NEW EDITIONS.

A Short Practice of Medicine. By ROBERT A. FLEMING, M.D. Third Edition. Pp. xxiv + 675. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1919. Price 21s. net.

The favourable reception which this text-book has obtained in the past will certainly be extended to the new edition. The book follows conventional lines—the only possible plan when its object is considered,—and it may be said with confidence that any student who makes diligent use of it need have no fear when he comes to face an examiner. This edition has been thoroughly revised, and short sections on war diseases—shell shock, trench fever, nephritis, trench feet, etc.—have been added. In previous reviews of Dr. Fleming's book his methodical array of the different points in connection with disease as the student is expected to know them has been remarked on, and this feature remains in the present edition. There can be no doubt that it facilitates the student's work. Another good feature of the book is the balance between the different subjects. The author has avoided the temptation of devoting too much space to subjects he himself is interested in, and gives to each its proper due in impartial fashion. In reading through various chapters we have found little to criticise, and no inaccuracies. It seems to the reviewer, however, that the sections on neurasthenia, hysteria, and cognate neuroses are not up to the level of modern teaching, and that even for a student more prominence should be given to the modern views of their etiology and therapeutics.

The book has been out of print for nearly two years, and thus the third edition is assured beforehand of a double welcome.

Manual of Anatomy. By A. M. BUCHANAN. Fourth Edition. Edited by E. BARCLAY SMITH, J. ERNEST Frazer, F. WOOD JONES, F. G. Parsons, W. Wright. Pp. xii + 1743. With 677 Illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1919. Price 30s. net.

The fourth edition of Buchanan's Manual of Anatomy is well printed, well bound, and some of its descriptive parts, in the sections which are dealt with systematically, are very good, but it cannot be recommended to the student of anatomy of the present day who has any outlook to the future, for it uses what the editors call the "old nomenclature," which year by year is falling more and more into
disuse, in the majority of the English-speaking schools, because it causes the student, in many cases, to learn more than one term for one structure and, therefore, unnecessarily increases his work and the possible causes of his confusion, whilst, in addition, it uses the terms in such a way that the definition of the relative positions of various structures to one another is made obscure.

There is also another objection to the use of the book. It is an attempt to combine a manual of practical anatomy with a text-book of systematic anatomy—a happy combination if it is thoroughly carried out; but in spite of the attempt the reader of this Manual will obtain no consecutive account of important structures and will have to search through many different pages for a full survey.

Here and there there are some striking errors of description which have escaped the editors and which will no doubt be eliminated in subsequent editions, together with the numerous B.N.A. terms, to which the editors have such a strong objection but which are incorporated in the present edition.

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**Essentials of Physiology.** By F. A. Bainbridge and J. Acworth Menzies. Third Edition. Pp. 484. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1919. Price 12s. 6d. net.

It is a pleasure to welcome the third edition of this excellent text-book.

It is moderate in size and at the same time gives an adequate presentment of its subject. It is clearly written and well illustrated. Photographs of cases of acromegaly, myxoedema and exophthalmic goitre are reproduced, and the clinical side of physiology has not been overlooked.

The book is one which we cordially recommend to the student of medicine.

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**Text-Book of Physiology.** By W. H. Howell. Seventh Edition. Pp. v + 1057. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1918. Price 21s. net.

The seventh edition of this well-known text-book has been thoroughly revised but is not altered in essential features.

The rapid succession of new editions is sufficient evidence of its popularity. This is the more remarkable since the reading of over a thousand pages of fairly closely printed matter is no light undertaking for the average student of medicine who has a full diet of text-book lore to assimilate.

We have the greatest admiration for the clearness, accuracy, and style of this book, but confess that we think the student of medicine could get all the physiology he requires in much smaller compass.
On Longevity and Means for the Prolongation of Life. By Sir Hermann Weber, M.D., F.R.C.P. Fifth Edition. Edited by F. Parkes Weber, M.D., F.R.C.P. Pp. xvi + 292. London: Macmillan & Co. Price 12s. net.

