condition by Birch-Hirschfeld. Aberrant fragments of suprarenal tissue are not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the suprarenal vessels and under the capsule of the kidney, and vary in size from a pinhead to a green pea. They may remain unchanged or develop into tumours at or past middle life. Of the four cases shown, three were true hypernephromata, while the fourth was an adenocarcinoma. Local metastasis had taken place in the kidneys, and the tissue showed all the naked-eye and microscopic characters of adrenal tissue. Clinically, the points in diagnosis were the age of the patients, viz., middle life, and the early occurrence of severe attacks of haematuria, followed by signs of enlargement of the kidney. Of the three cases of cystic kidney shown, two presented the typical appearances of advanced cystic degeneration. The individual kidneys weighed about 6 lb., and the difference between the two sides was very slight. The third case was one of tuberculous disease of testes, bladder, and kidneys associated with cystic change. Regarding the etiology of the condition, Virchow thought it due to inflammatory changes and overgrowth of fibrous tissue (interstitial). Others hold that it is due to an embryonic intermingling of mesonephros and metanephros—the primitive and permanent kidney. Others, again, think that in early development there has been a failure of some of the tubules to effect a junction with the corresponding glomeruli; or that either tubules or glomeruli are in excess, and a subsequent distension of these supernumeraries takes place.

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REVIEW.

Emergencies of General Practice. By Percy Sargent, M.B., B.C. Cantab., and Alfred E. Russell, M.D., B.Sc. Lond., F.R.C.S. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1910.

The authors write in the hope that this book may prove a useful supplement to the systematic works on surgery and medicine. They try to select cases of emergency that may occur in general practice, and in most cases they lay down the law in a dogmatic fashion, especially as regards methods of immediate treatment. Alternative methods have not been
fully discussed, or even in many cases mentioned. They hold that in an emergency the practitioner requires not a discussion of the relative methods, but a guide to some one method which, though not always the best, has at least the merit of having been found by experience to be sufficiently good. They say the book is almost entirely a record of personal experience.

The book is divided into chapters, very much in the same way as is an ordinary systematic work on surgery, and, indeed, it is to a very large extent surgical. Apparently the authors believe that the practitioner requires guidance mainly in surgical emergencies. For example, the first 124 pages deal with anaesthetics, wounds, haemorrhage, burns and scalds, fractures, injuries of joints, and acute infective diseases of surgical type. This is followed by 20 pages on acute infective diseases of medical type, and then another 45 pages are devoted to foreign bodies, emergencies of respiration, injuries of the chest, and affections of the respiratory system. Affections of the heart and vascular system are dismissed in 9 pages. Then follows a very well written chapter on acute abdominal disease, which extends to 42 pages; this too, however, is almost entirely surgical. Seventy pages more of surgery follow on injury of the abdomen and pelvis, hernia, acute affections of the genito-urinary system, and injuries to the nervous system. Diseases of the nervous system occupy 13 pages, surgery of the ear 15 pages, surgery of the eye 13 pages, and a very condensed table on poisoning 4½ pages.

As an aide mémoire to a practitioner whose surgical training has been defective, no doubt this book will be of service, but it is too dogmatic, too elementary, and too condensed for the ordinary practitioner who has been moderately well trained; the latter would be well advised to rely on some of the larger works where more detail is given. To ship's surgeons or to newly qualified men, who, from considerations of space or expense, cannot have at hand a standard work on surgical practice, no doubt this book will be of some service.

It is needless to discuss the various methods of treatment put forward; in most cases alternative methods to those given by the authors are largely made use of by other surgeons. From a medical point of view, as distinct from surgery, the book is of no service whatever. There is no mention of any obstetrical, gynaecological, or medico-legal emergency. The title should be "Surgical Emergencies."

The book is exceedingly well printed, and contains some very good illustrations, though the number of these could, with advantage, be increased.
A Handbook of Medical Diagnosis for the use of Practitioners and Students. In Four Parts. By J. C. Wilson, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1909.

