NEW EDITIONS.

Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear. By W. G. Porter, M.B., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., Second Edition, revised for the Author by P. M'Bride, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. Pp. xvi. + 280. With 77 Illustrations. Bristol: John Wright & Sons. 1916. Price 7s. 6d.

Only four years have elapsed since the first edition of this work appeared, and, even so, the book was out of print for many months till Dr. M'Bride undertook the work of revision for his friend Dr. Porter, who was absent on active service and has since been killed. The object of the book is to provide the practitioner and senior student with a single volume of moderate size on the throat, nose, and ear. In order to keep the work within a small compass, anatomical descriptions have been omitted. This omission is the only serious fault that can be found with the book. It may be true, as stated by Dr. Porter, that an anatomical text-book is in the hands of nearly everyone, but the question is—Will everyone consult it? Human nature being what it is (uncommonly lazy), one finds that the senior student, with whom the book is very popular, possesses only a slight knowledge of the anatomy of the larynx, nose, and ear. One's real knowledge of anatomy is gained from dissection, and, by the time the "special" regions are reached in the dissection of the head and neck, the part is dried up and uninteresting, and the nose, larynx, and ear are therefore not thoroughly examined.

The work of revision has been well done by Dr. M'Bride; we note excellent additions to the sections on ozæna, Vincent's angina, the functional examination of the ear, syphilis of the labyrinth, and many others. The second part of the work, dealing with the larynx, is particularly good. We might, however, suggest that the description of von Eicken's hypopharyngoscopy—now out of date—might be omitted. The section on the nasal neuroses in Part III. is valuable in that it gives the reader the results of the author's personal experience. In Part IV., dealing with the ear, we suggest that a list of suitable words for testing the patient's hearing might be given. Students seem to become aphasic when asked to apply this simple practical test. The intracranial complications of middle-ear suppuration are described shortly and well.

All through the work one is struck by the thorough knowledge of the literature of the specialty displayed by the author and reviser. The only notable omission which occurs to us is the work of Cheatle
on the structure of the mastoid process and its influence on the course of middle-ear suppuration.

The illustrations are excellent, but too scanty. The section on the functional examination of the ear, for instance, would be rendered clearer by a few diagrams.

Clinical Methods: A Guide to the Practical Study of Medicine. By ROBERT HUTCHISON and HARRY RAINY. Sixth Edition. Pp. 664. With 161 Illustrations. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 1916. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The time is past when “Hutchison and Rainy” calls for a detailed notice. Several generations of students have been brought up on it, and its place amongst clinical guides is now fully established. In recording the appearance of the sixth edition it is only necessary to mention the changes and additions that a further revision has entailed.

The chapter on clinical bacteriology has been largely rewritten by Professor James Ritchie, which sufficiently guarantees its authoritative-ness. Directions are given for taking material for the preparation of bacterial vaccines; and new matter has been added regarding various micro-organisms which have assumed importance in connection with the medicine and surgery of war, e.g. the paratyphoid group, and the organisms of tetanus, dysentery, rheumatism, and cerebro-spinal fever. The results of recent work on the methods of examination of the myocardium have been incorporated.

When anatomical structures are mentioned, the B. N. A. terms are given in brackets after the old names. In the next edition doubtless the order will be reversed.

Applied Immunology. By B. A. THOMAS, A.M., M.D., and R. H. IVY, M.D., D.D.S. Second Edition. Pp. xviii. + 364. With 73 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1916. Price 16s. net.

A second edition of this volume appears, only a year after the first, as further evidence, if this were needed, of the rapid development in the application of the phenomena of immunity to the prophylaxis, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

As was said in regard to the earlier edition, the book still leaves a sense of something which does not satisfy our conception of the complete practical handbook. To state what this is in so many words is not easy, but a too uncritical and optimistic horizon and a slight want of proportion are elements. From the laboratory point of view, tabulated detail of technique, with safeguards, warnings, and fallacies,
deduced and collated from experience, are what the busy worker wants. In this respect the book, for its bulk, does not show a strong feature. The authors, however, as they state, have as their object not so much an accumulation of technical detail as to offer help to the student and practitioner to appreciate the significance of and more competently apply the principles underlying immunology. This being so, we must exhort the reader who takes the subject up on these general principles to remember that in work of this nature the investigator must always be on his guard against deductive conclusions on insufficient basis, against the dream of the general applicability of a special method, and to weigh the varied and disturbing biochemical influences at work in vivo as distinct from in vitro tests, our circumscribed knowledge of micro-organismal life-histories, and the corrective influence of time on the exaggerated hopes of apparent early successes.

