Cancer of the Breast: An Experience of a Series of Operations and Their Results. By CHARLES BARRETT LOCKWOOD, F.R.C.S. London: Oxford Medical Publications. 1913.

This volume, from the pen of a well-known writer of practical works on surgery, is a record of his experience of operations for cancer of the breast and their results. The series is small when we remember the enormous masses of statistics with which surgical literature is periodically flooded. But smallness of numbers is made up for by the thoroughness with which each case has been recorded and followed up, and by the precision and definiteness of the conclusions. The two principal factors which contribute to success in dealing with this disease are found by the author to be—first, the immediate microscopic examination of the tissue removed (this is done at the beginning of the operation as soon as anaesthesia is established and within the precincts of the operating theatre), and second, the "complete" operation (removal of the mammary gland, both pectorals, axillary contents, costo-coracoid membrane and the fasciae covering serratus magnus, superior part of external oblique, subscapularis, teres major and latissimus dorsi). The first factor confirms the clinical diagnosis, which, apparently, is as little reliable in this situation of a cancer as in any other, external though it is. The second means eradication of the disease, and is the operation performed in every case. The author has many interesting references to the nature and situation of recurrences. These he regards as due to inefficient operation, and really are increase in growth of minute masses of cancer cells left behind, and not true recurrences. The only true recurrence is when cancer appears in the other breast. Most operators regard the axillary route of lymphatic spread as the ordinary one, but Mr. Lockwood points out that the short route through the pectoralis major, or between the clavicular and sternal parts of that muscle, reaches the glands about the upper end of the axillary vein. Thus no enlarged cancerous glands may be palpable in the axilla, though they are present beneath the pectorals.
this observation is correct the complete operation, for even the most apparently limited cancer of the breast, becomes a necessity.

Readers must not expect to find in this work a complete view of the whole subject: it is a record of one man's personal experience and nothing more. But though the experience cannot be said to be a very large one, the author's conclusions, as we have indicated, are definite enough and of high value, coming as they do from one who has taken part in the evolution of the operative treatment of cancer of the breast. We regret only one thing in the book, and that is the extraordinarily slovenly English in which it is written. We do not look for severe purity of style, but we do not think anything less than correct grammar should be found in a work issued from the Oxford University Press.

Applied Pathology: being a Guide to the Application of Modern Pathological Methods to Diagnosis and Treatment.
By Julius M. Bernstein, M.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1913.

The sub-title of this volume is a very accurate index of its scope. It does not attempt to describe the methods of modern pathological diagnosis further than to indicate the principle underlying them, details of technique being either omitted or only briefly indicated. In practice such details concern the laboratory worker, and are sufficiently dealt with, Dr. Bernstein believes, in the many manuals already published for his use.

The volume consists of its author's lectures on clinical pathology at the West London Post-Graduate College, and as such it forms an exposition to the general practitioner of the uses to which he may put a clinical laboratory. Modern methods of examination of the blood, bacterio-therapy and serum therapy, complement-fixation, cytological diagnosis, the examination (bacteriologically and otherwise) of the urine, gastric contents, faeces and sputum, agglutination reactions, the diagnostic and therapeutic use of tuberculin, and chemotherapy form the main subjects of Dr. Bernstein's discourse. He has succeeded admirably in conveying to the practitioner a comprehensive idea of the extent of the assistance which modern laboratory methods can give him, and in pointing out to him the indications which should lead him to invoke such
assistance. But from his comprehensive survey it would almost appear as if the clinical pathologist were inclined to claim as belonging to his own province many essentially simple methods of examination which could equally well be performed by a practitioner of ordinary ability, if only he were instructed in the technique. It is obvious that methods like the Wassermann reaction and many of the agglutination tests require special skill and experience, and a detailed account of the steps in such methods is therefore superfluous for the practitioner; but gastric analysis is no great mystery, and many organisms require for their recognition in sputum or urine nothing more than an immersion lens and the appropriate stains. The book would have been more widely serviceable had it included descriptions of the necessary technique in these and similar comparatively simple investigations. After all, it is not only the clinical laboratory that is modern, but also the practitioner of to-day, and much that a few years ago would have been impossible to him is now well within his reach.

If Dr. Bernstein has omitted such details from his purview, his book is, nevertheless, much to be commended for what it has accomplished, and a notice of it would not be complete without a word of praise for the excellence of its illustrations.

