REVIEW.

The Deaf Child: A Manual for Teachers and School Doctors.
By JAMES KERR LOVE, M.D. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1911.

This work contains an amazing amount of information, couched in simple language which can be understood by all. To the teacher it should prove specially valuable, because it provides him with physiological reasons and general principles for what he has been doing, and is too apt to do, in a blindly pedagogic way. Moreover, so great is the author's loving sympathy for the deaf, and so contagious is his enthusiasm for the matter in hand, even though tempered by expert knowledge as to the limitations of what can be done, that we feel sure the perusal of this book will convey the writer's infection, and convert many a half-hearted teacher into a "real live" one. We would also strongly recommend this Manual to the attention of all medical men, who surely ought not to be ignorant of what exactly the deaf child is, and what is the best treatment for him. Likewise, all laymen, who are anxious to do their duty by their neighbours, will find here both help and guidance.

This is a strong plea for the introduction of the scientific method into the study of deafness in children. There can be no doubt, as Dr. Love points out, that "the reason for the neglect of the deaf child by the medical man is that the former has never been regarded by him as a patient." But that we are now entering on what may be termed a clinical epoch augurs well for the results of the future. The direct outcome of this investigation of the living deaf child is that we are coming, or have come, to recognise that we have not done our duty by him when we have given him a dole of teaching in the name of charity, but that he has equal rights with the hearing to a thorough education. That he cannot avail himself of the methods designed for those who have the use of their ears must not mean that he has therefore to go untaught. Educational devices must be modified to suit his particular case. He must have his chance, since it has been abundantly shown that, handicapped as he is—provided he
be not mentally deficient—he is quite capable of benefiting from the higher education, able to take his place as an all-round citizen, and even hold important situations against the competition of his hearing brethren.

All thinking people will, we imagine, agree with Dr. Love when he insists on the need for classifying deaf children, and thereafter carefully separating the semi-deaf and semi-mute from the deaf-mute. "The truth is that the semi-deaf and semi-mute should not associate with the deaf-mutes at all, even in the classroom, since their habits of thought are those of the hearing child." A still greater crime is, perhaps, committed when we try to teach in the same class the ordinary deaf-mute and the mentally defective deaf child.

A very good case is made out against the still prevalent idea that it is advisable, or necessary, to remove the ordinary deaf-mute from his home; and we thoroughly agree with Dr. Love that, "instead of deafness being a reason for sending a child to an institution, it is, physiologically considered, a reason for keeping him out of an institution." No less important than the supplanting of the institution by the day school (unless in the case of the mentally deficient), is the need to begin the education of the deaf child "as soon as the discovery is made that he is or has become deaf; and with a young deaf child its mother should be its first teacher. From 2 to 7 are the years of language and speech, and there are no other five years quite like them between the cradle and the grave. That is the reason why the centre of interest in the field of education of the deaf is shifting from the schoolroom to the nursery." There is clamant need for the instruction of the parents and guardians of young deaf children in the principles of speech- or lip-reading. "This could be best accomplished (a) by founding nursery schools to which these children could be taken daily, and to which the mothers would have free access; or (b) by articulation teachers visiting the homes of these children and giving some instruction to both parent and child, and thus would be brought about the development of the nascent speech instinct at the time when that development is easiest and most natural."

Other reforms suggested by Dr. Love are that Scots teachers be better paid, and, consequently, better qualified; that there be experienced inspection of schools for the deaf in Scotland; that the school age be extended from 16 to 18; that the occurrence of deafness be made notifiable; that schools for the deaf be transferred from the control of boards of directors to that of the ordinary school authorities; and
that lectureships on defects of speech be founded in the great medical schools.

As regards methods of education of the deaf all will, we think, agree with Dr. Love that the so-called “combined” method is unphysiological, and should cease. “One of these forms of muscular movement can be made the means or instrument of thought; both (in the deaf and dumb) cannot thus exist—one must crowd out the other. It is because de l’Épée’s principle is physiologically wrong, and Heinicke’s physiologically sound, that oralism is displacing, and must displace, the sign-and-manual method for all but the mentally deficient deaf.”