This well-known book had its origin in a lecture to the College of Physicians in 1903. This fifth enlarged edition was in the printers' hands when the author's death took place, and now appears with a short editorial preface by his son, Dr. Parkes Weber. It also carries a preface by Sir Clifford Allbutt, which is at once a full and witty commentary on the main points of the book, and a warm tribute of friendship.

The book covers wider ground than its title indicates, and is really a regimen sanitatis—a collection of rules and precepts for wise and healthy living. Sir Hermann Weber believed that after several generations of strict adherence to his sanitary code the life of man might be prolonged to a hundred years, would be a much happier and finer thing, and would terminate by an easy and sleeplike death. The title-page bears the motto: "Work, Moderation, and Contentedness are the main sources of happiness and long life," and this is the short text round which the book is written. Steady, assiduous application to work, temperance in eating and drinking and sleeping, the cultivation of a cheerful and calm temper, regular daily exercise in the open air for two to three hours, strict attention to the hygiene of the skin—these are the golden rules by which health of body and vigour and happiness of mind can be maintained into advanced age. The book, written by an old man, breathes an air of sunny optimism. Sir Thomas Browne has nobly described the mood of an old man as of "one, who having been long tossed on the wild ocean of this world, begins at length to feel the indraught of another." But in the ideal old age of this book there is none of this tiredness of life. The book is a very wise and pleasant essay on health by a physician rich in experience of life and of the causes and conditions that mar it.

Vicious Circles in Disease. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.). Third Edition. Pp. xvi + 337. With 22 Illustrations. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1919. Price 15s. net.

The first edition of Dr. Hurry's book appeared eight years ago, and the present volume is both increased in size, and also enlarged in its scope by the inclusion of chapters dealing with vicious circles in animal and plant pathology. After discussing the history and definition of the term "vicious circle" and the almost universal occurrence of the condition in living organisms, the author gives a large collection of examples in the various systems and regions of the human body. In
each chapter the more important examples are also diagrammatically represented. Two chapters are also devoted to instances where this vicious process of progressive interaction is spontaneously broken by nature, or is interrupted by therapeutic measures, hygienic control, drugs, or surgical intervention. The text throughout is interspersed with numerous quotations from medical literature. The frequent mention of the term in medical writings is a proof of the importance of the process in disease, both from the point of view of pathology and therapeutics, and Dr. Hurry has done a useful service in devoting a monograph to the subject. The appearance of this third edition will be welcomed.

_A Medical and Surgical Help for Shipmasters and Officers in the Merchant Navy._ By WM. JOHNSON SMITH, F.R.C.S. Revised by ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., F.R.C.P. Fifth Edition. Pp. xviii + 355. London: Chas. Griffin & Co., Ltd. 1919. Price 6s. net.

This well-known work serves a useful purpose in the Merchant Navy, but in a work “carefully revised” it is surprising to find that of “the two methods of imitating breathing” Sylvester’s is advocated as “preferable”; Schafer’s method—at once so much more easily performed and efficient—is not even mentioned. The definition (p. 143) of a compound fracture is very inadequate, and a “plaster of Paris or starch bandage around the joint” is surely unwise treatment for a sprained ankle. The description of the treatment of fractures (e.g. Colles’) is very unsatisfactory, and the great importance of early movement and massage in bone and joint injuries is nowhere emphasised. The author does not realise that the patient may be for weeks dependent upon his ship captain’s treatment.

_Practical Physiological Chemistry._ By SYDNEY W. COLE, M.A. Fifth Edition. Pp. xvi + 401. With 55 Illustrations. Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 1919. Price 15s. net.

As stated on the first page, the present is a completely revised and enlarged edition of this well-known and useful little class-book of practical physiological chemistry. It is, in reality, a new and different book, alike in its conception and its object. Whether this is altogether a gain is not easy to decide; on the large side as a working guide for elementary students, it yet makes no claim to the completeness associated with a work of reference.