Gynecological Diagnosis and Pathology. By A. H. F. Barbour, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., and B. P. Watson, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed. Edinburgh and London: Wm. Green & Sons. 1913.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment with this book, coming as it does from the pen of such a distinguished gynecologist as Dr. Barbour. Perhaps we have expected too much from the title, even although the authors state that they do not profess to give a complete account of the various conditions that constitute gynecological pathology, their object being rather to furnish the student with a method of study.

In addition to short descriptions of normal and pathological anatomy, including microscopic appearances, the etiology, symptoms, and physical signs are also given, so that the authors only required to add paragraphs on treatment to have made their book a short treatise on gynecology for the use of students.
The book is divided into two parts. The first part is concerned with methods of diagnosis, surely an important one from the students' point of view, and yet it is dismissed in 32 pages—no more than a brief sketch.

The second part describes the pathological conditions of the various pelvic organs, beginning with the uterus because "in examining a gynecological case we first find the uterus." This means beginning an examination with the bimanual, not the usual method of teaching.

In some cases the pathology is so shortly dealt with as to be hardly worthy of the name. As an example, the important subject of uterine displacements, cases of which are seen daily in the out-patient clinics, only occupies little more than the space of five pages, excluding the diagrams, and the main bulk of this space is devoted to physical signs and symptoms.

To the student who keeps in view the authors' object of furnishing him with a method of study the book will prove useful, as it is clearly written, and the teaching is sound.

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A Text-Book of Midwifery for Students and Practitioners.
By R. W. Johnstone, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.E.
London: Adam & Charles Black. 1913.

This book may be said to embody the teaching of the Edinburgh school of obstetrics. As the author is a junior member of that school, and from the nature of things can only have had a very limited experience in practical obstetrics, much of the book must necessarily be a compilation. The theoretical part of the book is well done, but the methods of treatment which are advised are not always the best.

The section on development is exceptionally well done. The author does not attempt too much, but gives sufficient for the wants of the ordinary medical student. The toxæmias of pregnancy are grouped together, and are admirably dealt with in the light of our present knowledge of them; but, as the author says, "We do not know the cause of any of these conditions, nor do we know what is the connection, if any, between them."

The mechanism of labour is very shortly and concisely dealt with, and the retraction ring is discussed, the different views about it being given. The author inclines to agree with Barbour's views upon it. The chapter on puerperal infection is well done. We notice that vaccine treatment
is recommended, but there is nothing to indicate on what authority. The operations are described at the end of the book, which is well illustrated throughout.

We congratulate Dr. Johnstone on having produced a book which will be specially useful to Edinburgh medical students.

Obstetric Aphorisms for the Use of Students commencing Midwifery Practice. By Joseph Griffiths Swayne, M.D. Eleventh Edition. Revised and edited by Walter Carless Swayne, M.D. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1913.

This well-known little book of aphorisms has been re-issued in an eleventh edition edited by Walter Carless Swayne. The editor states that “statements which might be called old-fashioned have been left, unless they could be controverted, in order that the original character and form of the book might be preserved.” We would advise him to omit several more of these old-fashioned statements in a future edition, such as those about “milk fever,” “ephemeral fever,” and “miliary fever.”

In the treatment of ante-partum hæmorrhage, accidental or unavoidable, the student is advised to “apply cold compresses to the abdomen and vulva, give cold drinks, and use enemata of cold water.” In the treatment of post-partum hæmorrhage, pouring cold water from a height on to the abdomen, and the giving of enemata of cold water, are advised. The use of hot water as an intra-uterine douche is mentioned, but the author mentions the cold water first, and a student would naturally suppose it to be preferable. We were under the impression that the use of cold water had been entirely given up.

If the book is to be of use to students of the present day, the editor must remove from it more of the old-fashioned methods of treatment than he has done in this present edition.

Synopsis of Midwifery. By Aleck W. Bourne, F.R.C.S.Eng. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1913.

In his preface the author states this handbook is intended for quick revision, and should be used in conjunction with a text-book. The impression one gets from studying the
contents is that the material is very well arranged in six sections, e.g., normal labour, abnormal labour, &c. Each section, again, is divided into chapters. Thus, the section dealing with the puerperium has four chapters allotted to it—(1) Physiology and management of the puerperal state; (2) puerperal infection; (3) sudden death and miscellaneous disorders of the puerperium; (4) the new-born child. The concluding section is devoted to obstetric surgery, and consists of five chapters. The physiology and pathology of the various conditions met with in midwifery are briefly given and up to date. There is a good index, and the general practitioner should find this book handy for reference.

The treatment advocated by Mr. Bourne often differs from what is taught in Glasgow. Glasgow final-year students using the book would be well advised, therefore, carefully to compare this portion of the book with the views held by their teachers.

