vinced, on the evidence before us, that I. K. has established the claim to work such wonders.

A study of the summary of cases shown in the book tends to confirm this, as there is nothing to show that any remedy of exceptional potency has been administered. The writer truthfully admits that it is extremely difficult to give statistics of results, as "one must recollect the great tendency of the disease to arrest itself spontaneously." He apparently, however, places considerable weight as to the value of treatment on the statements of the patients, as after all, he says, "It is the patient who, is the final judge." In the next sentence we have: "It is, however, on clinical evidence that any treatment must stand or fall," and then follows the summary of a series of 47 cases already referred to.

To one beginning the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with I. K. the perusal of the book would be interesting and helpful.

NEW EDITIONS.

Manual of Operative Surgery. By John Fairbairn Binnie, Kansas City. Seventh Edition. Pp. xv. + 1363. With 1597 Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. 1916. Price 32s. net.

It is little more than two years since we recorded the appearance of the sixth edition of this manual of operative surgery, and already a new edition is upon us. The author states that "in spite of much new material careful pruning has prevented any great increase in the size of the volume." In our last notice we ventured to suggest that a certain amount of pruning would be of benefit, but we can scarcely commend that form of pruning which has added 112 pages of subject-matter. It is true that an "Appendix on War Surgery" accounts for about 30 of the additional pages, and that the number of illustrations has been increased by about 160, but even allowing for these additions there is still a considerable increase in the text. Much of the work that has been published since the last edition appeared has been incorporated in this edition. The surgery of the blood-vessels is very fully dealt with, and a section has been included on cardiac surgery "even although, up to the present, such work has been mostly confined to the physiological laboratory."

The appendix on war surgery has been contributed by Dr. Walker S. Sutton, who has summarised the more accessible war literature in a somewhat sketchy manner. The effects of the different antiseptic agents that have passed under review since the war began are quoted by the
writer, but there is nothing to show that he writes from personal experience of their action. "Excision and primary suture" (of gunshot wounds), he says, "has been carried out by Gray with surprising success." We share in his surprise, but then it may be that the cases in which we have seen the results on this side have not been "properly selected," which is one of the qualifying postulates for the success of the procedure. A selection of illustrations of the numerous splints devised to obtain extension for cases of compound fracture of the extremities is given, and detailed instructions for the use of Steinmann's pins. Considerable space is devoted to the important subject of the localisation of foreign bodies. There is no consideration of regional surgery. On the whole, this section merely serves to give the work an up-to-date appearance without adding appreciably to its value.

For the rest, we still consider this one of the best works of reference on operative surgery for the advanced student or the operating surgeon.

The Diseases of Women. By Sir John Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S.(Eng.), LL.D., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Arthur E. Giles, M.D., B.Sc.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), Senior Surgeon to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, and Gynecologist to the Tottenham Hospital. Seventh Edition. Pp. xv. + 571. With 150 Illustrations. London: William Heinemann. 1916. Price 15s. net.

It is close upon twenty years since Bland Sutton and Giles' Diseases of Women first made its appearance, and during all these years it has held a foremost place amongst gynecological text-books for students and practitioners. In its seventh edition it appears in a new garb of sombre hue, which is by no means so attractive as the colours we remember it to have flaunted in its earlier days. This, however, is the only adverse criticism we have to offer, and, we may add, the only sign which it shows of advancing years!

We congratulate the authors upon having adopted the pathological system of classification of the various diseases in place of the older-fashioned anatomical arrangement. In regard to the all-pervading subject of pelvic inflammation the latter system was always calculated to give the student a fragmentary and unscientific impression, and has wisely been discarded in most modern text-books.

The whole subject of treatment has been taken up in one special section, a plan which in a book of this size makes for greater conciseness. There is also a valuable section on prognosis which will be of great help to the practitioner.

Several new illustrations have been added, and in all respects the high standard of the earlier editions has been more than maintained.
Aids to Obstetrics. By Samuel Nall, B.A., M.B.(Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Revised by C. J. Nepean Longridge, M.D.(Vict.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.). Eighth Edition. Pp. viii. + 216. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1916. Price 2s. net.

