REVIEWS OF
BRITISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A System of Medicine. By many Writers. Edited by Thomas Clifford Allbutt, M.D., and Humphry Davy Rolleston, M.D. Vol. III. Second Edition. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd.

Like its predecessor in the first edition, the third volume of Allbutt and Rolleston's "System" deals with general diseases of obscure origin, and diseases of the alimentary canal and peritoneum. It has, however, undergone such complete revision as practically to constitute a new book, and therefore demands a lengthier notice than does the ordinary reissue of a text-book. The size of the volume has only been increased by some fifty pages, despite the addition of several important new articles, this desirable result having been attained by the omission of the chapters on acute rheumatism, sprue, diaphragmatic hernia, and gynecological diagnosis, by the excision of some obsolete passages, and by a rearrangement of the paragraphing and typesetting of the pages. The principal changes in the arrangement of the articles are the transference of sea-and mountain-sickness from gastric to general diseases, and the relegation of peritonitis to the end of the volume. It will be of interest to compare, in some little detail, the various articles with the corresponding ones in the first edition.

In the opening chapters change is conspicuous. The old series of articles on chronic rheumatism, muscular rheumatism, gonorrhoeal rheumatism, and rheumatoid arthritis has been replaced by rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis, spondylitis deformans, and the articular lesions of infectious diseases,—all from the pen of Dr. A. E. Garrod. The main feature of the new classification is to draw a definite distinction between two groups of cases—rheumatoid arthritis, and osteo-arthritis. The first is an acute, subacute, or chronic malady, in the early stage of which, at least, the lesions are chiefly periosteal and synovial, without the occurrence of osteophytes. Dr. Still's previous article on rheumatoid arthritis in children has been withdrawn, and is replaced by a description of the disease which bears his name, under the general rubric. Garrod is of the opinion that most probably the juvenile affection is essentially different from the adult variety, and that possibly it is tuberculous. In osteo-arthritis, all the joint structures are affected: here we are told to recognise as subtypes, Heberden's nodes, senile hip disease, and other localised arthritides, as well as generalised osteo-arthritis—the variety which most closely resembles rheumatoid arthritis. Under the general term spondylitis, both the types of Marie-Strümpell and Bechterew are described. Much more is known now than ten years ago about the joint lesions of infective diseases, hence we find accounts of gonorrhoeal, dysenteric, syphilitic, pneumococcal arthritis, etc., and a note on the somewhat doubtful rhumatisme tuberculeux of French observers. Dr. Garrod is also responsible for a paper on intermittent hydrarthrosis, which has no counterpart in the previous edition. Mr. Bowlby's former paper on pulmonary osteo-arthropathy is now replaced
by a new one by Dr. Batty Shaw, in which the much more common phenomenon of clubbed fingers is ably discussed. To explain both this and the full-blown arthropathy, Shaw adopts as most plausible Béclère's mechanico-toxic theory. Mr. Bowly's paper on osteitis deformans stands with little alteration; a rather brief description of myeloma (Kahler's disease) is the chief addition made to his article on mollities ossium. Dr. Poynton (who also contributes an excellent account of achondroplasia, new in this edition) now collaborates with Dr. Cheadle in writing the paper on rickets. Except for a somewhat extensive re-arrangement of the subject-matter, few alterations have been required. A note has been added on spasmus nutans, but we missed any references to recent work on tetany and laryngismus. The late Sir William Roberts' paper on gout has been brought up to date by Dr. Rose Bradford, a discussion of the rôle played by the purin bodies in the disease being the principal new topic introduced. Dr. Saundby's revised article on diabetes is particularly satisfactory; it gives a succinct account of the pathology of the disease, and the sections on treatment have been thoroughly modernised. The view held by Dr. Saundby on the relation of diabetes to obesity coincides very closely with that expressed by Carl v. Noorden. Dr. Bradford has revised, and made a few changes in, the pathological parts of the late Dr. Ralfe's monograph on diabetes insipidus. The articles on sea- and mountain-sickness stand without substantial amendment. The