Sciatica: A Fresh Study. By William Bruce, M.A., LL.D., M.D.Aber. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1913.

Dr. Bruce here expounds his view that the disease we call sciatica is not a neuritis, but an affection of the hip-joint of gouty or rheumatic origin. This thesis he supports with theoretical arguments about rest and pain, the anatomy of the lumbo-sacral plexus, the physiology and pathology of joint innervation, the clinical examination of some seven hundred cases (of which notes are appended), ten quite interesting radiograms, and as many most excellent photographs demonstrating the invariable wasting of the muscles on the affected side.

The Healthy Marriage: A Medical and Psychological Guide for Wives. By G. T. Wrench, M.D., B.S.Lond. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1913.

In writing a book of this nature great delicacy is required. As the author says—"One has to approach the subject with the same cleanliness of intention and the same delicate care as an honest priest approaches the delicate structure of a human soul." It is in this spirit Dr. Wrench has written, and we heartily congratulate him on the result.
The author does not consider that it is necessary to instruct young girls in sexual matters. He believes that "the natural modesty of girls is an indication that there is no need of any peculiar education in these matters." The modern cynic will agree with him, but from a very different reason. Certainly if they get an opportunity of reading his book no further instruction will be necessary.

There is much sound advice given on a great variety of subjects, and given in such a way as not to be offensive. Much of the advice partakes of the counsel of perfection, and for that reason probably it will be disregarded.

The literary style of the book is exceedingly good. As one reads it one cannot help feeling the "cleanliness of intention" of the author.

Surgical Experiences in South Africa, 1899-1900: being mainly a Clinical Study of the Nature and Effects of Injuries Produced by Bullets of Small Calibre. By George Henry Makins, C.B., F.R.C.S. Second Edition. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1913.

The fact that this book, which has been many years out of print, is still asked for on the occasion of any fresh war, and also that its contents have been so freely quoted in many foreign works, has determined the author to reprint it.

This edition is practically a reprint of the first, except for the continuation of a few of the histories of cases, notably those of cervical aneurysm, some of which have been already reported in this Journal by our townsmen, Dr. Archibald Young. It represents an experience of nine months shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and, as Mr. Makins' time was fairly evenly divided between field, stationary, and base hospitals, it reflects the opinions of one who had opportunities of observing in every stage of their illnesses the thousands that came under his notice.

It is curious to find, as is here shown, that the percentage of men killed and wounded nearly corresponded with that observed in the Franco-German campaign, the increased deadliness and effectiveness of the weapons used being counterbalanced by the greater distance between the combatants. It is declared that, at mean ranges, both in striking force and as regards the area of the tissues affected, the Lee-Metford is a superior projectile to the Mauser, in spite of the greater initial velocity possessed by the latter. On the
other hand, the comparative ease with which the Mauser bullet undergoes deformation either without or within the body, so ensuring more extensive injury and laceration, renders it the less desirable bullet to receive a wound from when not in its normal shape and condition, and must be held to account for many wounds of explosive character.

The small "bore" of the tracks, and the tendency of the injury to be localised to individual structures of importance, explain the frequent occurrence of what were almost unknown in the days of bullets of large calibre—aneurysmal varix and varicose (arterio-venous) aneurysm. The cases here recorded are of exceptional interest, and the views adduced as to correct treatment are extremely valuable. Injury to the peripheral nerve trunks was also undoubtedly increased in frequency with the employment of bullets of small calibre, and a surprising variety of instances of simple concussion, contusion, division and laceration, and secondary implication of the nerves are here brought forward.

The injuries to the bones of the limbs are peculiarly attractive on account of the utilisation of radiography; and very striking, as pointed out by Mr. Makins, is the close approximation in type between the main features of these and those in the fractures produced by the large, non-mantled leaden bullets at the time of 1870-71. The skia-grams here appended are numerous and most instructive.

Injuries to the head formed one of the most fruitful sources of death, both upon the battlefield and in the field hospitals, and it would seem that the vast majority of surprising immediate recoveries have sooner or later to pay toll to secondary troubles.

"In no department of military surgery than in that of injuries to the abdomen was greater expectation indulged in with regard to probable advance in active surgical treatment, and in none did greater disappointment lie in store for us." Wounds of the small intestine were very specially fatal, and spontaneous recovery after the passage of a small calibre bullet across the abdominal cavity is probably to be explained in most cases by nosing aside of the bowel loops. Mr. Makins "saw only one case in which the small intestine had been treated by excision and the insertion of a Murphy's button in which a cure followed." It is gratifying to learn that this unique success was the handiwork of a Glasgow surgeon attached to the Scottish Royal Red Cross Hospital.