The author’s advocacy of the claims of the practical study of immunology in the medical curriculum seems amply vindicated in the demand for a volume which requires a second edition within a year.

Practical Bacteriology, Blood Work, and Animal Parasitology. By E. R. Stitt, A.B., Ph.G., M.D. Fourth Edition. Pp. xvii. + 500. With 119 Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd. 1916. Price 9s. net.

A FOURTH edition of this very successful publication—originally produced in the interests of the United States Naval Medical Service—is just to hand. Though the new edition shows an increase of nearly 100 pages to the text, it would be difficult to find a page that could well be dispensed with. Even the fly-leaves are turned to advantage in this multum in parvo.

Much new work has been incorporated in this extended volume—more than appears at first sight, as a greater use has been made of small type for subheads or paragraphs dealing with greater detail, so that the size may be kept within the bounds of a pocket manual. For such a book it is ambitiously comprehensive, and, at the same time, eminently practical.

New culture media are described, including Petroff’s medium for tubercle bacillus. The chapter on practical methods in immunity moves with the advance in the study of immunology. The questions of acidosis in blood, tests of the efficiency of renal function, anaphylaxis, and a short chapter on the diseases of still undefined etiology have been included in the text. Entamöebae, Leishmania, and the malaria parasites receive a little fuller treatment.

The junior laboratory worker, the student of tropical diseases, and the clinical side-room worker will all find it a useful vade mecum. It is well printed on good paper.
Clinical Bacteriology and Haematology for Practitioners. By W. D'Este Emery, M.D., B.Sc., London. Fifth Edition. Pp. xxxiv. + 310. With 11 Plates and 55 Illustrations. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd. 1916. Price 9s. net.

The appearance of a fifth edition is in itself safe evidence that a book has established its place in the bibliography of its subject. The volume before us is no exception. It has been brought up to date in many points and retains the general plan which has made it popular—that of omitting no detail of laboratory technique which might help in the everyday application of bacteriology and blood examination to disease. As such it is to be highly recommended to the practitioner who has not had facilities for special training in these fields. Preparation of tissue sections is described only in so far as some tissues are commonly the seat of pathogenic organisms.

Malaria is dealt with in connection with the bacteriological examination of blood, and apart from the general section on diagnosis.

The chapter on cyto-diagnosis—i.e. the interpretation of cellular exudates and effusions—is short but suggestive.

This is a good practical handbook.

Manual of Psychiatry. By Rogues de Fursac and A. J. Rosanoff. Fourth Edition. Pp. xi. + 522. New York: J. Wiley & Sons. London: Chapman & Hall. 1916. Price 10s. 6d.

From the fact that this book has reached a fourth edition in twelve years the conclusion may be drawn that it is a sound and useful one. It has indeed attained decided popularity, and is now widely recognised as one of the most serviceable of the smaller treatises on psychiatry. Owing to the war the collaboration of the French author has not been possible, so that Dr. Rosanoff is solely responsible for the new edition. He has made extensive alterations in some of the chapters in order to bring the work completely up to date. Etiology, methods of examination, prognosis, prevention, cerebral syphilis, and traumatic psychoses are subjects which have been almost entirely rewritten. The first part of the book is about a third of the whole, and is concerned with the general symptoms of mental disease and methods of examination. Under the former the disorders of the various mental faculties are entered into in considerable detail. In regard to the examination of patients for these symptoms a very useful warning is given, and by some investigators greatly needed: "Over-refined psychological analyses are to be mistrusted if one is to avoid unwarranted conclusions which would render the diagnosis and prognosis faulty." Unless one keeps this in mind one may not see the wood for the trees. In the description of the methods of examination all the latest tests for the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid are given and the technique stated so
clearly that it can be easily carried out. In the second and larger part of the book an account is given of the various mental diseases. This follows mainly Kraepelin's classification. They are divided into constitutional, syphilitic, traumatic, and miscellaneous. The question of classification is always a difficult one, and none is as yet quite satisfactory because none can be perfectly logical. The main requirement is that no distinctive clinical type is omitted, and that there should be some clinical, pathological, or etiological nexus between the members of the same groups. In a manual for students, which this mainly is, another desideratum is simplicity rather than elaboration, and in this direction also the authors may be said to have hit the happy medium. On the question of treatment the book is not quite so good as in other parts. On the whole, however, it may be strongly commended as a useful and compact manual on a very difficult subject.

Essentials of Physiology. By F. A. Bainbridge, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., and J. Acworth Menzies, M.A., M.D. Second Edition. Pp. viii. + 478. With 173 Illustrations. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1916. Price 12s. 6d. net.

