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NEW BOOKS.

Physiotherapy in General Practice. By E. Ellis Clayton, M.B., B.Ch.Camb. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1924. (10s. 6d. net.)

The object of this book is to give a summary of the principles of physiotherapy to the general practitioner and the masseuse. The treatment by physiotherapy of most conditions requiring this form of treatment in general practice is discussed in some detail, and the book is illustrated by excellent diagrams and photographs. The letterpress and binding are both of the high standard which is expected from the publishers. We are glad to note that the teaching of Menell, one of the pioneers of this type of treatment in this country, is fully acknowledged, and that many of his principles are advocated. In an introductory chapter the author explains shortly the various massage manipulations, and indicates that it is not his intention to describe electrical apparatus. We think that a description of one or two of the simpler electrical appliances would add to the value of the book without appreciably adding to its size, especially as it is evident that Dr. Clayton has a high opinion of the value of electricity from his frequent reference to this form of treatment in the chapters which follow. On p. 67 he refers to a Bristow coil as if this were a form of apparatus known to everyone. Particular stress is laid upon the value of carefully graduated exercises in such divergent conditions as heart disease, adenoids, and atonic visceral lesions. In the case of adenoids the treatment described is given as purely post-operative. Is it not possible in mild cases of this malady to prevent operation by re-education in breathing? On p. 99 there is a very short paragraph on treatment of the abdominal muscles after childbirth, a subject which seems to us to be worthy of larger notice, as this is a matter of special interest to the general practitioner, whereas the after-treatment of a tendon transplantation operation (which is also described) has not the same significance. Our criticism is meant to be constructive in nature, and we congratulate the author on his enterprise in producing a book which should prove of great value to the general practitioner and the masseuse. The teaching No. 3. K2 Vol. CIII.
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contained in its pages is not nearly so widespread as it deserves to be, although this state of affairs is rapidly disappearing, and the work of the masseuse and medical gymnast is being given its proper value by the medical profession.

A Whiff of Old Times. By John Wishart, M.D., Ch.B., D.Sc., F.L.S. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Limited. 1924. (3s. net.)

This little volume contains a collection of one hundred extracts from literature prior to 1850, largely pertaining to medical matters. Poetry and prose, both serious and humorous, are skilfully intermingled by one who has a wide knowledge of literature, and who has made a wise selection of interesting excerpts.

Mending Your Nerves. By Flora Klickmann. London: The Religious Tract Society. 1924. (3s. 6d. net.)

During the war years, and since, the altered conditions of living have resulted in a great increase in nerve troubles of various kinds, particularly among women, and it is specially to those sufferers that this little book is directed. It contains a great deal of sound advice which is calculated to benefit this class of patient, whose ailment does not yield to ordinary remedies, and who must be treated on more general lines. Particularly would we commend the commonsense advice with regard to the free drugging to which so many flee for a relief which can only be temporary, and which so often becomes a habit. Throughout the volume the authoress seeks to impress on her readers the need for a greater faith and trust that all will be well. The book is divided into short pithy chapters, and the matter is presented in very readable form.

Diseases of the Gums and Oral Mucous Membrane. By Sir Kenneth Goadby, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Cantab. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1923. (£2, 2s. net.)

The author has attempted to produce a text-book dealing with the pathological conditions of the gums and oral mucous membrane, and we can say at once that he has succeeded admirably. If at first sight the inclusion of alveolar abscess and neuralgia is more than the title of the book would lead one to expect, yet, on reflection, and on
perusing the text, the intimate connection between these and gum conditions is well brought out. The first chapter contains a short description of the anatomy of the gums and physiology of the mouth generally, forming a very useful introduction to the study of the following chapters. Gingivitis in its various forms receives a good deal of space, gradually working up to its connection with the chronic conditions such as "Pyorrhoea." The author strongly emphasises the assertion that the simple marginal gingivitis is the starting-point, and with this we fully agree. Next comes a chapter on diseases originating from the mouth affections, ulcerations of the gums, and special diseases of the mouth and gums, such as Fordyce's disease, and chelitis migrans. The author deals also with diseases originating in other parts of the body with mouth symptoms. Vaccine therapy in oral conditions has not been popular with the general dental practitioner, but Sir Kenneth Goadby strongly advocates the use of vaccines for raising the patient's resistance to infection. The author advises also a careful blood examination in old-standing periodontal conditions which are thought to be causing general infection. The volume is well bound, contains 383 pages, 106 black and white illustrations, and 8 very naturally coloured plates. There is an abundance of references and an unusually large index.

 homosexuality Heart? By S. CALVIN SMITH, M.S., M.D. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1924. (5s. net.)

This book has been written to teach the public how to take care of their hearts, and how to recognise when all is not well with them. Written by a man of wide experience, the book is eminently readable, and full of commonsense. Medical works intended for the lay public, do not often find much favour either with the medical profession or with those for whom they are intended. The author of this book, however, is singularly successful in the presentation of his subject. Clearly and temperately written, it will be a valuable help to many.

Practical Surgery Illustrated. By VICTOR PAUCHET. Translated by F. R. B. ATKINSON, M.D., C.M.Edin. With an Introduction by Sir CHARLES GORDON WATSON, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. London: Ernest Benn, Limited. 1924. Vols. I and II. (18s. 6d. per vol.)