This notwithstanding, it will be found a useful book both for students, elementary and advanced, and for research workers, who, to quote the preface, are not specially versed in chemical technique, and
who wish to apply a method to medical or biological problems. A noteworthy feature of the book is the courage displayed in abandoning old and unsatisfactory methods where necessary, and the inclusion in other cases of many modifications of historical methods, which modifications have proved advantageous in actual practice. Some of the latter are undoubtedly original; others embody improvements which have been more or less generally adopted, though perhaps not placed on record; among these, e.g., is the modified Kjeldahl method for total nitrogen.

The general arrangement of the subject-matter, the clear and unambiguous directions, and the explanatory notes on theoretical and practical difficulties, are, as before, worthy of all praise. Some of the illustrations appear unnecessary, while others, again, are not altogether satisfactory; and, as has been unfortunately all too common since the war, the number of slight but irritating typographical errors is much larger than one could desire.

It must not be inferred from these slight defects that this edition on the whole does not mark a distinct advance. In addition to the changes already mentioned, attention may be directed to the sections on neutrality and the use of the new indicators, on the acidity of urine, on the examination of enzymes, on the non-protein nitrogen of the blood, and, most important of all, to the careful exposition of quantitative methods, and especially of the so-called micro-methods. In this connection there is a curious slip—the torsion balance, which is useful where a large number of weighings of small quantities are to be made and no great accuracy required, is referred to as a micro-balance; a term already and rightly applied to the instrument devised by Nernst.

_Fevers in the Tropics_. By Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S. Third Edition. Pp. xii+ 404. With 96 Illustrations. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1919. Price 30s. net.

The third edition of this book supplies evidence both of the enormous advance made recently in our knowledge of tropical diseases and of the untiring energy of the author. There are few men engaged in active service in the tropics who can spare the time and effort which must have been ungrudgingly bestowed in the revisal and re-writing of which this new edition bears evidence on nearly every page. There is no appearance of the “lethargy of the East” in the case of Sir Leonard Rogers.

Perhaps the greatest regret of the reader will be the fact that he will look in vain for the pages which should be taken up with an account of the dysenteries. These are to be found in another volume.
by the same writer. Might it not be possible to put the two books together as two volumes of tropical fevers?

An excellent and complete account of kala-azar is contained in the first part of the book, not the least useful pages being devoted to the methods of diagnosis between chronic malaria and kala-azar. The value of the sodium antimonyl tartrate method of treatment for kala-azar is of the greatest interest.

The chapter on trypanosomiasis and sleeping sickness is admirable, and the latest methods of dealing with the latter disease are exact and convincing. One notes the stress laid on the very atypical temperature charts of many cases of typhoid fever in the tropics.

Perhaps one of the most interesting parts of the book is the account of amoebic hepatitis which, notwithstanding the omission of dysentery, has been included. The table of cases on page 186 is certainly by no means convincing; and the reader will probably conclude that the cases without dysentery treated with ipecacuanha, and with success, were really, one and all, amoebic. Nevertheless, the great value of a marked leucocytosis as an indication of amoebic hepatitis going on to liver abscess is beyond doubt.

The author's strong advocacy of full quinine treatment in malaria both for preventing relapses and preventing the infection of uninfected anopheline mosquitoes is of special interest at a time when malaria occupies such an important place after the war. Perhaps too little stress is laid on the dangers of the hypodermic treatment of malaria by quinine, and little is said in favour of the intensive treatment, intravenous and intramuscular, in cases of cerebral malaria.

The illustrations are extremely good, the temperature charts are chosen with much judgment, and the literature at the end of each section is most comprehensive. Generous reference is made to the researches of other specialists in tropical diseases.

*Principles and Practice of Obstetrics.* By Joseph B. DeLee, A.M., M.D.
Third Edition. Pp. xv + 1089. With 949 Illustrations.
Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918.
Price 31s. 6d. net.

The appearance of three editions of this work during the past five years is a witness to its high standard. There are in this edition some additions and alterations, and the book is brought up to date.