A second edition of this very practical work has just appeared. It is in series with the Essentials of Histology by Schäfer, Chemical Physiology, by Halliburton, etc., and as such is one of a group of very succinct and clear text-books. It would be an undeserved depreciation of the book to treat it only as a "cram" work for examination purposes. As a compact book of reference on the more established principles practitioners might go far to find a more readable companion.

The practical application of histology and chemical physiology, being dealt with in the other volumes of the series, is not allowed to take up much space, but the bulk of the graphic records are descriptive of the work of the usual experimental class.

Where current theories differ these are impartially stated. The chapters dealing with muscle, the nervous system, and digestion have been rewritten and elaborated, and new points added throughout.

The tracings and diagrams are very numerous and helpful, and the paper and letterpress are excellent.

The Treatment of Tabetic Ataxia. By Dr. H. S. Frenkel, Medical Superintendent of the Sanatorium "Freihof" in Heiden, Switzerland. Translated by Dr. Freyberger. Second Edition. Pp. 200. London: William Heinemann. 1917. Price 12s. 6d. net.

Although fifteen years have elapsed since the first English edition of this work appeared, the text and the subject-matter are substantially the same, and this is due to a good reason, viz. that the author's first investigations and conclusions have stood the test of time. A
therapeutic appendix has been added, so that the reader finds within the covers of the book a complete list of treatment for this serious malady. Frenkel’s book is a brilliant clinical study, wherein is displayed the result of carefully considered investigation along lines both old and new. In order to carry the reader with him the author discusses the causes of the inco-ordination in locomotor ataxia, and presents his own views in a reasonable, lucid, and convincing manner. The importance he attaches to hypotonia of muscles and anaesthesia of the articular surfaces of joints is not exaggerated, for in these two phenomena we find an explanation of much that is otherwise difficult to understand. Following on the description of the factors at work in causing the inco-ordination comes the author’s system of exercises devised to arrest the gradual loss of co-ordination, whereby a patient may longer equilibrate and preserve power of locomotion. Not to have knowledge of Frenkel’s ideas for treatment is tantamount to ignorance of much that is interesting and suggestive and clinically important in locomotor ataxia. The translator has done his work well. His translation, he tells us, is a free one, and one cannot but notice that the work reads like an original.

Applied Anatomy. By Gwilym G. Davis. Fourth Edition. Pp. 630. With 631 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1916. Price 24s. net.

In this book the author presents his subject in a most acceptable way. In the consideration of a region the skeleton and muscles are first described, then the surface anatomy; this is followed by a brief discussion of the commoner pathological conditions occurring in the part, with such allusion to the vessels and nerves as may be necessary. The more important operations are considered in relation to the anatomy of the region. The book is profusely illustrated by beautiful drawings, which are the work of Mr. Erwin F. Faber, and which are most appropriate to the understanding of the various regions from the surgical standpoint. They render the study of the anatomical facts easy and pleasant.

In his object of showing the relation of the anatomy of the individual regions to their function and pathology the author succeeds well. As a guide to the operations the anatomical descriptions are too brief in many cases. Apart from this defect there is little to criticise. The terminology is a somewhat illogical mixture of B. N. A. and the “old,” which is understood readily enough. The book is printed on excellent paper, which has rendered the reproduction of the drawings very successful. The advanced student and the teacher of applied anatomy in particular will find this work a very pleasant aid to their subject.
Surgical Anatomy. By John A. C. Macewen. Second Edition. Pp. 535. With 76 Illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1916. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This book has been written as a manual of surgical anatomy for students who are working for their final examination, and it fulfils its purpose very well. It gives a clear and concise account of the essential anatomy of the various regions, with a short reference to the pathological conditions which are found in each part. It is rather astonishing to find that no reference whatever is made to the B. N. A. terminology, and this fact is bound to militate against any widespread popularity of the book. The illustrations are distinctly diagrammatic throughout; but this may be an advantage for undergraduate students.

To those who retain the old terminology this work may be recommended as a sound and satisfactory text-book.

A Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By Rakhaldas Ghosh, Lecturer on Materia Medica, Calcutta Medical School. New Edition. Pp. 698. Calcutta: Hilton & Co. 1916. Price 7s. 6d. net.

We had recently the privilege of reviewing the earlier edition of this work, which is one of considerable merit and usefulness. The issue of a new pharmacopoeia has occasioned the appearance of the present edition, and the author has taken the opportunity of adopting a therapeutic instead of an alphabetical classification. In some ways this is less handy for the student, for whose wants this manual is designed. The subject-matter is always clearly stated, the salient points are defined by the use of heavy type, and few errors have been detected. On p. 356, however, the composition of acid carbolic liquefactum is incorrectly stated. We have again pleasure in recommending this volume for the use of junior students.