Rheumatism and Arthritis. By Ralph Stockman, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow. Pp. 132, with 110 illustrations. Edinburgh: W. Green & Son, Ltd. 1920. Price 15s.

Professor Stockman's monograph on rheumatism and arthritis must necessarily make a strong appeal to a wide circle of readers, embodying as it does a mass of personal observation and investigation, and expressing the considered opinions of one who is a recognised authority on these diseases, which are of everyday occurrence and bulk so largely in practice. The terms "rheumatism" in particular, and "arthritis" in a lesser degree have too long served as convenient cloaks for ignorance, and any endeavour to clarify the various conditions commonly included under these labels, and to set them on a satisfactory and scientific basis, is a real service to Medicine, and we think that Professor Stockman has handled this admittedly difficult subject with notable success.

The thesis, elaborated especially by Rosenow in recent years, that different strains of one particular organism possess an elective affinity for different tissues of the body, is extremely attractive in relation to a disease of such protean manifestations as "rheumatism," and we are glad to see it enunciated by the author in discussing acute rheumatism. His second class of acute rheumatism might well be regarded as a sub-acute type linking up the classical acute articular rheumatism with chronic articular and muscular rheumatism and fibrositis.

Under the unfamiliar heading "panniculitis" much new ground is broken, and this chapter is one of the most interesting and instructive in the book. It is open to question, however, whether it is desirable to add to the nomenclature of rheumatic conditions by introducing another term such as panniculitis, which merely serves to give the disease an anatomical site, without any etiological qualification.

Professor Stockman's treatment of the great and much debated class of the chronic non-suppurative arthritides naturally arouses greatest interest, and we can commend his subdivision of these cases into (1) rheumatoid arthritis, and (2) chronic infectious arthritis, but agree that the latter term is merely provisional and will require qualification in the light of further knowledge. The pathology of rheumatoid arthritis is fully discussed, but little additional light is thrown on its causation, and it is summed up as being stamped by its morbid anatomy and clinical course as a chronic germ disease.
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Osteo-arthritis is very thoroughly described and is differentiated clearly from rheumatoid arthritis.

Certain minor criticisms arise, and we think that the author has done scant justice to the possibilities of surgery in the treatment of Dupuytren's contraction, nor are we willing to concede that abdominal panniculitis often leads to a mistaken diagnosis of appendicitis and renal or hepatic colic.

Two features of the book call for special commendation—the wealth of historical references and the excellence of the numerous plates illustrating the pathology of the various conditions discussed in the text. These greatly enhance the educational value of a book which should be widely read.

_Cesarean Section_, by Franklin S. Newell, M.D., Professor of Clinical Obstetrics, Harvard University; _Extra-Uterine Pregnancy_, by Edward A. Schumann, M.D., Lecturer on Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; _Pelvic Inflammations in Women_, by John Osborn Polak, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Long Island Hospital College; _Gynecological and Obstetrical Tuberculosis_, by Charles C. Norris, M.D., Associate in Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania, School of Medicine; _Menstruation and its Disorders_, by Emil Novak, M.D., Instructor in Clinical Gynecology, Johns Hopkins University, Gynecological and Obstetrical Monographs. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London, 1921.

These five volumes are part of a series of gynecological and obstetrical monographs published by the well-known firm of Appleton. They are not designed to be exhaustive treatises on the subjects with which they deal, so much as to be practical and full discussions on the subjects for the use of the general practitioner. It may be said at once that the authors appear to have kept this laudable aim clearly in view. The various volumes are full, but not overloaded with material suitable only for the specialist; practical but not burdened with too much technical detail; comprehensive, but in most cases just sufficiently dogmatic to suit the readers for whom they are intended. The publishers are to be congratulated on their scheme and on the success which these volumes assure for it. All the volumes are clearly printed, and adequately illustrated, and they are all of a size convenient for reading and holding in the hand.

Professor Newell's book contains a careful analysis of the indications for the performance of Cesarean Section, an operation which is undoubtedly in some danger of being abused. The contra-indications accordingly also receive detailed consideration. Even enthusiasts, however, will admit that the author draws his line widely, and includes
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all justifiable indications. Particular emphasis is rightly laid on the paramount importance of careful antenatal study to determine in advance the appropriate line of treatment. He draws attention to the three factors involved in every case of labour in contracted pelvis, namely the size of the pelvis, the size of the foetal head, and the powers of the uterus. He sees no great scope for the extra-peritoneal method of operation. It is to be observed that he uses the term “Porro” operation for Cesarean Section followed by hysterectomy, while he objects to the use of “vaginal Cesarean Section” instead of vaginal hysterotomy. This seems inconsistent, and we would prefer to see both operations described by truly technical terms, namely Cesarean hysterectomy, and vaginal hysterotomy.

Dr Schumann's able essay on Extra-uterine Pregnancy deals interestingly with the history of the subject, and then discusses systematically the etiology, anatomy, pathology, course, diagnosis and treatment. By a careful analysis he places the absolute frequency of the condition at 1 to 300 ordinary pregnancies. The vexed question of the etiology is not over-elaborated, but we think he dismisses the possibility of external migration of the ovum too lightly, while there is no mention of the theory of premature development of the trophoblast, which presents the condition as a suggestive possible contrast to placenta praevia. In regard to treatment the author thinks the wisest rule is to operate on every case as soon as the conditions for proper antiseptic and aseptic surgery are obtainable. He wisely advocates the removal of the whole of the affected tube, the leaving of the opposite tube if apparently healthy, and in general the minimum interference with the pelvic and abdominal contents beyond what is essential. The illustrations are mostly good, but the value of the borrowed microscopic drawings is greatly lessened by the absence of explanatory legends. There are numerous minor errors in the use of both English and Latin words which mar an otherwise praiseworthy monograph.