We have only been able to hint at a few of the more outstanding features of this entrancingly instructive volume,
but we can assure all interested in gunshot wounds that they will here find clearly and fully discussed the surgical experiences of one who enjoyed very exceptional opportunities for seeing and doing all classes of work, and who was able to take the fullest advantage of these same opportunities. Nothing has been overlooked. Theory and practice, diagnosis and prognosis, are all considered, and appropriately illustrated by a profusion of skiagrams, photographs, drawings, diagrams, and charts. For military surgeons this book is invaluable; no doctor can campaign successfully without a knowledge of its contents.

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Therapeutics of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract. By Dr. Carl Wegele, translated and adapted by Maurice H. Gross, M.D., and I. W. Held, M.D. London: Rebman, Limited. 1913.

This is a translation and adaptation of a German edition, and it is advanced as a book of reference for the general practitioner. One may certainly call it up to date; the duodenal tube, aspiration of intestinal juice, lavage of the duodenum, and oxygen insufflation of the duodenum indicate a further step in the attack by modern clinicians on the alimentary canal. The first two chapters make up about one-third of the whole book, and are certainly its best part. General diagnosis, comprising physical and chemical examination and biological methods, makes up the first chapter. General treatment, comprising diet, physical treatment, medicinal treatment, and indications for operative treatment forms the second chapter; the list of dishes for special dietetic purposes is a very useful one, the more so that the nutrition value (in calories) of many dishes is given. The paragraphs relating to indications for operative interference are very baldly written. The succeeding eight chapters deal with the regional diseases of the alimentary tract, and, finally, there is a chapter on x-ray diagnosis of the gastro-intestinal tract.

The book in general is somewhat similar to the sets of printed notes given to students by a tutor, and is devoid of literary style. The facts (which are not universally recognised in every case) are stated in the baldest possible way, and the directions for treatment are given in the later chapters in so scrappy a fashion that one can only say that they may be useful as an aid memoir to an expert, but will be rather unsatisfactory to the ordinary general practitioner.
This method is irritatingly suggestive of American rush and hustle.
Perhaps if another English edition appears, Dr. Wegele may be accorded a happier translation, for the substance of the book is good; our quarrel is with the method of presentation.

_Materia Medica Notes._ By James A. Whitla, L.R.C.P. & S., L.P.S.I. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1913.

In this little book of notes the author divides his subject into three parts, and treats them in the following order, viz., drugs and their actions, Galenical preparations, chief therapeutic agents, with prescriptions.
He begins with alkaloids and their salts, glucosides, gums, resins, &c., and describes the drugs with varying fulness, names their preparations, and generally, though not always, states their actions and sometimes gives the methods of use. The Galenical preparations are grouped in the usual way, and a few notes on special points are given under most groups. The third chapter is very incomplete.
In general, the book is unorthodox in arrangement, without apparent benefit. It gives rather more facts that a pocket synopsis of the _B.P._, though there are some errors that require correction. It seems hardly full enough to justify its existence.

_On Diseases of the Rectum and Anus._ Including the Sixth Edition of the Jacksonian Prize Essay on "Cancer." Fourth Edition. By Harrison Cripps, F.R.C.S. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1913.

In certain sections of medicine, to use the term in its widest sense, knowledge is advancing with such strides that it is no uncommon experience to find a book losing its freshness within months even of its publication. Works on pure surgery, however, may enjoy comparatively long periods of usefulness, as startling developments are hardly to be expected in this department from day to day. Successive editions of a treatise on surgery may each in turn be quite up to date at the moment of publication, and yet not differ greatly from one another.
Diseases of the Rectum and Anus, by Mr. Harrison Cripps, has now reached its fourth edition, and it may be said at once, not necessarily in depreciation, that those who are familiar with the third edition (published some six years ago) will have but little to learn from the present issue.

The earlier chapters are devoted to the consideration of anatomy and methods of examination, after which the author proceeds to discuss along now well-known lines the diagnosis and treatment of the various morbid conditions incident to the parts concerned.

It is unnecessary at this stage in the career of the book to say more than that, as a work of reference by a specialist of considerable experience, this edition will, no doubt, maintain the position earned by its predecessors.

Alimentary Enzymes in Theory and Application. Manchester: Benger's Food, Limited. 1912.

This small volume is issued by the Benger Food Company, and contains full analyses of the various food preparations manufactured by the Company. The first part of the book, however, gives a fairly good, and on the whole a correct, account of the physiology of digestion; it also discusses the various forms of infant feeding. The little book contains much useful and interesting material, quite apart from that dealing with the proprietary foods.