It is in no sense an exaggeration to say that we have seldom read a book which attains the ambition and aim of the author as this work on physical diagnosis. It is a pretentious volume—perhaps too bulky for students—yet it cannot be said to be diffuse. After careful reading of it, we can confidently assert that no part could be expunged without making the volume a poorer one. The book is arranged in four parts. Part I deals with medical diagnosis in general; Part II, with methods and their immediate results; Part III, with symptoms and signs; and Part IV, with the clinical applications. These several parts deal faithfully and exhaustively with the matter in hand, and in order to make the volume of the utmost utility the practical side of the subject has a predominance given to it over mere theory and conjecture. If one part of the work has impressed us more than another it is Part II, dealing with the methods of physical diagnosis and their immediate results. The most up-to-date methods are described in the examination of the blood, urine, sputum, and transudates, and the examination of the nervous system is treated in a much clearer way than is usual in a work of this description. We do not state this in disparagement of any other part of the book, as throughout its pages there is a thoroughness in treatment and a clearness in exposition very much above the average.

There are 408 text-illustrations and 14 full-page plates, and they are all of the first order. We have great pleasure in recommending this book for the use alike of practitioners and of students, and feel convinced it will be of the utmost service to them in clearing up many obscure points in clinical conditions coming under their observation.

Diseases of the Heart. By James Mackenzie, M.D., M.R.C.P. Second Edition. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1910.

The demand for a second edition of this epoch-making work some sixteen months after the first is a sufficient guarantee of
its merit and of the position it has taken among the standard works on the subject. Additions have been made to several chapters throughout the book, but the chief alterations are to be found in the appendices. That on nodal rhythm is somewhat shorter, but, on the other hand, paroxysmal tachycardia and nodal bradycardia receive separate notice. An entirely new feature is an appendix by Dr. Thomas Lewis on the electro-cardiogram, with numerous illustrative tracings. The bibliography has also been amplified by the addition of eighty-three new references.

It is unnecessary, in view of our recent review in these pages (vide May, 1909), to detail the scope of the work, which is now so well known, and we cannot do better than repeat our previous recommendation that "every physician and general practitioner ought to procure and study it."

General Medicine (The Practical Medicine Series, Vol. VI). Edited by Frank Billings, M.S., M.D., and J. H. Salisbury, M.D. Series, 1909. Chicago: The Year Book Publishers. (Glasgow: G. Gillies & Co.)

This volume maintains the high reputation of previous numbers. Its scope is comprehensive, and the latest views on pathology and treatment are recorded. Bacteriology has its proper place in the volume, and its latest advances are shown with remarkable fidelity. The plates are good, and the index is a very convenient one. Altogether, it is one of the most readable résumés of medical advance which have come under our notice.

The Medical Annual: A Year-Book of Treatment and Practitioners' Index, 1910. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited.

The expectation of an efficient review of the yearly advance of medical and surgical science is again gratified in this the twenty-eighth issue of the Medical Annual. The great advantage of this volume is the ease one experiences in reading it. The interest is sustained in such a way—and enough but not too much matter is inserted with regard to the various subjects treated—that no ennui is felt in going over its pages.
The plates and illustrations are again of a first-class order, and altogether the issue comes up to, if, indeed, it does not surpass, the standard of previous years.

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Hints on Prescription Writing. By JAMES BURNET, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.E. Second Edition. Edinburgh: John Currie. 1910.

This little book will be found to be of great service both to students entering for their final examination and to practitioners who have acquired a habit of careless prescribing. It treats of the method to be adopted in writing prescriptions in examinations, of the Latin numerals, of directions for the dispenser, of directions for the patient, of incompatibility, and of the principal doses. Altogether it is a handy little book and serves its purpose admirably.

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Transactions of the American Surgical Association. Vol. XXVII. Edited by RICHARD H. HARTE, M.D. Philadelphia: William J. Dornan. 1909.

This volume contains the papers read at the annual meeting in June, 1909.

In his presidential address, Dr. de Nancrede has avoided any general subject, and, instead, contributes an investigation on total excision of the scapula for primary malignant disease. In this paper Dr. de Nancrede purposes to "take stock" of the position of affairs with regard to an operation which is strictly conservative, and which presents the most appropriate treatment of the lesion, viz., local extirpation of the growth. While not frequently performed, there are sufficient cases at everyone's disposal to guide us in deciding such questions as the proportion of immediate survivals, the chances of local recurrence or of metastasis, the prolongation of life, and, lastly, whether the operation can be considered a curative measure. The outcome of Dr. de Nancrede's investigations into "end results" is that except under peculiarly advantageous circumstances we cannot hope for much prolongation of life, and still more rarely for a permanent cure. This conclusion is based on a study of the literature, and the paper is accompanied by a table of sixty-five cases of undoubted sarcoma; "not one case is unqualifiedly cured."
Mr. Arbuthnot Lane contributes a paper on intestinal stasis, and refers to the importance of the "toxic results of auto-intoxication." Dr. Matas follows with a paper on the faecal origin of some forms of post-operative tetanus, and he insists that in every patient about to undergo operation upon parts where faecal contamination is unavoidable (piles, fissure, &c.), antitetanic preparation should be carried out. This paper is short, being a "preliminary contribution." The value of the measure will be determined when sufficient lapse of time allows of statistics being placed before us.

