NEW BOOKS

The Medical and Orthopaedic Management of Chronic Arthritis.
By R. PEMBERTON and R. B. OSGOOD. Pp. vii+403, with 59 illustrations. London: Henry Kimpton. 1934. Price 21s.

The collaboration of physician and orthopaedist would appear highly desirable in a treatise on the management of chronic arthritis. The result achieved in this book is full justification for such a collaboration. The authors, respectively Professor of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, and Professor Emeritus of Orthopaedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School, succeed in their desire to present "a practical exposition of the subject of chronic arthritis for two branches of the profession."

A detailed study of history and incidence, classification, pathology, physiology, etiology, and symptomatology of the condition precedes the sections on treatment. In all of these chapters the authors present the generally accepted views, but do not confine themselves to them, "personal beliefs have been unhesitatingly developed." The metabolic studies in the disease are highly commendable.

Treatment could not be more fully dealt with. General practitioners and physicians will find the medical treatment very satisfying and will enjoy much of the orthopaedic too. The value of the section devoted to the examination for the range of joint movements cannot be over-assessed. The detailed list of normal movement ranges is the essential for the detection of abnormality. The description of the operative procedures are clear even to the non-surgeon.

Commendable points in the "get-up" are the bibliography following each chapter; the authors' index at the end of the book; and the concluding chapter, "General Discussion," which incorporates a satisfying summary. The illustrations, however, could in several instances have been improved.

Diffuse Sclerosis (Encephalitis Periaxialis Diffusa). By L. BOUMAN, M.D. Pp. iv+160, with 68 illustrations. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. 1934. Price 15s.

During recent years a very considerable literature has grown up concerning the somewhat rare malady that forms the subject of this monograph, and since the terminology has become confusing and often contradictory, the author has set out to collect all the data that are at present available. The name Encephalitis implies that the disease is inflammatory in origin, which is by no means certain, since up to date certain authors have regarded it as comparable to dis-
seminated sclerosis, while others have thought that it was a degeneration from the start. Undoubtedly diffuse sclerosis is the most acceptable term in the present state of knowledge.

In his able introduction Professor Bouman analyses the criterion upon which various authors have based their clinical diagnosis, and he submits that owing to the limited opportunity available to any one observer it is necessary to have a very full knowledge of the literature, and even then it is frequently necessary to reach the diagnosis by exclusion, especially of conditions such as tumour or brain softening.

The author sets out his personal cases in considerable detail and separates the group in children from these in adults, and in a subsequent chapter the differential diagnosis in each group is carefully handled, and this arrangement is undoubtedly the most valuable part of the work, which is carefully illustrated with photographs.

It is a timely publication and will create great interest among neurologists and neuropathologists, for both of whom it must be primarily intended.

Modern Advances in Diseases of the Throat. By Arthur Miller, F.R.C.S. Ed., D.L.O. London: K. H. Lewis & Co. 1934. Pp. xii+120, with 40 illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

It is not easy to keep pace with the modern advance in any branch of medicine, and this applies very specially to laryngology. Researches on the tonsil and adenoid problem, for example, have been so numerous, and the literature, in consequence, so voluminous, that the laryngologist finds it difficult to keep himself informed of the new work and still more difficult to assess it at its true value. Mr Arthur Miller, who is surgeon to the French Hospital in London, has rendered his colleagues good service in collecting from no less than 135 sources the present-day views on such matters as the function of the tonsil, the anatomy of the tonsil, the indications for tonsillectomy, the best operative technique, the results of the operation, and the modern treatment of various diseases affecting the tonsils and pharynx.

It might be supposed that such a heterogeneous mass of information could only be presented in patchwork form, but the writer has admirably succeeded in welding his varied material into a well-reasoned and unbiased argument. The two methods of tonsillectomy, by the guillotine and by dissection, are clearly described, and the majority of laryngologists will agree that sometimes it is wise to respect the tonsils and to remove the adenoids only; a satisfactory operation which is best carried out by means of the La Force Adenotome. The risks and complications of the tonsil operation are clearly set forth. Recent views on such subjects as peritonsillar abscess, Vincent's disease, and agranulocytic angina are well summarised, while the bibliography which accompanies each chapter
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makes it easy for the reader to supplement the information should he desire to do so.

The book may be confidently commended not only to the specialist but to the medical practitioner who is apt to be bewildered by the mass of modern advance and who desires some definite and briefly stated guidance. The publishers have spared no pains in the production of an attractive volume of handy size, logically arranged, clearly indexed, and well illustrated.

NEW EDITIONS

*Human Embryology and Morphology.* By Sir Arthur Keith.

Fifth Edition. Pp. viii+558, with 535 illustrations. London: Edward Arnold & Co. 1933. Price 30s.

The new edition of Keith's well-known work is a notable improvement on the last impression issued ten years ago. The whole text has been thoroughly revised, and the author, being well aware of the danger of overgrowth to which successful text-books are exposed (which he compares to the overgrowth of dominant stocks of animals which have suffered extinction in geological time), has made a successful endeavour to incorporate new matter, which brings the book up to date, without undue increase in size. The increase of 67 pages which has actually taken place is indeed largely accounted for by the addition of 45 new text figures (18 others have been redrawn or replaced, and 68 made much more useful by re-lettering), and by the new method of giving the references to recent literature at the end of each chapter, where many of them are annotated in characteristic fashion. The figures are now conveniently placed with reference to the text, a commendable feature in a book so profusely illustrated; and for all these improvements without any real increase in the size of the book readers will be grateful to the distinguished author.

The introduction of a new chapter discussing the results of experimental embryology, which bear on the physiology and pathology of development, is perhaps the most important addition. This will doubtless be further developed as a feature of the book in future issues; it is already well supported by systematic reference throughout the book to the commoner developmental abnormalities.

There is, in most chapters, an introductory section dealing with the evolution of the system under discussion, and this introduction greatly facilitates the understanding of the account of its development which follows. This is only one attractive feature of an attractive book. Indeed it may be said that there is no other text-book in English that deals with human development in the way that Sir Arthur