A Manual of Medical Treatment. By I. Burney Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.P. Fifth Edition. By Raymond Crawford, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., and E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1913.

The first edition of this book appeared twenty years ago, and since then it has been in request by the medical profession to a sufficient extent to require that each edition be reprinted several times. This edition should also command equal popularity, for it is a sound and sensible guide to treatment. The dicta on therapeutis are always preceded by a sufficient discussion on the etiology of the symptoms to give reason for the advice put forward; and, on the whole, one may say that.
these two fat books (for they really are not lean in any sense) fairly represent the present position of the more assured methods of treatment.

In general, the authors preserve a distinctly non-committal attitude in regard to some of the latest methods. Vaccine treatment, for example, is “praised with very faint damns,” and some of the bolder methods of physical treatment are deprecated.

On the whole, we have nothing but praise for this new edition of an old favourite.

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**Radium and Cancer.** By LOUIS WICKHAM, M.V.O., and PAUL DEGRAIS. London: Adlard & Son. 1913.

In this book of 111 pages the authors, physicians of the Paris Institute of Radium, briefly deal with the physical properties of radium, and the reactions produced in the tissues by contact with its rays. About 80 pages are devoted to its therapeutic uses in malignant disease and other pathological conditions. It can be thoroughly recommended as a dependable guide to cases likely to benefit from radium-therapy. No attempt is made in so short a work to give precise instructions as to the actual application of the various appliances in use; such, however, may be found in the authors’ admirable volume entitled *Radium-therapy.* We regret to record the recent death of one of them, Dr. Louis Wickham, who has probably done more towards the development of radium-therapy than any other pioneer in this special treatment.

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**Compendium of Regional Diagnosis in Affections of the Brain and Spinal Cord.** By ROBERT BING, Basle. Second Edition. Translated by F. S. ARNOLD, B.A., M.B., Ch.B.Oxon. London: Rebman, Limited. 1913.

This is one of the books published in a foreign language which has been well worth translating. The subject demands a clear enunciation of the anatomical and physiological facts of the nervous system, and these are presented in a way that leaves little to be desired, in so far as they have been ascertained up to the present time. The spinal cord, brain
stem, cerebellum, and cerebrum are treated separately, and after an anatomico-physiological introduction, disorders of function are considered in order, with special reference to their localising value.

The object of the book is quite general, and diseases of the nervous system, as such, are not dealt with. As a companion to a text-book of nervous diseases, the present volume will be found of very great value.

There are numerous illustrations which supplement the descriptions in the text, and help to make the reading of this book quite a pleasure. We can strongly recommend it to those who are interested in this branch of medicine, believing that they will find much in it that is stimulating and instructive.

The Practical Medicine Series. Volume III: Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Edited by CASEY A. WOOD, M.D., ALBERT H. ANDREWS, M.D., and GUSTAVUS P. HEAD, M.D. Chicago: The Year Book Publishers. 1913.

We have pleasure in again commending the volume which reviews the literature of these special subjects, not only American but also non-American communications being fully dealt with. It well deserves a place on the bookshelf of every medical man. The editors contribute, as an introduction, an interesting article on the position of the specialist in the United States, the theme being that a man is not necessarily a specialist because he says he is, and they point out the danger to the community in the over-production of untrained specialists. Even in this country the soi disant nose specialist who runs amok with the electric cautery is not unknown.

The Medical Annual: A Year-Book of Treatment and Practitioners’ Index, 1913. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited.

The thirty-first issue of The Medical Annual certainly maintains, if, indeed, it does not exceed, the standard of excellence in previous issues. The amount of information contained in the volume is almost incredible, and nothing of the nature of new discoveries has been omitted. The
publishers have again this year used a fine, thin paper, which reduces the bulk and weight of the volume to a minimum.

An important addition to this year's publication is that of a glossary of new terms, which will be amplified in succeeding years. This is a necessary corollary to the advance of our knowledge, whether viewed from the pathological or therapeutic standpoint.

As in previous years, we can cordially recommend a perusal of the Annual to all practitioners who wish to keep themselves abreast of the times.

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**Ionic Medication: The Principles of the Method and an Account of the Clinical Results Obtained.** By H. Lewis Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S.Lond. London: H. K. Lewis. 1913.

Whatever Dr. Lewis Jones writes on electrical subjects may be accepted with confidence. His latest publication, dealing with ionic medication, is as pleasant to read as it is instructive. It is based on a long and special personal experience, and is the fruit of careful observation and sound judgment.

