurrence of complications in the course of disease, and, in short, demonstrating the value of a thorough knowledge of anatomy to the physician as well as to the surgeon. He who has eyes to see through the skin is far on the way to success in diagnosis and in prognosis, as well as in treatment.

As an atlas, the work contains twenty-two lithographic plates in colour, most of which appear to have been taken from His's models, and eighty-nine text cuts, many of which are in colour, and which in most instances are excellent, and are of far greater beauty than the other plates. This number of illustrations is, of course, not equal to the task of giving a complete account of the topographic anatomy of the human body, and we note that the anatomy of the brain, for instance, is almost entirely omitted, and there is only a brief account of Krönlein's method of cranio-cerebral topography. In dealing with other regions, however, the practical applications of anatomical facts are well presented.

The translation is, on the whole, satisfactory, but the American
spelling does not appeal favourably to an English reader, nor do we care for “vertebras” as the plural form for vertebra.

The volume may be recommended to the senior student as a useful guide to refreshing his knowledge of anatomy, but it must not be taken as being comprehensive in its scope. The questions which are appended to the end of each section will be found useful in stimulating the reader's thought, as well as in testing his knowledge of the subject, and are very practical in their character.

A Handbook of Clinical Electric-light Cystoscopy. By E. Hurry Fenwick, F.R.C.S. London: J. & A. Churchill.

Mr. Hurry Fenwick has shown himself an indefatigable worker in the domain of urinary surgery, and has brought out a new volume every second year or so for the last fifteen years. This, the latest of the series, is devoted to electric cystoscopy, and is appropriately dedicated to Max Nitze, the father of the electric-light cystoscope, “for it is to his genius that the profession is indebted for the method which has revolutionised our knowledge and greatly modified our operative treatment of surgical urinary disease.”

Mr. Fenwick is an original observer, and the teaching of this manual is based upon his own experience of the Nitze method during a period of fifteen years. He does not advocate catheterisation of the ureter, nor does he employ the ingenious operating cystoscopes which bulk so largely in the practice of foreign specialists. His rules for the use of the ordinary cystoscope are clear and practical, and his descriptions of cystoscope appearances are graphic to a degree. We cordially recommend this handbook to all who are interested in this valuable addition to the armamentarium of the surgeon.

The Vermiform Appendix and its Diseases. By Howard A. Kelly and E. Hurdon. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co.

From every point of view this book constitutes a record in medical publications. It is truly a magnificent volume, comprising between its covers over 800 pages of text and 400 illustrations. The text is written in that stimulating and interesting style, abounding in apt and happy expressions, which we have learned to associate with the name of Howard Kelly. In addition to expressing his gratitude to those who have helped him in the production of the book, Dr. Kelly refers to the writings of other workers in the same field with an exactness and impartiality of criticism which do him infinite credit. Of the illustrations it is difficult to speak without having recourse to superlatives; it may certainly be said that they present a combination of artistic skill and practical utility which we have never seen equalled. Many of them illustrate conditions which every surgeon meets with in the course of his work, but few would have imagined that they could be reproduced with such accuracy and prove of such value from the teaching point of view.
The subject-matter begins with the history of appendicular lesions, and this is traced from the date of their earliest mention in 1759 to the present day. The evolution of their terminology—always a vexed question in lesions of the appendix—is fully considered. In chronicling the fact that the name perityphlitis was invented in 1832 by Puchelt and Goldbeck, it is commented that "surgery has no reason to be grateful for this denomination, as it is altogether misleading, directing attention from the real source of evil—the appendix—and clogging the wheels of progress for more than half a century." The reader joins in the evident satisfaction with which the authors introduce and quote from the memorable article by Reginald Fitz of Boston in 1886,—the coiner of the term appendicitis,—on whose behalf the authors maintain that he has done more than any single individual to bring about a right understanding of the morbid conditions affecting the vermiform appendix.

Where so many have contributed to the common knowledge of to-day, it is invidious to mention a few names, but in a field in which American surgeons have taken the first place, it is fitting that we should instance those of M'Burney, Senn, Weir, Fowler, Mynter, and Richardson, while among European surgeons the names of Roux, Talamon, Krönlein, Sonnenburg, Lennander, and Frederick Treves should not be omitted.

Leaving historical considerations, the proper subject-matter of the book begins with an account of the embryology and anatomy of the appendix, cæcum and ileo-cæcal fossa. The embryology of the appendix teaches us that it is a retrogressive organ, and that from the standpoint of comparative anatomy it must be regarded as an undeveloped cæcum. The functions of the appendix remain unsolved. The etiology of appendicitis is discussed without arriving at any newer conclusion than that the immediate cause of the disease is microbic infection, the how and the why remaining unanswered—to be solved, it may be hoped, by investigation in the near future. The chapters on the natural history of appendicular lesions and on the clinical features and diagnosis of appendicitis are fully elaborated. Separate chapters are devoted to the features of the disease as it is met with in children, and to the relations of appendicitis to the diseases of women and to pregnancy. The existence of a primary typhlitis is not denied, but its rarity is evidenced by the fact that the authors are unable to quote more than thirteen authenticated cases. The description of the operation for the removal of the appendix is replete with detail, and is beautifully illustrated. Many will agree with the authors' contention that, with proper precautions, the operation can, when necessary, be efficiently performed in a private house.

In a work of this size and in its first edition, it is remarkable there should be so few errors. We assume it to be an error on page 662, where it is stated that Sir Dyce Duckworth operated on a boy of 16 for the removal of a gangrenous appendix.
A Manual of Chemistry. By Arthur P. Luff, M.D., B.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P., F.I.C., and Frederic James M. Page, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd.

When a text-book reaches the third edition, it is almost superfluous to speak in its praise. Luff’s “Manual of Chemistry” has long been the favourite text-book for medical students in the English schools. Although avowedly written for the use of those preparing for the examinations of the Conjoint Board, it is far from being a mere cram-book. The present edition has been largely rewritten and brought up to date, special attention being devoted to all those points likely to be of interest to the future medical practitioner. The section on organic chemistry has been enlarged, and now contains expositions on the more modern theories. The print is clear, and a special and valuable feature of the work is the dark-type headings of paragraphs. On the whole, it would be difficult to find a more suitable text-book for the medical student.

Introduction to Chemical Analysis. By Hugh C. H. Candy, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. London: J. & A. Churchill.

It is perhaps difficult to be original when dealing with the subject of simple testing, considering the number of books already published on the subject. This work is written on well-worn lines, there being nothing very new either in the matter or arrangement; the statements are correct, concise, and clear, and as a text-book it is as suitable for the medical student as many others on the same subject. The section devoted to the preparation of those salts set down in the scheme of the Conjoint Board is one of the best features of the book.

A System of Clinical Medicine. Vol. II. By Thomas D. Savill. London: J. & A. Churchill.

More than three years have elapsed since the publication of the first volume of this book. In the second volume the author has again attempted to classify and describe diseases according to the symptoms they produce, a course naturally liable to lead to confusion and overlapping; but, on the whole, his efforts have been attended with a fair measure of success.

Of the five chapters contained in the present volume, by far the best is that devoted to diseases of the skin, perhaps because these best lend themselves to the author’s system of classification.

The work will not displace the standard text-books of clinical medicine already published, but it may be used as supplementary to them, and as such we can recommend it as likely to prove useful to the practitioner of medicine seeking help in the diagnosis of an obscure case. As a manual of clinical medicine, we cannot recommend its use to the student, who must found his knowledge of disease, not upon symptoms, but on physical signs.