We can do no more in this place than hint at some of the more controversial statements and opinions of the writer. But that practically everything that concerns the deaf child is here discussed may be indicated by enumerating the headings under which the matter is arranged:—Introductory (historical); The physiology of hearing, and the causes of deafness; The operation of the language centres in normal and abnormal children; Deafness in the school child; Present condition of the education of the deaf; On methods of education; On the treatment of deaf children; On lip- or speech-reading; The capacity of the deaf for higher education; The condition of the eyes in the deaf child; Stammering and cleft palate. There is also a very serviceable index.

_Tumours, Innocent and Malignant: Their Clinical Characters and Appropriate Treatment._ By J. Bland-Sutton, F.R.C.S. With 360 Illustrations. Fifth Edition. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1911.

It was hardly to have been expected that, during the four and a half years which have elapsed since the appearance of the fourth edition of this work, there would have been much additional matter for a new edition. But a perusal of the present edition shows that the author has kept a careful watch on any advances that have been made in the various departments of his subject.

It is in the chapter on cancer, however, that most of the alterations and additions will be found. Dermatitis, or burns from x-rays, and scars of simple burns becoming the seat of cancer are mentioned; and two figures, from Schmidt, of cancerous emboli in a pulmonary capillary are given. The
question of trauma in relation to malignant tumours is handled with caution, although the author admits it as an occasional factor in the causation of sarcoma of the breast. As regards the causation of cancer, he thinks that it is "most probably a micro-parasite" conveyed by uncooked food or water.

In the chapter on treatment he advances from the position he took up in the last edition on the question of òophorectomy, which he says "is now abandoned." We notice that, later on, in outlining the treatment of cancer of the breast, he makes no mention of lymphangioplasty for brawny arm.

There is practically a new chapter on carcinoma of the Fallopian tube, and its diagnosis and treatment is considered. As regards the association of cancer of the gall-bladder with gall-stones, in the former edition (p. 361) he speaks of gall-stones as a recognised predisposing cause of cancer. In the present edition he does not look on the calculi as the cause of the cancerous change, but believes that the "pathological conditions of the epithelium lining the gall-bladder, which cause it to produce cholesterin in abundance, increase its vulnerability to the micro-parasite of cancer."

In the sections on cancer of the bile-ducts there is considerable expansion of the text.

The above will indicate some of the changes in the present edition. In the main the work retains its former characters, and is sure to be welcomed by all who are interested in the subject of tumours.

An Introduction to Surgery. By Rutherford Morrison, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Edin. & Eng. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1910.

As indicated by the title, this book is not intended to take the place of a surgical text-book. Its object is to place before the student the general principles of surgery, based on a knowledge of pathology, in order that he may apply them readily in hospital clinics.

The book can be read in a short time. The various subjects are dealt with briefly, but in a clear and simple manner, while the conclusions reveal a process of reasoning in the mind of the author which cannot fail to stimulate that of the reader. The illustrations are numerous, and, while the diseases depicted are, for the most part, very advanced, on this account they must impress themselves on the mind of the student.

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This book can be thoroughly recommended to those students who are commencing their clinical study of surgery, more particularly if they have some previous knowledge of pathology.

Diseases of the Joints and Spine. By Howard Marsh, M.A., M.S.Camb., F.R.C.S. New and Enlarged Edition, thoroughly Revised by the Author and by C. Gordon Watson, F.R.C.S. With 4 Coloured and 8 Black-and-White Plates, and upwards of 100 Illustrations in the text. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1910.

The principal new matter in this edition of Professor Marsh’s well-known work consists of chapters on infective arthritis, intermittent hydrarthrosis, and coxa vara.

The occurrence of arthritis in the various specific infective diseases is one which has long been familiar to surgeons, and the subject is very well dealt with in the present volume. Under this heading the author considers pneumococcal, typhoid, scarlatinal, influenzal, and other varieties of arthritis. In pneumococcal arthritis he divides the cases into primary and those which are secondary to, or associated with, pneumonia or some other pneumococcal lesion. He further considers separately the condition as it occurs in children and in adults. The method of entrance of the micro-organism is discussed, the experimental work of various observers is drawn attention to, and the agreement of their conclusions with clinical experience is pointed out. The manifestations of the ailment in children are then described, and the prognosis and treatment receive consideration.

In typhoid arthritis he classifies the cases in three groups—the transient early “rheumatic” arthritis, typhoid arthritis proper (either monarticular or polyarticular), and the septic arthritis of a later period, which is due to streptococci or staphylococci, and presents no specific characters. The infective joint changes are then considered generally. The author distinguishes groups of varying degrees of severity, and concludes with remarks on the prognosis and treatment of the different groups. The chapter is most interesting and informative.