principal changes in the accounts of the pathology of secretion and digestion, by Dr. Rose Bradford and Soltau Fenwick, consist of references to the work of Pawlow, Bayliss, and Starling. Descriptions of secretin and entero-kinase appear for the first time, and a note of Mett's process of testing gastric activity is made. The account of the gases of digestion has been curtailed, without detriment to the usefulness of the chapter, but we think that a fuller description of modern gastric methods, and of the examination of the faeces, would have enhanced the value of the volume. An entirely new and satisfactory description of diseases of the mouth has been written by Dr. Spencer, and this is followed by Dr. Rolleston on diseases of the œsophagus—an article which has been revised in many minor details. Sir Lauder Brunton has added a paragraph on hyperchlorhydria to his original paper on dyspepsia, and Dr. Soltau Fenwick has amplified his former article on indigestion in children by giving an account of cyclic vomiting. This interesting and obscure disease was worthy of a more elaborate inquiry. Dr. Clifford Allbutt has incorporated new ideas arising from Pawlow's work in his dissertation on neuroses of the stomach. It is characteristic of him that he should have been at pains throughout his articles to modify a phrase here, a word there, so as to make his meaning clearer. In his paper on dilatation of the stomach he accepts the view that acute dilatation is generally due to occlusion of the duodenum by the root of the mesentery. The late Dr. Dreschfield's monograph on gastric ulcer has undergone extensive change at Dr. Rolleston's hands. The sections on diagnosis and prognosis are almost altogether new, and fresh matter concerning pain, diaceturia, and pathology have been added. The treatment has been thoroughly brought up to date by a description of the various dietetic methods now in vogue. Few changes have been made in Sir Lauder Brunton and
Dr. Leith's article on gastritis, and the most important new matter added by Dr. Hale White to his paper on gastric cancer refers to the advances made in surgical measures for its relief. Professor Still has been entrusted with one of the chief new contributions, namely, that on congenital pyloric hypertrophy. The difficult question of medical and surgical treatment is ably discussed. Dr. Dreschfield's paper on duodenal ulcer has undergone little change, and although he has revised its details, Dr. Rolleston has not substantially modified his article on diseases of the small intestine. Sir Frederick Treves' papers on appendicitis, obstruction, and enteroptosis have been replaced by new ones from the hands of Messrs. Lockwood, Barnard, and Keith. Dr. Hale White has added a paragraph on intestinal spasm to the paper on colic, and has considerably extended that on colitis; the operation he now recommends for obstinate mucous colitis is rectal implantation of the ileum. Idiopathic dilatation of the colon deservedly receives much more notice than previously. Dr. Slater's excellent résumé of the bacteriology of the intestinal canal greatly improves the former paper on diarrhoea. Mr. Lockhart Mummery has added a page on sigmoidoscopy to the late Mr. Allingham's article on rectal diagnosis. The article on shock is new. Dr. Brodie does not distinguish between shock and collapse, and regards over-stimulation of the nervous centres and inspissation of the blood as the chief causal factors of both. The sections on peritonitis have undergone comparatively little change, but we must not omit reference to the very instructive description of the defensive mechanism of the peritoneum, and the indications a knowledge of its nature furnishes in regard to treatment, which Dr. Allchin and Dr. Andrews have written.

Evidently, therefore, the "System" has been very thoroughly revised, and since the new articles are of the same high standard as the originals were, we feel sure that the second edition will meet with as hearty a reception as the first did ten years ago.

Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy. By Sir Hermann Weber and Dr. Parkes Weber. London: Smith Elder & Co.

In Sir Hermann Weber's and Dr. Parkes Weber's "Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy" we have to welcome a work for scientific method and thoroughness which may be fairly said to represent the high-water mark of English literature on the subject. The volume is only in part a further edition of the authors' "Mineral Waters and Health Resorts of Europe," for to that standard work, much enlarged and greatly improved, have been added Sir Hermann Weber's climatotherapy and Parkes Weber's contributions on climatology in the "System of Physiologic Therapeutics."