For its size and for the purposes at which it is aimed the Aids to Obstetrics, originally written by Dr. Samuel Nall, and brought up to date by Dr. Nepean Longridge, is a most admirable volume. It makes no pretence at being a text-book, but is designed to help students preparing for examinations to revise the subject rapidly. We feel sure that the pious hope expressed by the reviser, that it may also prove of practical value to the practitioner, will also be realised, for the information contained in it is thoroughly accurate, and the teaching in accord with the most recent views. The fact that it has run to its eighth edition is the best proof that it has met a real want.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Applied. By Henry Gray, F.R.S. Nineteenth Edition. Edited by Robert Howden, M.A., D.Sc., M.B., C.M. Pp. 1304. With 1143 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. Price 32s. net.

It is a significant fact that this volume, in the face of numerous competitors, still maintains its position in the front rank of text-books of anatomy. Published first in 1858, it has now reached its nineteenth edition, and its popularity among students and teachers of anatomy remains undiminished. The present edition has been brought up to date by the introduction of the Basle nomenclature throughout. It would appear that the new terminology has come to stay in spite of its Teutonic origin, and it has undoubtedly justified its introduction, as is readily appreciated from the greater facility with which the present student of anatomy understands and remembers anatomical terms.

The secret of the success of Gray's Anatomy lies very largely in the methodical and orderly way in which the book is written. It gives a very complete account of the whole of human anatomy and at the same time avoids mention of debatable matter or of questions which are unnecessarily advanced for the ordinary student of anatomy. This feature is especially evident in the section on embryology; this subject is laid down in an admirably lucid and dogmatic manner without encroachment on questions which are not yet settled or which are unnecessary to a clear understanding of development.

It may be questioned as to whether the applied anatomy which is included in the volume is of any great value, scattered as it is throughout the whole book. The ordinary student of anatomy is unable to appreciate the pathological descriptions which are given,
while the senior student will consult a work on surgical anatomy rather than waste his time hunting up these isolated paragraphs.

The illustrations are the least satisfactory feature of the book; in most sections they are considerably below the standard which is expected in a modern text-book of anatomy. It is especially difficult to understand how the diagrams of fractures which illustrate certain of the paragraphs of applied anatomy have been retained in the present edition; in view of the results of X-ray examination these diagrams are far from giving correct examples of the ordinary types of the fractures indicated. In the section on surface anatomy a subject of better muscular development and less adiposity might have been obtained for the illustrations.

Apart from these minor defects there is nothing to criticise. Professor Howden is to be congratulated on the way in which the text has been kept in line with recent changes. The present edition is certain to maintain the popularity and success of this work.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

REPORTS, TRANSACTIONS, ETC.—*The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports*, Vol. XVII. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1916.) Vol. XVII. of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports, which has just been issued, contains eight papers. Two of these papers deal with the formation of thrombi in a failing circulation. Hewitt discusses "Free Thrombi and Ball Thrombi in the Heart," a condition which, as he points out, was first described by Dr. Wood in 1814 in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*. These rare thrombi are found in the left auricle in cases of mitral stenosis and insufficiency. It has never been known that they act as ball valves. In a paper on "Venous Thrombosis during Myocardial Insufficiency" Sladen and Winternitz adduce evidence which suggests that the formation of thrombi in this condition of the heart is related to infection.

Two papers deal with the pathology of blood diseases; the first, by Selling on "Benzol as a Leucotoxin," was first published in Zieglers *Beiträge* in 1911. In the second, on "Leukaemia of the Fowl," Schweisscher describes the blood in the fowl in a case of spontaneous leukemia, and showed that by injecting an emulsion of the liver and spleen this disease could be transmitted to the fifth generation.

In a paper on "Primary Carcinoma of the Liver" Winternitz discusses the classification of cancers of the liver and the conditions with which they are associated. He brings out again the striking fact that the liver is rarely the seat of primary carcinoma, but that it is one of the commonest sites of secondary growth.