Cases of infection of joints which cannot be included in those already considered are treated of in a separate chapter, under the heading “Septic arthritis.” In this chapter the author draws attention to the septic changes which may arise
secondarily to some focus in, it may be, a distant part of the body. These cases he terms “subacute blood-infections,” or “subpyemic,” and he points out that, while the joint condition is prominent, the primary infection is often obscure and frequently trivial. This primary focus may be in the mouth, in the teeth, in septic lung cavities, in the skin, or in the vagina. In the diagnosis attention is drawn to the possibility of mistaking the condition for tuberculosis.

We have noted these two chapters somewhat fully, not only because of the interest of the conditions which they deal with, but also because in them the author conveys his information to the reader in an admirably practical manner.

Intermittent hydrarthrosis is well described, and the methods which the author has found of use in its treatment, particularly the exhibition of quinine, are extremely interesting. Coxa vara is also carefully described, and a number of illustrations of the deformity are given.

Many other matters of interest will be found in the volume, e.g., bone-setting, interosseous pressure, massage. The clinical records also afford valuable illustrations of the various lesions. We can recommend the work as eminently practical. It is marked by an absence of prolixity, which, combined with sufficient detail, should go far to make it widely read and consulted. In size, typography, and illustrations it is admirable.

**Surgery of the Genito-Urinary Organs.** By J. W. S. Gouley, M.D. London: Rebman, Limited.

This book is less a treatise on genito-urinary surgery than a series of essays on this subject of which the author evidently has had a long and extensive practice. It begins with a dissertation on catheters, passes by strictures due to the many different causes, and continues with diseases and alterations of the bladder, including lithiasis. These matters are all discussed with great fulness, and are often entertaining. His chapter on the use of catheters and bougies is most interesting, and, further, displays a keen sense of the requirements of any kind of instrument for dealing with such a sensitive structure as the urethra. Amongst other queer proceedings quoted for easing a distended bladder there is a report of a man who resorted to the expedient of filling his urethral canal, from the stricture to the meatus, with gunpowder which he set on fire, with the expected
result, ending in his death in a few days. The main value, however, of this book is the historical review which the author takes of the various subjects, an aspect on which he evidently loves to dwell. We have not had the opportunity of verifying many of his assertions, but from the painstaking way in which the book, as a whole, is written it is probable that they may be relied on with safety. Among other things, his history of prostatectomy (a word, by the way, which he confines to its strict application) is of considerable interest. He dates his own practice, or at least, advocacy, of median perineal prostatectomy to the year 1873. The earlier and later operations are fully and fairly dealt with. The author, it should be said, is a stickler for the true meaning of words, and some of those he uses, though doubtless correct, are certainly a little unfamiliar, such as—sympexia, pathic, catheterism (for catheterisation), ætical, lithoclastic-trachælo-cystectasy (otherwise median lithotrity), and others. Notwithstanding a certain nicety of expression, the work is of distinct value to those whose walk in life leads them by the lower reaches of the uropoietic system.

Handbook of the Surgery of the Kidneys. By W. Bruce Clarke, F.R.C.S. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1911.

This volume seems to have been based chiefly on the Jacksonian essay, which the author produced about the year 1886. So far good, but the present volume shows little evidence of further original work on the subject since that date. The order of the subject matter has been reversed, and a considerable amount of quite interesting or important detail has been omitted, but very little new matter has been added. Amongst the "pitfalls which dog the footsteps" of the tyro (to quote his own preface), his instructions and warnings about the use of such instruments as cystoscopes and segregators are almost nil; and ureter catheterisation is barely mentioned; while in the operation of lumbar nephrotomy, which is otherwise described somewhat fully, no warning is given of the danger of wounding the pleura (as it is in his prize essay). On the other hand, he does not hesitate to give a categorical answer, "No," to the question of the possibility of spontaneous cure of a tuberculous kidney; and in this he seems to be in accord with the majority of authorities on this subject. The only
other part which shows evidence of recent work includes the passages about the use of vaccines. Here the author gives, with some enthusiasm, a fairly full description of the preparation and use of these agents. The book, no doubt, is mainly a personal record, but it is hard to see what the busy practitioner to whom it is addressed cannot read in any of the general text-books of surgery.