The work is excellently planned. Part 1 deals with "Climatology and Climatic Health Resorts," and includes a chapter on "Ocean Climates and Voyages." Part 2 has for its subject "Balneotherapy and Mineral Water Health Resorts," with special chapters on "Hydrotherapy in Chronic Diseases," and on "Localities for an After Cure to Spa Treatment." In Part 3 are considered indications for treatment—the use and selection of climates, mineral waters, and health resorts in
chronic conditions. There follows an exhaustive bibliography and a very satisfactory index.

The matter is so detailed that anything like a comprehensive review is out of the question here. Briefly, the factors on which climate depends are first discussed, particular types are mentioned, and then a concise description of European and other health resorts is given. This survey is extended to European capitals and other towns. Passing to the subject of "Balneotherapy," the action of water at different temperatures is described, the constituents and classification of mineral waters receive attention, and an account given of their external and internal uses. The effect of a change of air, diet, and habits is defined, and the general course of spa treatment laid down. Particular waters—thermal, muriated, simple alkaline and muriated alkaline, sulphated alkaline, sulphated and muriated sulphated, chalybeate, sulphur, calcareous, simple gaseous—are noticed. The last section of the volume dealing with therapeutic indications will be of special interest to the general clinician; its scope includes individual morbid conditions and diseases. The specialist will admire the scientific spirit of the work, the clearly defined relation shown everywhere between physiological data and modern methods of treatment. In this respect the book marks a great advance in its department of therapeutics during recent years.

Diagnostics of the Diseases of Children. By Le Grand Kerr, M.D.
London: W. B. Saunders Company.

The intention of this book is sufficiently explained by its title. It is an attempt to deal systematically with the semeiology of diseases of children. We cannot, however, regard it as a success. It is perhaps inevitable that in such a work the descriptions of disease should be rather stereotyped, but this is compensated for if the writer has had experience enough to have learned what symptoms are really important, and also what are the most frequent sources of error. Dr. Kerr does not appear to us to possess this; indeed, the volume gives evidence of being little more than a compilation—fairly well done, it is true, but not likely to prove of any great practical assistance. To illustrate our meaning, we shall select only one or two examples taken from diseases peculiar to children, concerning which, therefore, we have a right to expect useful guidance from a book bearing such a title. Pyelitis is said (p. 307), and quite correctly so, to begin with "repeated chills, a high and fluctuating temperature, and diminished secretion of urine." A few lines further down we read, "Up to this point many diseases will be suspected, but there is a marked obscurity about the symptoms," which renders the diagnosis of anyone unreasonable. Anybody, however, possessing the smallest expert knowledge of children's diseases ought to have pointed out that so far from these symptoms being obscure, the occurrence of chills or rigors in a young child is highly suggestive of pyelitis. They are as common in that disease as they are rare in others. How often, we would ask, has Dr. Kerr observed a rigor in a young child apart from pyelitis? Turning to pyloric stenosis (p. 114), we are told that "the character of the vomitus (without bile) should at once arouse suspicion." It is quite true, obviously, that in pyloric stenosis
the vomited matters are free from bile, but so are they in many, many other conditions, and the diagnosis hinges on quite other points. Again, the vomiting does not begin within the first three days of life as a general rule. Among minor faults of this kind we may mention the omission, under intussusception, to refer to the disease most likely to be mistaken for it—acute ileo-colitis, and also the absence of any allusion in cyclic vomiting to the occurrence of acetonæmia and acetonuria. Save for amaurotic idiocy, there is no description of any form of mental defect—Mongolism, for instance, surely ought to have been mentioned—and the fact that amaurotic idiocy is practically entirely limited to the Hebrew race, is not stated. Pernicious anæmia is "less rare" than has been supposed; leukæmia is said to be "very rare." This is quite wrong. The number of recorded indubitable cases of pernicious anaemia in infancy and childhood is very small indeed, while leukæmia is at least as common, if not more so, in children as in adults. Judging from his own experience, the reviewer would say that at least five times as many cases of leukæmia as pernicious anæmia occur in childhood. The description of the blood in leukæmia, too, is absolutely inaccurate. There are numerous illustrations, chiefly of physical signs and methods of diagnosis, only a few depicting diseases. Even these are not satisfactory, e.g., Nos. 158 and 159, showing cretins, are positively unrecognisable as such. We are sorry that we cannot speak favourably of this book, and we do not think that it will prove of any assistance to senior students of diseases of children.

