REVIEW.

Tropical Diseases: A Manual of the Diseases of Warm Climates. By Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., M.D., LL.D.Aberd. With 7 Coloured Plates and 241 Plain Figures. Fourth Edition, thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1907.

Reckoning new editions and reprints, this is the tenth issue of this admirable work. It has grown considerably in size since it first appeared in 1898, but our knowledge of tropical diseases has also grown to a remarkable extent, and it is very gratifying that new editions of this treatise should be called for at such short intervals of time. From our examination of the present work, we feel thoroughly justified in recommending it as an interesting and most instructive manual by one who is a master of the subject upon which he writes, and as a book which should be carefully studied by all who have to meet in practice with cases of tropical disease.

The Elements of the Science of Nutrition. By Graham Lusk, Ph.D., M.A., F.R.S.Edin. Illustrated. London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1906.

The aim of the author has been to review those facts upon which the science of nutrition is based, and, in doing so, he has endeavoured to prove the truth of statements made. There are throughout the volume numerous illustrative tables and charts, and references are very frequent, including some that denote the work of British writers as well as of the author himself. There are, approximately, 300 pages in the volume, and an index of authors and of subjects is included. We would confidently recommend the book, not only to the clinical physician, but to others interested in the subject of dietetics.

In an introductory chapter there is a historical survey of the growth of the science of nutrition. Chapter II is concerned with the "feces." They are derived principally from substances excreted by the intestinal wall, and are
uninfluenced by the ingestion of various foodstuffs so long as these are completely digested and absorbed. It is only after the ingestion of indigestible substances, such as heavy bread or vegetables, that their composition may become altered by the addition of undigested residue. In Chapter III, metabolism in starvation is considered, including the influence of work and of temperature upon the starving organism. Chapter IV deals with the physical and chemical regulation of temperature, and with the influence of climatic conditions upon metabolism. The influence of proteid food is the subject of Chapter V, and the following points are dwelt upon:—The effect of a diet consisting wholly of proteid; the substitution of gelatin for proteid; the influence that copious drinking of water has upon proteid metabolism; the production of glycogen, sugar, and fat from proteid; products of proteid metabolism occasionally excreted, e.g., glycocol, &c.; the specific and secondary dynamic actions of proteid, or the increased heat production brought about by excessive proteid ingestion, and the simultaneous increase of combustion, which prevents the deposition of proteid in any quantity; and, lastly, the effect of external temperature upon proteid metabolism. A consideration of the specific dynamic action of the foodstuffs occupies Chapter VI. Meat ingestion raises metabolism most, then fat, and sugar least of all. Chapter VII describes the influence of fat and carbohydrate ingestion. Fat alone will not support life, on account of the continued loss of body proteid that occurs. Proteid diet causes much higher heat production than fat, and when fat and proteid are given together, much less proteid is required, and is readily stored. Starch, milk, sugar, and cane sugar all form glycogen. That fat may be formed from carbohydrates has been proved in some of the lower animals. Carbohydrates given alone, or combined with fat, protect proteid tissue from waste, and the combination is advantageous both in avoiding excessive intestinal digestion and the digestive disturbances that follow the ingestion of fat in large quantities. The influence of mechanical work upon metabolism is the subject of Chapter VIII; the composition of a normal diet for different individuals in different climates that of Chapter IX; and in Chapter X the food requirement during growth, diet during lactation, and infant-feeding are discussed. Metabolism in anaemia, at high altitudes, in myxcedema, exophthalmic goitre, phosphorus poisoning, diabetes, fever, and gout—the last three in detail—is considered in the following four chapters, and the concluding one deals with theories of metabolism.
Reviews.

In an Appendix there is a table which shows the cost of proteid and energy as furnished by common articles of food at prices current in the Eastern States, and another table details both the nutritive value and the approximate weight of inedible waste in ordinary food materials as purchased in the market.

Tics and their Treatment. By Henry Meige and E. Feindel. With a Preface by Professor Brissaud. Translated and Edited, with a Critical Appendix, by S. A. K. Wilson, M.A., M.B., B.Sc. London: Sidney Appleton. 1907.

This elaborate monograph, in its English guise, deserves a very hearty welcome from the medical profession, and may also be recommended to those who are specially interested in the education of backward children. Les tics et leur traitement appeared in 1902, and was soon afterwards translated into German. To bring the subject more completely up to date, the English translator has incorporated in the present volume a number of paragraphs from M. Meige's monograph, Les tics, published in 1905. The bibliography has also been revised, and an appendix and indices of authors and subjects have been added. Those who take an interest in functional disorders of the nervous system may anticipate much pleasure from a perusal of this admirable monograph. The style is of that diffuse and highly readable order so familiar in good works of French origin, and the translator deserves no little praise for his share of the undertaking. The hopefulness of modern treatment is one of the valuable lessons inculcated.