Applied Anatomy. By GWILYM G. DAVIS, M.D. With 630 Illustrations, mostly from Original Dissections, and many in Colour, by ERWIN F. FABER. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1910.

The aim of this large volume on applied anatomy is "to show the relation of structure to function," whether the latter be normal or altered by injury or disease. It is not intended as a systematic treatise of anatomy, and "such anatomical facts as cannot be shown to be useful in practice are not mentioned."

The author's method is to describe briefly the skeleton and muscles of a part, and so to lead up to the surface anatomy. The relationship of these facts to the various affections of the region under consideration is then pointed out.

The region of the head and neck occupies the first part of the work, and is subdivided into scalp, skull, meninges and brain, face, &c. In the section on the scalp attention is drawn to the peculiar arrangement of the superficial fascia, and its bearing on extravasations in this layer and on scalp wounds. The arrangement of the other layers is also pointed out, together with the bearing of their anatomy on the various lesions of the part. The structure of the bones of the vault, the intracranial sinuses, and the nerves at the base of the skull are briefly described, and their relations to disease and to injury are mentioned and illustrated by clinical examples. A good example of conciseness is to be found at the close of the section on the venous sinuses (p. 14), where, in six or seven lines, the author tells us all that is necessary in the matter of the relation of the sinuses to disease and injury. The description of the temporal fascia and the various layers found in the temporal region is good, and is helped by an excellent diagram; and there are several very good illustrations of the structures on the side of the face. The anatomy of the mandible and its relations to fracture are also very lucidly explained.
The author, in describing cervical fistulae arising from the visceral clefts, adheres to the old method of description of the external openings of such. No mention is made of fistulae from the second cleft opening externally low down on the neck. In his description, also, of the lymphatics of the mamma, he states that no vessels run directly to the supraclavicular glands. He does not mention the description of such vessels by Poirier and Cuneo [referred to in Rodman's Diseases of the Breast, 1908, p. 205].

In the sections on the limbs the illustrations are excellent, and refresh in a most practical way one's memory of the parts. The subject of fractures and dislocations occupies here considerable space, while in the case of the foot the various deformities are described and figured.

We cannot conclude this notice without mention of the illustrations, so many of them in colour, which form a very noticeable feature of the work.

The book has been written by one who is both an anatomist and a surgeon, and who is able, therefore, to illustrate his statements as to applied anatomy by reference to clinical cases. The size of the volume renders it more suitable for the study-table than for carrying about; but it contains a large amount of information, well arranged and easy of access, and will prove of great use to anyone studying or practising surgery.

A Pocket-Book of Treatment. By Ralph Winnington Leftwich, M.D. London: Edward Arnold. 1911.

This book is of suitable size for the pocket, though it extends to 348 pages. It might, however, be improved if a thinner paper were employed; the printing is excellent. It is divided into three sections.

Part I is entitled "The armoury of healing," and deals with general therapeutics in a series of paragraphs, numbered 1 to 155. After a few brief observations on symptomatic, causal, and expectant treatment, and on Nature treatment versus treatment by drugs, the writer deals with such things as incompatibilities, new remedies, diet, baths, spas, massage, clothing, electric treatment, poisons and their antidotes, &c. On the whole, this part, though it deals briefly with each subject, and is therefore somewhat scrappy, is well written, and the views are such as will commend themselves to the profession in general.
Part II is entitled "The treatment of each disease," and the sections are numbered 157 to 577. The diseases are arranged alphabetically, and general treatment and prescriptions are given for each. Here, again, the writer seems to advocate, as a rule, what one might call the usual treatment, and the prescriptions are good, though, of course, each practitioner of experience might think they could be amended for his use.

Part III has a posological table, some other tables, and a very brief index.

The book is a good example of its class, and should be useful, especially to younger members of the profession.

Manual of Human Embryology (Written by Various Authors).
Edited by Franz Keibel and Franklin P. Mall. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. With 423 Illustrations. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1910.