After dealing with the theory of ionisation, Dr. Lewis Jones gives a description of the apparatus required, and then follow detailed instructions for applying this form of treatment in a large variety of diseased conditions. By studying these directions any practitioner can readily equip himself to undertake the methods of ionic medication.

In our judgment the profession owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Lewis Jones, not only for his teaching and the record of his experience, but also for the pains he has taken to make these practically helpful to his confrères.

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**The Place of Climatology in Medicine.** Being the Samuel Hyde Memorial Lectures. By William Gordon, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis. 1913.

In this little book two lectures are printed which were delivered before the Section of Balneology and Climatology of the Royal Society of Medicine in May, 1913.

In the first lecture there is a brief reference to the place of climatology in ancient medicine, followed by a survey of the
present knowledge of the subject. The climatological factors are divided into sixteen, half of them meteorological and half topographical. Temperature, atmospheric humidity, and atmospheric pressure are stated to be the factors so far studied with attention—the other factors have not received much attention.

In discussing the effects of various factors on certain diseases, the author gives us to believe that our knowledge is very small, and, indeed, in spite of the wealth of figures and tables in the book, one must confess that the author himself gives us no very positive knowledge on the matter. Indeed, the main part of the second lecture is devoted to show that there is no evidence of value in favour of the high altitude theory of phthisis immunity; this thesis is, however, worked out as an example of how “the principle of approximate isolation of influences” may be utilised in attacking problems involving climatology.

In fairness one ought to point out that the author claims only to show that climatology is at present neglected, that his new “principle” needs recognition, and that altitude per se does not affect the prevalence of phthisis.

Blood-Pressure in General Practice. By Percival Nicholson, M.D. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

The general scheme of this little volume, which is intended chiefly for the general practitioner, is quite good, and it contains some useful information.

The author describes the sphygmomanometers in general use in his country (America), and discusses the methods adopted for determining the systolic and diastolic pressures. We are pleased to note that he pays special attention to the auscultatory method, which we think might be followed with profit. Unfortunately, the exact point at which one is to read the diastolic pressure is stated differently on two pages, and, as this determination is one of the chief virtues of the auscultatory method, we think the discrepancy detracts not a little from the value of the book.

The various conditions in which hypertension or hypotension may occur are treated seriatim, and a free use is made of the literature of the subject. Some well-known names among British authorities are conspicuous by their
absence from the bibliography which is appended; otherwise the book might have appealed with greater force to readers in this country.

Müller's Sero-diagnostic Methods. Authorised translation from the Third German Edition. By Ross C. Whitman, M.D. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1913.

This little volume will be found of much assistance to the laboratory worker, in that it assembles in a compact form all the important methods of serum diagnosis. To Professor Müller's already very complete account the translator, Professor Whitman, has added a description of the methods which have appeared since the last German edition was published, and their joint labours supply a conspectus of all the sero-diagnostic methods in use down to February of the present year.

The chief blemish of the work, from the point of view of a British reader, is that where specific preparations are recommended the worker is invariably referred by Professor Müller to German manufacturers, while for instruments or glass-ware Professor Whitman refers him to New York.

Professor Müller rightly pleads that he is as yet unable to eliminate unimportant methods from among those described, as many of them are too recent to allow of a final judgment of their relative value, but the book would have gained by the addition to its descriptions of a few critical remarks. It can, nevertheless, be warmly recommended to those beginning the study of serology.

Henry Phipps Institute. Seventh Report, April, 1913. Philadelphia: Henry Phipps Institute.

The present volume fully maintains the high character for original and practical work possessed by its predecessors. The book contains seventeen articles, all of great interest and of practical importance. An important feature in two articles of the present volume is the use that has been made of frozen sections hardened in formalin.

H. R. M. Landis and G. Fetterolf show a number of
excellent illustrations of lungs in various stages of tuberculous disease to illustrate the value of teaching with specimens prepared in this way.

G. Fetterolf and G. W. Norris give a very complete explanation of the relatively less resonant, higher pitched, vesiculo-tympanitic percussion note normally found at the right pulmonary apex, illustrated by sections prepared by the above method.

They conclude that the dexterity (right or left handed) of the individual has no effect on the physical signs at the apices, and that normally the percussion note at the right apex is practically always less resonant and higher pitched, except in the presence of unusually well-developed left pectoral muscles.

They show by means of their frozen sections that the normal differences are due to the anterior position of the large vessels in relation to the right apex as compared with the left, to the consequent encroachment upon and reduction in size of the right apex, and to the contact of the inner surface of the right apex with the resonating trachea, while the left is in contact with non-resonating solid tissue.