The Treatment of Syphilis. By Alfred Fournier. English Translation of the Second Edition (Revised and Enlarged), by C. F. Marshall, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The Prophylaxis of Syphilis. By Professor Alfred Fournier. English Translation by C. F. Marshall, M.D., F.R.C.S. London: Rebman Limited. 1906.

These two monographs by Professor Fournier are published in their English form in one volume, though provided with separate pagination and indices, and we may at once say that Dr. Marshall has placed the medical profession of the English-speaking world under a deep debt of gratitude for providing
Reviews.

them with such convenient access to these essays. The subject-matter is discussed in an elaborate and most interesting way, and the enormous experience upon which the author can draw for the purpose of illustrating his positions is particularly manifest when he has recourse to statistics. In going through the book, we took note of numerous passages for further reference or study, but instead of alluding to them now, we prefer to urge every medical practitioner to read this book for himself, and to consider very seriously what it teaches, and especially as to the grave danger of inefficient treatment. To be efficient, treatment must extend over several years at least. On one point we venture to differ altogether from the distinguished French syphilographer, viz., as to the desirability of what is known as the State regulation of vice. So far as we can judge, the opinion has spread pretty widely in recent years among those who ought to know, that such regulation is of very little use in preventing the spread of syphilis. If, however, the State is to interfere in the matter, for the protection of the innocent, then let it be just, and introduce compulsory notification for both sexes.

The Practice of Pediatrics. Edited by Walter Lester Carr, A.M., M.D. London: Henry Kimpton. 1906.

This volume on diseases of children is made up of a series of original articles by American and English authors. There are fourteen contributors in all, two of whom are English, and the rest American. It makes a very handsome book, well printed, and profusely illustrated. But the general impression it leaves on our mind is one of disappointment. Many of the sections are doubtless excellent, but all are not uniformly so, and in this respect the book is somewhat unequal. There seems, too, a lack of proportion in the detail with which the various subjects are dealt with. For example, infant feeding has 85 pages devoted to its elucidation, while one single page, including eight lines on Hanot’s disease, disposes of cirrhosis of the liver. The preface tells us that “The line between Pediatrics and General Medicine has been carefully drawn, so that space has thereby been found for a full presentation of this specialty in a convenient volume.” But many of the conditions peculiar to children are anything but fully described. Of Erb’s brachial palsy, for instance, we are told that sometimes the
whole arm is affected, but more often the upper arm only. Here the description ends, and we have no information whatever as to the attitude of the limb in this palsy, nor yet of the individual muscles most affected. This is surely a disease sufficiently peculiar to children to require a more adequate description than is given in either of the articles where this palsy is mentioned. But as against this there are some quite admirable sections, and of these one would single out for special praise that by Dr. Poynton on "Diseases of the Heart and Blood-vessels," which we have read with much pleasure and interest. It bears the stamp of a writer who is familiar with his subject, and who has taken the trouble to set forth his subject-matter in a well-ordered, logical, and agreeable manner. There is too little of this class of writing in the volume.

We have already mentioned the illustrations, which are excellent, and which form one of the chief features of the book. There are in all 199 engravings and 32 full-page plates, a large proportion of the latter being in colour. Indeed, we know of no text-book on diseases of children of its size that contains such an admirable set of illustrations, and in this respect the book will be of much value not only to students, but also to the teacher of pediatrics.

Reports of the Society for the Study of Disease in Children. Vol. VI, 1906. London: J. & A. Churchill.

This volume is most certainly a valuable contribution to the subject of pediatrics, as well as being an interesting record of work done by the English school. It contains, in addition to reports of many clinical cases and pathological specimens, several larger and more comprehensive papers on general subjects. Not the least interesting portion of the volume is that devoted to the discussions on the specimens shown and the papers read, containing, as it does, many important opinions of careful observers. It is impossible to specify any particular paper; it is sufficient to say that the student will find in its pages examples of almost every medical and surgical ailment as it affects the child. There are numerous illustrations, all of which are remarkably good. The publishers have also contributed towards the production of a handsome volume.
The Technic of Operations upon the Intestines and Stomach.

By Alfred H. Gould, M.D., of Boston. With 190 Illustrations, mostly Original, several of them in Colours. London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1906.

The contents of this volume, of less than 300 pages, fall under two headings—first, a consideration of the repair of intestinal wounds; second, a description of the technique of a selected number of the operations at present in use in gastro-intestinal surgery.

The opening chapter deals with the very interesting subject of the repair of intestinal wounds. A very brief statement as to the structure of the intestines and stomach is followed by a description of the changes—macroscopic and microscopic—which occur during the repair of wounds of those viscera. While the data have been obtained mainly from observations by experiments on cats and dogs, sections were in four cases obtained from human subjects, in whom end-to-end anastomosis had been previously performed two, four, seven, and ten days respectively.