The Treatment of Disease in Children. By G. A. Sutherland, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. (Oxford Medical Publications).

This may be confidently recommended as a useful guide to the treatment of sick children. Our only criticism concerns the opening chapter, on infant feeding. Dr. Sutherland, we think, greatly underrates the digestive powers of the healthy infant, so far as cow's milk is concerned. He recommends what we believe to be inadequate, or at least unnecessarily weak, milk mixtures for use during the earlier months of life. According to the table on p. 10, during the first month an infant receives only from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of milk in the twenty-four hours. In the next table modifications of milk by the addition of cream and sugar are given. Assuming that the cream collected according to the directions given contains about 20 per cent. of fat, the composition of the mixture recommended for babies up to 1 month old works out much as follows:—Proteid, 0·9; fat, 1·65; sugar, 4 per cent. This is very much the percentage composition of milk modifications used at the corresponding age in America, but we think that most physicians in this country find that such extreme dilution is unnecessary. Our own experience is that very few healthy infants are unable to tolerate milk diluted with only an equal bulk of water, while many can digest a stronger mixture, provided that due attention is paid to cleanliness and avoidance of bacterial contamination. Apart from this, we have nothing but praise for the book. It is based on Dr. Sutherland's own experience, and he does not trouble the reader with remedies which he has not
himself found useful. One might single out many passages for notice, but a few must suffice. The sections dealing with acidosis are very good, and ought to bring the importance of this interesting condition before the practitioner's notice. The medical treatment of stenosis of the pylorus is fully discussed, and the responsibility which rests with the physician in deciding when he should hand a case over to the surgeon is thoroughly recognised. Dr. Sutherland has also laid great stress on the dietetics of disease, and his warnings against over-feeding children who are ill ought not to pass unheeded; it is probably as common an error as is grossly improper feeding. The book will be welcomed as a concise exposition of the principles of a subject of everyday importance.

A Manual of Venereal Diseases. By Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps. London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press.

We have seldom reviewed a work with more genuine satisfaction than we do that now before us. Based as it is on that valuable publication, the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Army Medical Advisory Board of 1905, it reflects the mature opinions of the military experts on syphilology. Army surgeons have probably better opportunities of studying syphilis throughout its course than any other class of observers, as they have their patients more completely under control, and can therefore ensure their being kept under more continuous and systematic treatment than is possible in civil practice.

The Director-General, Sir Alfred Keogh, furnishes a short introduction, in which he indicates the various factors which, within recent years, have conduced to the diminution of venereal disease both among the civil population and in the army.

In a brilliantly written chapter on the “History of Syphilis and the Methods of Prevention,” Lieut.-Col. C. H. Melville lays emphasis on the fact “that as temperance has increased (in the army), venereal disease has steadily diminished, and syphilis much more markedly than gonorrhœa.” Quoting the final report of the Committee of the Advisory Board, he says that “in the United Kingdom an attempt to grapple with the problem of venereal disease by methods of compulsory isolation and treatment is neither practicable nor expedient.” With regard to India, however, after considering both sides of the question, he concludes that there is no doubt the Cantonment Act of 1897 has had a good effect. A well-deserved tribute is paid to the valuable work of Col. Lambkin on the continuous treatment of syphilis in diminishing the number of men “constantly sick.”