These differences are most marked anteriorly and mesially. They insist also that the term "transverse part of the aorta" should be changed to "horizontal." The normal position of this part of the aorta, as can be seen from frozen sections, is almost antero-posterior, with a slight tendency to run towards the left.

When the chest is opened under ordinary conditions the collapsed lungs and heart fall backwards, and the second part of the aorta is practically transverse, and thus anatomists have regarded this as the normal position.

Charles M. Montgomery describes an interesting case of diabetes mellitus associated with tuberculosis of the adrenal glands. He considers, however, that in this case the association was one of coincidence, and that there was no causal relationship.

Montgomery, in another paper, concludes from the evidence he has collected that it is not proved that tuberculosis occurs more frequently in diabetes than in the general population at the same age-periods. But he finds a lowered opsonic index to the tubercle and other bacilli in diabetes, and that a large number of cases of diabetes in a late stage of the disease develop a very acute, extensive, and rapidly fatal form of pulmonary tuberculosis.
When the two diseases are associated, diabetes can usually be shown to be the primary disease.

The other articles contain matter of interest to everyone who makes a special study of tuberculous disease.

Medical and Surgical Reports of the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. Volume I. Philadelphia: Wm. J. Dornan. 1913.

The Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, to judge from the description and illustrations with which this volume opens, would seem to fulfil every requirement laid down by modern medical and surgical authorities, and the results of treatment there, statistically presented, will not suffer by comparison with those of any other first-class general hospital. The original articles by members of the staff, to which the bulk of the book is devoted, amply justify their publication, and, in full measure, repay their perusal. Unfortunately, space forbids examination of all the communications here, but notice may be taken of a few selected almost at random.

Dr. Charles H. Frazier contributes "A review of one hundred and fifty consecutive operations." In the series there were four deaths, but two of these may properly be excluded, giving a percentage mortality of 1.3. He favours the iodine method of skin preparation, and has had only one case of frank suppuration in the skin wound. Ether and nitrous oxide are his principle anaesthetics, and he has recourse to the spinal method where there are special indications. His attitude towards the vexed question of whether medical treatment ever suffices for selected cases of appendicitis is summed up in the remark, "appendicitis is a surgical disease... The surgeon reserves the right to decide upon the operability of a given case." Observations on hernia, of a somewhat routine character, and a short discussion on cholelithiasis terminate an interesting and decidedly able article.

"The clinical significance of extreme degrees of high blood-pressure," by Dr. George M. Piersol, may be taken as a gauge of the standard reached in the medical department. He passes in rapid review the present views of etiology, and then proceeds to place on record his own experiences in the light
of the work of others, concluding with a closely reasoned statement of treatment.

As representative of the more circumscribed specialities there are "Enucleation of the tonsils by simple methods," by Dr. Curtis C. Eves, being a detailed description of the author's combination method of removal by fingers, snare and rectangular knife, and "Some oral conditions met with in hospital practice," a short, but highly suggestive, article on a subject often neglected in the search for greater things.

The contributors to the volume, in addition to their professional ability, are gifted with a facility of expression which renders their communications eminently readable.

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Lectures on Tuberculosis to Nurses. By OLLIVER BRUCE.
London: H. K. Lewis. 1913.

This small volume is intended for the use of nurses whose work under the Insurance Act is chiefly with the tuberculous. The book is well and clearly written, and contains a mass of useful information. At the same time, it appears to us that, for a book specially written as a practical guide to nurses, a lack of proportion is shown. About ten pages are devoted to the theory and technique of the opsonic index, but important symptoms of early invasion, such as dyspepsia, anaemia, loss of weight, &c., are somewhat casually mentioned. Again, the dangers of spray infection should, we think, be more strongly insisted upon. We are surprised to hear that the use of cod liver oil "in these days is practically confined to those very ill-nourished and scrofulous offsprings of pauper patients, and to starving consumptives."

We are told that "enlarged uvula is a rare condition." This is certainly not the case north of the Borders.

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Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis. By DAVID BRIDGE LEES, M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.P.Lond. London: H. K. Lewis. 1913.

This volume contains the Bradshaw lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1912, and an address
delivered before the Cambridge Medical Society in 1913. Two important aspects of the tuberculosis question receive most attention, viz., the best method of early diagnosis, and the treatment of cases by continuous antiseptic inhalation.