Professor Polak's volume on Pelvic Inflammations is a thoroughly excellent one, not exhaustive by any means, but most illuminating and instructive. The author has a clear conception of what he wants to say and says it with that degree of dogmatism that is necessary to carry conviction. This is particularly valuable in the discussion of the treatment of puerperal infections, where the harassed practitioner will welcome a clear-cut plan of treatment based upon an extensive experience. No place is found in this scheme for either sera or vaccines, which have in our experience proved of great value in some cases. The illustrations are good and some of them original in conception. There is little need to say more about this book, except that it is emphatically a good one by an obviously practical teacher.
Dr Norris's book on Tuberculosis seems a little out of perspective seeing that it is about the same size as the previously mentioned volume, which covers the whole field of the other vastly more frequent and more important varieties of infection. But gynecological tuberculosis has until recently been rather overlooked, and it is perhaps inevitable that it should now receive a somewhat excessive attention. The author gives a careful summary of present-day knowledge and a useful index to the literature. Not only is the whole field of gynecological tuberculosis in the strict sense covered, but in addition there are chapters on tuberculous affections of the breast and the peritoneum. The obstetrical section of the book presents a most valuable and interesting discussion of tuberculosis in relation to pregnancy, labour, and the puerperium, including that most moot point of the artificial interruption of pregnancy in tuberculous women. The writer repeatedly refers to his patients as the "incumbents of tuberculosis," which is surely an expression unjustified by either etymology or elegance, by custom or convenience.

Dr Novak's monograph on Menstruation is more of a treatise than the others. It is a unique book, dealing in a most comprehensive way with the whole subject and bringing it right up to date. All the great mass of literature of the last twenty years on this subject has been thoroughly sifted, and where possible the conclusions reached have been clearly marshalled. Where no reliable conclusions are yet possible the arguments and theories are lucidly explained and analysed. In addition to normal menstruation the book deals with the menopause, and with menstrual disorders, such as amenorrhæa, dysmenorrhæa, vicarious menstruation, etc. The mutual reactions between menstruation and various diseases are carefully discussed, as well as the bearing upon the whole subject of our knowledge of endocrinology. In no other book have the various aspects of the subject been brought together in this way. Dr Novak has produced a masterly volume, based on a very extensive study of the literature, and he has put the profession under a considerable debt of gratitude.

Gynæcology. By Brooke M. Anspach, M.D. Pp. xxvi. + 752, with 526 illustrations. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1921. Price 42s. net.

This text-book, written by one of the Pennsylvania school, is dedicated to and to a certain extent inspired by Dr J. E. Clark of that city. It is, if anything, to the advanced side for the medical student, but for the practitioner or the student for more advanced degrees, it is a most valuable work of reference and study. The subject is taken up on a systematic plan, starting with the development, anatomy, and physiology of the reproductive organs, and works through the causes,
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symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of the diseases of the various organs, with special chapters devoted to group symptoms and special treatment.

Dr Anspach includes in his volume such allied conditions as diseases of the bowel and urinary apparatus as are frequently met with by the gynaecologist, and a lucid and valuable chapter is on the examination of the urinary organs, detailing the latest methods of diagnosis. Similarly, a chapter is devoted to post-operative complications, mechanical aids to treatment, radium and Röntgen ray and vaccine therapy, which make this volume a most complete book on the subject of gynaecology. The illustrations are helpful to the text, except in such an obvious transposition of Fig. 36 for Fig. 35. The bibliography at the end of each chapter is carefully selected, and the references in the text bear the imprint of a writer who is weighing authoritative views of others with his own personal experience, and giving the reader the full value of both. The practical knowledge of the author is obvious throughout, and he is to be congratulated on writing a text-book which deserves popularity in this country equal to what it will undoubtedly obtain in America.

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*Encyclopædia Medica.* Edited by J. W. Ballantyne, M.D. Second Edition. Volume VII. Pp. viii. + 611. Edinburgh: W. Green & Son, Ltd. 1921. (Price not stated.)

The rubrics in this volume of the *Encyclopædia Medica* run from "Intestines" to "Labour," whence it is to be presumed that Dr Ballantyne has now accomplished one half of his arduous task—a task for which he has shown himself so pre-eminently fitted. The articles in the new volume have all been revised, and it is gratifying to note that in most cases the revision has been carried out by the original authors. Nearly half of the volume is devoted to "Labour," and we welcome the new articles on various aspects of this important subject which have been contributed by the editor. They are thoroughly good practical guides, and greatly enhance the value of the *Encyclopædia.*

*Physiology and Biochemistry in Modern Medicine.* By J. R. Macleod, M.B. Third Edition. Pp. xxxii. + 991. London: Henry Kimpton. 1920. Price 42s. net.

The appearance of a book of this kind is one of the most hopeful signs of the progress of clinical medicine. For two reasons: first,