It is doubtful if we can find anywhere a more complete and a more satisfactory text-book on obstetrics than this well-known work. The purely scientific and the practical aspects of the subject are each dealt with fully, and the combination is throughout judicious and well balanced. There are copious references to the literature, but through-
out the work bears the impress of a singularly original mind working on a big experience.

The illustrations are a valuable feature of the work. Of this side it is impossible to speak too highly. In the last chapter on obstetric operations the details of the operation can be best studied direct from the illustrations with the aid of the full legends which are provided.

In such a wealth of material it is difficult to specify any particular chapters. In most cases the author’s view-point is well reasoned, though it may not always convince. For instance, in a valuable chapter on placental infarcts he describes haemorrhage as occurring into an infarcted area. He does not make it clear how this can take place. In his discussion of retro-placental hemorrhage the author omits to refer to the well-authenticated occurrence of placental disease as secondary to the bleeding.

The author’s opinion on contesting lines of treatment is always valuable. For instance, he favours the Cæsarean section of Krönig, i.e. through the lower uterine segment, as against the classical operation, except in fibroids, placenta prævia, and cases necessitating a Porro. He believes that the new operation will soon displace the high operation as the results are uniformly better.

The book is too large for the ordinary student working for examinations. It is more adapted to the needs of the practitioner and the specialist.

The Organ of Internal Secretion. By J. G. Cobb, M.D., M.R.C.S. Second Edition. Pp. xii + 274. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1918. Price 7s. 6d. net.

This work is written with the object of introducing the busy general practitioner to the practical clinical aspects of diseases affecting the endocrine glands. That the author has gauged the need for a book of this kind appears from the fact that this second edition has been called for a little over a year after the first. The entire book has meantime been carefully revised and brought up to date. A chapter dealing with the relation of the internal secretions to functional nervous diseases has been added. The articles on thyroid anomalies are good, although space might have been found for a description of various forms of non-toxic goitre and the neoplasms of the thyroid.

In the sections dealing with pituitary, adrenals, etc., the author has stated briefly and clearly what will be of practical interest to the busy general practitioner. For this class of reader the articles on treatment will be found useful, and no harm will result from the tendency to speculative suggestion in which the author inclines to revel. A few well-selected illustrations would greatly enhance the usefulness of this book.
Books Received

Differential Diagnosis: Presented through an Analysis of 317 Cases.
By Richard C. Cabot, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard University Medical School. Volume II. Second Edition. Pp. 709. With 254 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Cloth, 25s. net.

This work occupies an unique position amongst books which deal with differential diagnosis, because throughout it adopts a system of teaching by means of selected medical cases. To the consideration of each important symptom one chapter is devoted: it commences with an enumeration of the possible causes, together with suggestions for investigation of the case. This is followed by a series of case-illustrations taken from actual practice. All the examples are carefully selected, the outlines given are full and concise, and they admirably illustrate the various points for which they are intended. Excellent practice in differential diagnosis can be obtained by the consideration of any of the cases individually: after reading the history, symptoms, and physical signs, the practitioner should form his own opinion as to the possible explanation, and this can afterwards be checked by reading the course and termination. The work throughout is written in an easy style and is full of interest. It is complete, but not so exhaustive as to become monotonous. The present edition differs little from the original, but it contains a small amount of new matter and has been revised throughout. It can be recommended to all interested in the subject of medicine. The printing and general production of the volume is of a high standard.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

American Frohse Life-Size Anatomical Charts. . . . (W. & A. K. Johnston) —
Burke, E. T. The Venereal Problem. . . . . . . . (Henry Kimpton) 7s. 6d.
Holmes, G. W., and H. E. Ruggles. Roentgen Interpretation. (Henry Kimpton) 15s.
Levinson, A. Cerebro-Spinal Fluid. . . . . . . . (Henry Kimpton) 18s.
Pederson, Victor Cox. A Text-Book of Urology. . . . . . (Henry Kimpton) 36s.
Sargant, F. Pilkinson. Elementary Organic Chemistry. Second Edition (H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd.) 4s.
Wimmer, August. Psychiatric Neurologic Examination Methods (Henry Kimpton) 10s. 6d.