There is a series of contributions to thoracic surgery, in which the operative treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, empyema, and heart wounds are considered. There are also various papers on abdominal surgery, prostatectomy, brain, and nerves.

The volume contains, as usual, much that is valuable.

Lectures on Surgical Nursing. By S. Stanmore Bishop, F.R.C.S. Eng. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1909.

This course of twelve lectures, in 340 pages, is evidently the published notes of a teacher of nurse probationers. It contains much elementary matter, set forth in a simple manner, suitable for the novice in nursing. It is discursive in parts, particularly in the chapter on "Altruism," and at times inaccurate in detail, e.g., "In health . . . the body-heat is kept day and night at one definite height . . . 98.4° F." The author uses words and phrases which are probably in local use, such as "the taking of charts," meaning the making of charts, and "anaesthetization" for anaesthesia, but the sense is never in doubt. For the most part a record of his own surgical methods, this work includes, to some extent, the practice of other surgeons, and is a safe guide in the earlier stages of a nurse's education.

Practical Obstetrics. By E. Hastings Tweedy, F.R.C.P.I., and G. T. Wrench, M.D. Second Edition. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1910.

We had occasion to criticise the Rotunda Practical Midwifery when it first appeared, as being hardly worthy of an obstetrician of Dr. Tweedy's reputation. Dr. Tweedy accounts for the errors
in the first edition by the "unavoidable separation of the authors for sometime before its completion."

We may further quote from the preface, as the statement can be endorsed as regards the authors' claim: "It is most satisfactory to know that these errors are now corrected, and to feel that the present work can claim to be fully representative of the Rotunda Hospital methods." As such, this volume will commend itself to a wide circle of readers.

The second edition is a decided improvement on the first, not only as regards the text, for by the use of thinner paper it is much reduced in thickness and more convenient to hold. But why alter the title from Rotunda Practical Midwifery to Practical Obstetrics? "Rotunda" and "Tweedy" were names sufficient to account for the rapid exhaustion of the first edition.

Allgemeine Gynaekologie. Vorlesungen ueber Frauenkunde vom ærztlchen Standpunkte (Lectures on General Gynaecology from the Medical Aspect). By Professor von Winckel. Wiesbaden: J. F. Bergmann. 1909.

A quarter of a century has passed since von Winckel began to deliver the series of twenty-four lectures which are now published for the first time in a volume extending to 300 pages. Those who were privileged to hear him had often requested that his lectures should be printed, but the demands of a busy professional life prevented the author acceding to the wish.

There have been great advances in the domain of gynaecology during the past twenty-five years, but the lectures are still as fresh and interesting as when first delivered. Indeed, it may be said that the delay in publishing has made this book all the more valuable, as not only have the lectures been kept well up to date, but they now express the mature opinion of an experienced gynaecologist with an extensive knowledge of literature.

As the title—Frauenkunde—infers, the book deals with gynaecology in the widest sense of the term. The first ten lectures treat of such subjects as general causes of diseases of the female sexual organs; dangers of the married state; gonorrhoea, prostitution and masturbation, and their evil results; spontaneous and criminal abortion as a source of disease, &c. The latter half of the volume is mainly concerned with the general pathology, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of women's diseases regarded as a whole.
There will, no doubt, be some who will object to the inclusion of a detailed description of such subjects as prostitution and masturbation, but there is no use blinking the fact that the latter is much more widespread amongst girls and women than is generally supposed, and is a frequent etiological factor in hysterical and neurotic manifestations, not to mention catarrhal and other affections of the sexual organs. Practitioners should be familiar with every possible cause of disease if they wish to treat successfully their female patients.

The lecture devoted to criminal abortion is by no means out of place, since the author shows that this crime has reached enormous proportions, and by statistics proves the melancholy fact that in all civilised countries there seems to be no difficulty in finding qualified medical men so debasing their profession as to make a regular business of this nefarious practice.