The chapter on “Pathology,” from the pen of Col. Leishman, is of outstanding value. While making the proviso that complete proof of the causative rôle of the Spirochaeta pallida in syphilis is not yet forthcoming, the writer admits that a very strong case has been made out in its favour. We have nowhere met with such an eminently clear and useful description of the organism, and of the methods of demonstrating it in the various lesions of syphilis.

The clinical aspects of syphilis are dealt with by Major C. E. Pollock. In this section the various methods of administering mercury
are fully described and critically compared. We would draw special attention to the useful table giving the comparative values of the different methods, by the aid of which it is possible to continue the treatment consistently when circumstances necessitate a change of method, say from inunction or injection to pills, or vice versa. The results of treatment obtained by army surgeons must excite the envy of those who are called upon to treat the disease in the Lock wards of general civilian hospitals. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the soldiers of our standing armies are picked men in the prime of life, in good health, and of fine physique, and under such discipline that the conditions necessary to successful treatment can be enforced.

The subjects of gonorrhoea and soft chancre are less exhaustively dealt with, but the sections devoted to these diseases are full of sound practical advice.

While it is intended primarily for the army medical officer, we can most heartily recommend this small work to all who are interested in the subject of venereal diseases.

Prostatic Enlargement. By Cuthbert S. Wallace, B.S., F.R.C.S.
Bacteriology by Leonard S. Dudgeon, M.R.C.P. London: Oxford University Press.

Mr. Cuthbert Wallace has the courage of his opinions, and in this work he endeavours to show that his opinion of the operation total prostatectomy by the suprapubic route is the correct one. For this it is necessary that anatomical facts should conform to his theories, and the opening chapters of this work are devoted to the surgical anatomy, morbid anatomy, and histology of the prostate. The results of castration and vasectomy have been summarised, he states in the preface, because the effects of these operations upon the testicle and prostate were but little appreciated. Chapter ii., however, on the experimental pathology and function of the genital glands, is defective and does not do justice to the results of the operations of vasectomy and castration which have been reported elsewhere. These operations have fallen into desuetude, not, as the author states, because they were valueless in cases of enlarged prostate, but because a more certain and valuable operation (prostatectomy) has displaced them. A useful division of prostatic enlargement into encapsulated and non-encapsulated forms is made by the author, and he very properly alludes to its significance from the standpoint of operation, but at the same time notes that it is difficult to recognise which exists in a patient before cystotomy. He does not explain how he concludes that only 15 per cent. of cases are non-encapsulated, and we believe, while this may be true of those cases in which prostatectomy has been performed, the actual proportion in prostates is much higher. The portion of this work devoted to the operation, etc., of prostatectomy, Chapters vi. to x., inclusive, is rather commonplace, but in Chapter xi., in which Mr. Wallace discusses the nature of the enucleation operation, we think a good case is made out for the view which he advocates, a view which is supported by many surgeons, that a condensed or compressed layer of prostatic tissue is, as a rule, left behind after prostatectomy.
The author wisely does not enter into any personal controversy in regard to suprapubic prostatectomy, although throughout this volume one feels that he makes an endeavour to show that, as a rule, total enucleation is not performed. Mr. Wallace has done a piece of good work, and this book should enhance his reputation.

**Essentials of Human Physiology.** By D. Noël Paton, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.Ed. Third Edition. Edinburgh and London: W. Green & Sons.

This volume differs considerably from most text-books of physiology in the arrangement and mode of presentation of the subject-matter. It is written for medical students, who, faced by the inevitable examination and confused by the multitude of facts required of them, seek their material where it is presented in as succinct a form as possible, and where those parts of it which are of the most cardinal importance in medicine and surgery receive an emphasis distinguishing them from others which have less immediate bearing on their subsequent studies. It follows, therefore, that the book is in no sense a reference one for anybody wishing to dip deeply into any special study. Names of the originators of this or that theory are omitted except where custom has rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be mentioned. Histological methods, chemical tests, and experimental procedure are only touched upon lightly, and the reader is rightly referred for their details to practical work in the laboratory, which is alone capable of giving him a proper appreciation of them.