For early diagnosis Dr. Lees directs special attention to careful light percussion over special areas of the chest with the patient in the recumbent posture, the areas being selected with reference to the early deposition and spread of the disease. He finds that this method will give indications of mischief before auscultation, or before the organism can be demonstrated in the sputum. His remarks on treatment are followed by abstracts of the histories of a large number of cases, and these are quite worthy of study.

We commend the book to physicians and general practitioners, and we believe that it will repay a careful perusal.

The Tuberculosis Year-Book and Sanatoria Annual.
Edited by T. N. Kelynack, M.D. Vol. I, 1913-1914. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Limited.

In the editorial review at the beginning of this book it is pointed out that the publication is intended as a means for securing co-ordination, co-operation, and co-adjustment in the work of the various agencies engaged in the anti-tuberculosis campaign—for lack of which waste, delay, and overlapping must result—and the establishment of a National Tuberculosis Bureau is urged.

To anyone who is desirous of learning what is being done at the present moment in the great anti-tuberculosis campaign we can heartily recommend The Tuberculosis Year-Book and Sanatoria Annual.

Within the boards of this volume the reader will find ready to hand a vast amount of valuable information dealing with every aspect of the great problem which is at present occupying the minds of the medical profession and the general public all the world over.

Indeed, on first glancing at the pages of the book, one is almost bewildered by the multiplicity and variety of the topics which are placed before him, but the work is so well arranged, and so amply supplied with good indices, that he will experience no difficulty in finding what he wants. The various articles are written by men who are recognised as
It would be quite out of place to detail all the subjects dealt with in *The Tuberculosis Year-Book and Sanatoria Annual*. Suffice it to say that there are "Original Communications" by eminent writers on such topics as "Bovine tuberculosis conveyed from animals to man," "Occupation and tuberculosis," "Tuberculosis and alcohol," "Tuberculosis and the Jew," "Garden cities for the tuberculous," &c., &c.; "Critical Surveys" dealing with "The pathology of tuberculosis," "The examination of secretions and excretions from tuberculous subjects," "Tuberculin and serum treatment for tuberculosis," and so on; while the tuberculosis schemes of municipal and county authorities, as well as those of national associations and societies, receive due attention.

There are also descriptions (many with illustrations) of the tuberculosis sanatoria—hospitals and dispensaries—of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. In addition there are descriptions, with illustrations, of sanatoria in Switzerland.

*The Tuberculosis Year-Book and Sanatoria Annual* reflects great credit on editor, contributors, and publishers.

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*Sanatoria for the Tuberculous, including a Description of many existing Institutions and of Sanatorium Treatment in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* By F. Rufenacht Walters, M.D., M.R.C.P. London: George Allen & Co., Limited. 1913.

This work is now in its fourth edition, which is pretty good evidence of its success. The present issue has been entirely re-written.

Dr. Walters goes over the whole field of sanatorium treatment at home and abroad, and he treats his subject in a plain commonsense way which at once gains the confidence and respect of the reader.

The work is divided into short chapters, each of which deals with a definite topic, such as "Treatment in home climates," "Sites for sanatoria," and so on, and when one has read a chapter, which he does with pleasure, he has got possession of the information which he wants, and in a plain and concise form.

A fairly long chapter is devoted to "Construction, decoration, and furniture," and these subjects are discussed in a
thoroughly practical manner, and should form a valuable guide to those who are concerned in the erection of sanatoria.

Medical treatment also receives a full share of attention. Perhaps in some points we do not quite agree with Dr. Walters, but such differences of opinion are not uncommon in the medical profession.

The book contains descriptions of sanatoria in all parts of the world, and is well illustrated.

In conclusion, we have only to say that the author’s statements and recommendations bear the impress of careful thought and very extensive experience. The book will be very useful to all persons engaged in the construction and working of sanatoria for tuberculous patients.

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Manual of Surgery. By Alexis Thomson and Alexander Miles. Volume III: Operative Surgery. Second Edition. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1913.

We were gratified to note the appearance of a second edition of Messrs. Thomson and Miles’ work on Operative Surgery, and our study of it has proved a most satisfying experience.

Besides giving full descriptions of those operations which are now classic and in everyday surgical practice, the authors have carefully sifted all that has been accomplished in the newest lines by themselves and others, and have retained the best. Their chapters on lung surgery, arteriorraphy, and operative treatment of fractures stand to bear this out.

Readers will be grateful for the scheme of double anatomical nomenclature, by means of which those as yet unfamiliar with the Basle system are introduced to it gradually.

The illustrations are excellent, and are sufficiently numerous to cover every important point in technique.

This edition fully maintains the high standing of its predecessor, and should gain even wider appreciation as a work of reference for the surgeon and as a text-book for the senior student.