The whole book contains a vast fund of valuable information, such as would be expected of a gynaecologist of the experience and world-wide reputation of the author, so that we can cordially recommend its perusal by specialists and general practitioners alike.

A further recommendation, if such were needed, is the absence of the fault of verbosity, which is only too common in many German works, and which proves so irritating to English readers.

The Nutrition of the Infant. By Ralph Vincent, M.D. Third Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1910.

Although there are now on the market many books dealing with the diseases of children, comparatively few have been published which are devoted specially to the feeding of infants. The present work treats entirely of infants, and the disturbances of nutrition which arise during that critical period of life.

The English medical public owes a debt of gratitude to Vincent, since he is one of the few pioneers in this country in this field of work. As a result of his energies there is now in London an infants' hospital of some 50 beds, the only one of its kind in Britain, where the problems of infant feeding are studied scientifically.

The method of feeding adopted by Vincent is the percentage one, the system inaugurated by Thomas Morgan Rotch, of
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Boston, to whom, it may be stated, the work is dedicated. Unfortunately, however, to carry out this method properly a milk dispensary is necessary, and as there is not one outside Vincent's hospital, much of the teaching of the book cannot be practised. Nevertheless, it is pioneer work, and the hospital with its milk dispensary and the model dairy farm, where the cows are kept under strict medical supervision and the greatest care is taken in the transmission of the milk, are all well worthy of emulation in the great fight which is being waged against infant mortality.

The volume in the earlier chapters treats of the physical and chemical characters of human milk, its mode of production, the management of lactation, and the conditions in which natural feeding gives rise to trouble. Vincent finds, contrary to the experience of numerous other observers, that mother's milk is not unfrequently unsuitable for the child. According to him, the most common cause is high living and excitement on the part of the mother—not an unusual state of matters among the well-to-do. This order of life would seem to bring about an increase in the proteid content of the milk, and in the text are quoted several cases in support of this contention. Vincent also believes that it is from the fact of cow's milk containing more proteid than human milk that it is so unsuitable for an infant food. In the discussion of this question, however, we are afraid he has neglected to consider some recent German work, which would tend to lay the blame on the whey rather than on the curd.

Cow's milk, the making of various milk mixtures, the supervision of the milk supply, and the bacteriology of milk are all considered in detail, and give one much food for reflection.

The chemistry of infantile digestion, the diet in relation to growth and health, "zymotic enteritis" (the heterodox ideas about this which the author entertains are, no doubt, known to most of our readers, since they have been so recently distributed throughout the medical profession in the form of a pamphlet), atrophy, rickets, and scurvy all receive minute consideration.

Though one does not entirely agree with all the teaching contained in this volume, the material is the individual experience of one who has tackled this branch of medicine in a thorough and scientific fashion, and, therefore, demands our most serious consideration; and we do not hesitate to say that its perusal will benefit, and be appreciated by, all physicians who are interested in infantile nutrition.
Nervous and Mental Diseases (The Practical Medicine Series). Edited by Hugh T. Patrick, M.D., and Charles L. Mix, A.M., M.D. Chicago: The Year Book Publishers. (Glasgow: G. Gillies & Co.) 1909.

This is one of ten volumes on the year's progress in medicine and surgery. The part dealing with nervous diseases is arranged under the following headings:—Symptomatology, neuroses, diseases of brain and meninges, diseases of spinal cord, diseases of peripheral nerves, miscellaneous nervous diseases, but only ten pages are devoted to mental diseases. The accounts are succinctly given, and comprise abstracts of papers by several British workers. There are twenty plates, one or two of which, from Continental sources, are, to our insular eyes, needlessly indelicate. A similar impression is given by parts of the chapter on psycho-analysis. There is an index both of subjects and of authors.

Insanity in Everyday Practice. By E. G. Younger, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., &c. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1910.

In the preparation of this little book the needs of the general practitioner have been kept in view. In Part I, insanity is defined and its causes enumerated; hallucinations, illusions, and delusions are briefly differentiated; the early and premonitory symptoms of insanity described; advice given regarding the examination of patients with a view to certification; and the legal bearings of the question of insanity in England, Scotland, and Ireland discussed. In Part II, the types of insanity most likely to be met with in general practice are briefly described, as well as some special forms of mental disorder; diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment are shortly considered and some examples given. In an appendix are to be found the form of the ordinary lunacy certificate and of the urgency order. The book is well written and should prove very useful to those for whom it is intended.