The changes in the mucosa, submucosa, muscularis, and serosa are described, and the approximate lapse of time before they make their appearance. Three methods of obtaining union have been studied, viz., by simple suture, Murphy's button, and elastic ligature, and the author shows that the method by simple suture is the best. In this chapter there is also considerable space devoted to an interesting sequela of gastro-jejunostomy, viz., peptic jejunal ulcer, and one of the illustrations shows the microscopic appearances found in a specimen which was obtained from a cat. There are many figures showing the appearance of the wound at different dates after operation. Unfortunately, we are not told in the legends whether they represent human tissues or those of the animals which have been experimented upon.

Chapter II deals with the many forms of suture in use, and, by the free use of figures, the method of employing these sutures is very plainly demonstrated. In this chapter the author expresses his belief in the use of clamps, and many of these instruments are figured.

In the next chapter we are presented with an account of the "anatomy" of the intestines, i.e., the course and arrangement of the blood and lymphatic vessels and lymphatic glands. "Localisation" of an intestinal loop is also considered. The line of the mesentery is figured, and its attachments mentioned, but we are left without any indication as to how it is to be
indicated topographically. The contents of this chapter are largely quotations or summaries of the work of others, especially that of Dr. Monks.

These preliminary chapters bring us on to p. 128, thus occupying a considerable portion of the book.

In Chapters IV and V, entero-anastomosis, colostomy, pylor-rectomy, gastrostomy, gastro-jejunostomy, &c., are described. In each operation considered, the various steps are first of all named, and then followed by a careful and lucid description.

The illustrations throughout are excellent, and show at a glance the various proceedings described in the text. We share the author's belief that a knowledge of the technique included in this book "will enable the surgeon to meet practically all of the requirements of gastro-intestinal surgery."

The volume reflects great credit on Dr. Gould and his publishers, and it should be in the hands of every surgeon engaged in abdominal work.

Elements of Practical Medicine. By Alfred H. Carter, M.D., M.Sc. Ninth Edition. London: H. K. Lewis. 1906.

A text-book that has reached its ninth edition needs no recommendation from the reviewer, for the steady demand every few years for a new issue is ample proof that the book is eminently well suited to the class of medical student to which it appeals. This new edition has been carefully revised, in parts re-written, and generally brought quite up to date. As we now have it, it is, for its size, one of the most complete text-books of medicine that we know of, and we have much pleasure in recommending it to our readers.

International Clinics. Edited by A. O. J. Kelly, A.M., M.D. Sixteenth Series, 1906. Vols. I to IV. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1906.

This excellent publication is now so well known to the student of medicine that little more is required of us than simply to remind our readers of the issue of this new series. In these four volumes, one for each quarter of the year, we have the whole of the International Clinics for 1906. The general plan and scope of the work is similar to that of former years. In the first volume there is a summary of the progress of medicine (including treatment and surgery) during the year
1905. The rest of the articles in this volume, as well as those of the other three volumes, deal with a variety of subjects, most of them of recent interest, and ranging over almost all the branches of medicine and surgery. The writers of these papers, too, have quite an “international” character. Doubtless the larger proportion are American, but Britain and the Continental countries are also well represented. From Berlin there is a paper by Professor Klemperer on “Oxalic Acid.” From Paris papers by Dieulafoy, Pinard, Basil, Bernard, De la Carrière, Faure, Gourand, Lermoyez, Saingery, and Soupault. As representing Italy there are papers by Banti and Grocco of Florence, and Rovighi of Bologna. England and Scotland also contribute a considerable number of articles.

One of the special features of the work is the large number of very excellent illustrations, many of them being in colour. These add greatly to the elucidation of the text, and to the value of the publication. The book is well printed and bound, and generally it maintains the standard of former years.

ABSTRACTS FROM CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE.

MEDICINE.

Case of Brachial Paralysis Treated by Nerve Suture. By Basil Kilvington (Intercol. Med. Journ., 20th August, 1907).—The patient was a boy, aged 6, and he had had the paralysis of his left arm since birth. The confinement was a very difficult one, considerable traction being required to deliver the shoulders. At birth the loss of power in the arm seemed complete, but subsequently considerable improvement took place in certain of the muscles. When first seen by Dr. Kilvington (February, 1907), the paralysis was that of the fifth and a part of the sixth cervical nerves. The arm was a good deal smaller than the right arm, the atrophy affecting chiefly the deltoid, biceps, and dorsal scapular muscles. The loss of power in the deltoid was not complete, but there was some paresis of the supinators of the arm. With the faradic current the biceps and brachialis anticus gave a good contraction; deltoid fairly good; pronators good; supinators (except the biceps), no response; dorsal scapular muscles, no result; trapezius good; extensors of fore-arm and fingers, very good. The chief fault was, therefore, in the nerve fibres going to the supinators and the dorsal scapular muscles. Sensation was normal. At the operation a bulbous scar was found at the upper part of the brachial plexus, adherent behind and below to the subclavian artery. This scar tissue was excised, and the two cut ends of the plexus were brought together. What seemed to be the remains of the supra-scapular nerve was also attached to the plexus.

At the end of five months all the voluntary movements of the arm were regained. The arm could be raised vertically above the head, and could be