Illustrations are numerous and for the most part of a simple character; the diagrams are quite a distinguishing feature of the book, and explain in an admirable manner complicated processes such as the nutrition of tissues by the blood, and the mode of action of secretin and of the vagus nerve upon the secretion of the pancreas. An illustration conveys at a glance a meaning which no amount of verbal explanation can impart, and suitable figures of this kind are a great help to those who are reading the subject for the first time.

The book has been brought well up to date, and its bulk not much increased. The new protein nomenclature is adopted, and recent views on the digestion and absorption of proteins have been incorporated.

**Text-Book of Organic Chemistry for Medical Students.** By Dr. G. F. Bunge, Basel. Translated, with Additions, by R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc. (Lond.). London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Professor Bunge's work on "Physiological Chemistry" is so well known and highly thought of, that an English edition of his book on "Organic Chemistry" is a very welcome one. The medical student is apt to forget what little he learns of organic chemistry, and is consequently placed at a disadvantage when he comes to the study of the chemistry of the human body. Professor Bunge has come to his aid with a series of lectures upon the rudiments of organic chemistry adapted especially to the requirements of medical students. The most important subjects
receive special attention, and are picked out of the immense mass of chemical details that render ordinary text-books on organic chemistry so hopeless to any one who has not had a thorough chemical training.

The translator has done his part of the work well, and has added material where he considers such necessary for the somewhat different requirements of English students. The additions in the text are enclosed in square brackets, so that one can readily distinguish them from the author's work. A few changes in arrangement have also been made. The book contains 242 pages, and an appendix on methods by the translator. The first lecture is devoted to a historical survey of the rise of organic chemistry during the last decades. Hydrocarbons are then considered: methane, ethane, and their derivatives come next. Glycerol and the fats, carbohydrates, glucosides, cyanogen compounds, urea and its derivatives, aromatic compounds, alkaloids and proteins, are among the subjects discussed in detail.

The work is much in excess of the requirements of medical students, but is strongly recommended to any one who wishes to obtain a thorough grasp of the subject. The translation is good, and the subject-matter contains, in addition to the necessary technical details, much that is of general interest.

NOTES ON BOOKS.

In The Care of the Body, the latest of Messrs. Methuen & Co.'s "New Library of Medicine Series," which is intended to place the views of modern scientific medicine before the public, Dr. Cavanagh deals in a most breezy and stimulating manner with the generalities of personal bodily hygiene and the commonplaces of everyday life. The subject-matter is treated in a manner which at times seems almost casual, but yet is throughout strictly reasoned and orderly; probably it is the best method of impressing on an age already over-burdened with undigested information, facts which, although many are well known, are neither properly appreciated nor acted upon. The different chapters deal with sleep, baths, exercise and training, fatigue, clothing, the skin, the hair, the teeth, feet and hands, light and ozone, the eyes, ears, nose, position and habit. Dr. Cavanagh is no great believer in artificial systems of training; he prefers walking or running to any of them as an exercise and developer of the body. The chapter on clothing is particularly harrowing; the function of clothes is to keep the body temperature at 98° F., and, from this standpoint, fashions come in for much trenchant criticism. The last chapter is on "The Function of the Physician," and is the keynote of the whole problem—that it ought to be preventative, and not curative; and the sooner our social organisation adopts this view the better it will be for the race.

Dr. Robert Jones has published for the use of asylum nurses (and their teachers!) an excellent text-book on Mental and Sick Nursing (Scientific Press, London).

This work we can most heartily recommend. It gives the necessary physiological and psychological groundwork for a proper conception of