Professor Keibel tells us in the introduction to this volume that the idea of working out a complete account of the development of the human body was always before the mind of His; but as time went on the hope of accomplishing the task singlehanded failed him. He then suggested that Professor Keibel should collaborate with him in producing a text-book on human embryology, but this was never carried out. In the meantime there have been published many textbooks on the subject, but while these are based for the most part on other than human material, there has gradually accumulated a considerable amount of human material, and it would seem that the time has now arrived for giving an account of the development of the human body based throughout on human material. In the present work the gaps in our knowledge which still exist will be clearly indicated, and Keibel is confident that by this means any material which can fill these gaps, and which is in hand, will be brought forward.

Again, by enlisting the services of a considerable number of collaborators the book will the sooner be brought to completion, and the various chapters will be written with a complete mastery of the subjects with which they deal.

The work appears simultaneously in Germany and America. The translation of the chapters originally written in German has been made by Professor M'Murrough, while for the German edition Professor Keibel has translated the English chapters.
The contents of the present volume begin with a consideration of the germ-cells. This and the following chapters, dealing with the fertilisation, segmentation, germ layers and gastrulation, and giving a summary of the development of the human embryo and the differentiation of its external form, are by Professor Keibel. After describing the ovum and the spermium, the differences between these cells are pointed out. In this chapter there is very full reference to the views and work of various embryologists, and the text is supplied with several very good illustrations. As regards fertilisation and segmentation in the human ovum the author frankly admits ignorance. At the same time he places before the reader what is known or presumed on these subjects. His next chapter is a critical account of what has been reported on young human ova and embryos up to the formation of the first primitive segment, confining himself to ova presumably normal. He includes the observations of Reichert, Wharton Jones, Breuss, and Allen Thomson, and then passes on to later observations made with modern technique, beginning with the ovum described by Bryce and Teacher. This account is of value not only on historical grounds, but also from the remarks which the author makes on the various observations with which it deals. The formation of the germ layers and gastrulation problem are next described. There is here some very stiff reading in small type; and in conclusion the author gives a very good summary of what is actually known of the subject so far as the human ova are concerned. In Chapter VI he gives an excellent summary of the development of the human embryo; this chapter is very fully illustrated.

The development of the egg-membranes and the placenta is written by O. Grosser, of Prague. Grosser begins with an introduction in which he succeeds in a few pages in giving an admirably clear account of placentation and implantation of the ovum. After a consideration of menstruation, he reviews the descriptions of young ova observed in situ, and then goes on to describe step by step the processes of development of the villi and the appearance of the intervillous space. The formation of the placenta and the foetal membranes is taken up in great detail, and there is, in conclusion, a description of the uterus post-partum.

Professor Mall contributes two chapters, in the first of which the subject of determination of the age of human embryos and foetuses is dealt with. The other is concerned with the pathology of the human ovum. After a very careful consideration of this subject, the author comes to the conclusion
that changes in pathological ova are due to external influence or environment—in other words, "the nutrition of the ovum is affected in the uterus by inflammatory and in the tube by haemorrhagic processes, which interfere with its implantation. As a result of faulty implantation the chorion degenerates, or its further growth is retarded, and the embryo suffers and becomes atrophic" (p. 227).

Later on (p. 238) he makes the interesting statement that "most monsters are formed before the eighth week; those with radical changes in them are aborted, while those that are slightly affected continue to develop until the end of pregnancy."

So far we have been concerned with general considerations. The remaining chapters of the volume deal with the development of the integument (Pinkus), the skeleton and connective tissue (Bardeen), the muscular system (Lewis), and the coelom and diaphragm (Mall); in each of them the details of facts and theories are carefully gone into, and references made to comparative anatomy.

In no sense of the term can the work be described as light reading, but the various subjects considered in it require close attention. The same is true of the illustrations, of which there is a great number. The result is that the reader feels that he has before him a work of reference to which he will again and again turn when confronted with problems in the department of anatomy with which it deals.

Verhandlungen der Berliner medizinischen Gesellschaft aus dem Gesellschaftjahre, 1910. Band XLI. Berlin: Druck von L. Schumacher. 1911.

In this volume, issued by the Berlin Medical Society, will be found the work of the Society during last year. The arrangement of the matter is the same as in former years, discussions and short papers appearing in the first, and larger contributions in the second part of the volume.

There are several papers dealing with recent work in syphilis, and an interesting account of transplantation of the kidneys of an ape into the thigh of a young woman the subject of Bright's disease.

The field traversed is a wide one, and is quite representative of the work of a medico-chirurgical society. The volume is well-indexed, and makes a convenient work of reference.