The subject of operative surgery is not one that lends itself readily to adequate representation in conventional text-book form, and one
welcomes, therefore, such an original attempt as this to present the subject in a more appropriate and effective manner. The book consists of an atlas of drawings, made during the course of various operations, accompanied by the comments of the author on the procedures shown and the difficulties encountered. The illustrations are drawn from life, and the text explains them. A record of personal experience is always of value, and in this respect the advice tendered in this book is essentially worthy of attention. The first volume opens with a somewhat brief chapter on surgical technique. This is followed by a series of illustrations of some of the commoner operations—hernia, inguinal, femoral and ventral, hydrocele, hæmorrhoids, appendicectomy, removal of adenoma of the breast, &c. In inguinal hernia the author prefers the "endo-peritoneal" route, i.e., he opens the peritoneum immediately above the internal ring, and passes the forefinger down inside the sac, thus facilitating the isolation of the sac from the cord. In repair of ventral hernia he uses bronze wire as stay sutures, twisted over gauze pads to protect the skin. In pelvic operations he employs the transverse suprapubic incision. The illustrations of a useful method of operating on vesico-vaginal fistula are particularly good. In a short foreword to the series of most excellent illustrations of operations for cancer of the rectum, the author discusses with admirable brevity and clarity the various arguments for and against the different methods, and holds the view that of "four cases applying for surgical treatment, one will be inoperable, two will be operable by the two-stage perineal method, and one by the abdomino-perineal method." In discussing intestinal stasis the author follows Lane, and the technique of total colectomy ilio-sigmoidostomy, mobilisation of the colon, and liberation of the pelvic colon is well described and illustrated. The chapter on the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers is most instructive, and is followed by an account of post-operative jejunal ulcer, for which he advocates partial gastrectomy, though other methods are described.

The second volume contains a number of interesting chapters on the treatment of cancer of the cervix, cancer of the uterus, fibroids, fibroma complicated with pregnancy at term. H. Rubens-Duval contributes an instructive chapter on the use of radium which is worthy of attention. Prostatectomy is discussed at length, and the perineal operation illustrated by a series of cinematograph pictures. The two-stage operation for prostatectomy is considered, and the difficulties associated with the second stage brought out. Nephrectomy for cancer of the kidney is carried out by means of a transverse
abdominal incision, and a combination of the intra- and extra-peritoneal route. Later chapters show the author's method of gastrectomy for cancer of the stomach, and for duodenal ulcer gastro-enterostomy in \( Y \) is the method of choice. The concluding chapters are occupied with very full illustrations of the various methods of dealing with cancer of the rectum. It is of interest to note that local, spinal, and splanchnic anesthesia have practically entirely replaced general anesthesia in M. Pauchet's practice. It is curious to read in the description of the technique of gastrectomy the advice when dividing the \( \text{oesophagus} \) from the stomach—"Recommend the patient to be careful not to swallow."

Practical Surgery Illustrated is a most excellent book, and will prove of intense interest and usefulness to the practising surgeon.

Artificial Sunlight and its Therapeutic Uses. By Francis Howard Humphris, M.D.Brux., F.R.C.P.Edin. London: Humphrey Milford (Oxford University Press). 1924. (8s. 6d. net.)

This volume contains in convenient form the main conclusions which have been arrived at, experimentally and clinically, by authoritative research workers on the therapy of artificial sunlight. With these the author sets forth results attained in his own practice. Full details are given of the apparatus and the technique of treatment, and much helpful information as to the diseases likely to benefit. A strong vein of commonsense is evident throughout this well written little book, and it can be cordially recommended to all practitioners.

The Advance of Orthopedic Surgery. By A. H. Tubby, C.B., C.M.G. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1924. (7s. 6d. net.)

In this little volume of 144 pages are collected six articles written by Mr. Tubby for the Clinical Journal, and there is no intention on the part of the author to produce anything in the nature of a small text-book on orthopaedic surgery. Although this is the case, the book in its small compass contains so much that is new and of importance that its perusal will amply repay the medical reader, even although he is not specially interested in the subject of which Mr. Tubby is a master. The book is written in such a clear and interesting manner that the reader once started is not likely to lay it down unfinished. The portions dealing with such subjects as sacralisation, static and
postural conditions, and heliotherapy are worthy of special mention, as is also the excellent bibliography which is put in clear type at the end of each chapter. The author is of opinion, with which we are in agreement in Glasgow, that the orthopaedic surgeon does not of necessity divorce himself from general surgery. He states that "it has always been my firm conviction that the true orthopaedic surgeon is he who has not ceased to practise general surgery, although he takes a special interest in orthopedic problems." Although this is doubtless correct, it does not follow that special departments and institutions to deal with the treatment of cripples are not required, and, so far in Scotland, we cannot claim to possess a comprehensive scheme such as is now in existence in Shropshire, and which is specially mentioned by Mr. Tubby. If there is any room for criticism in the book it would be with regard to the nomenclature of some of the "orthopaedic" diseases. It seems a pity that such terms as the "Schlatter-Osgood" disease should exist, but this is not Mr. Tubby's fault, and is not peculiar to his book, for which we have nothing but commendation. The letterpress and illustrations are excellent.

The Theory and Practice of the Steinach Operation: With a Report of 100 Cases. By Dr. Peter Schmidt, Berlin. Translated by Dr. M. D. Eder, and with an Introduction to the English Edition by J. Johnston Abraham, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., M.D.Dubl., F.R.C.S.Eng. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Limited. 1924. (7s. 6d. net.)

Considerable interest has been aroused lately in the subject of rejuvenation, for which the appearance in the lay press of many loose and misleading statements has been largely responsible. The theory and practice of the operation of vaso-ligation associated with the name of Professor Steinach, of Vienna, has been confused with the work on testicular grafts by Voronoff, and the appearance of this little book will be welcome as affording an authoritative survey of the work of Steinach. The opening chapter contains a critical summary of the history and literature of the subject. This is followed by a description of the operation in man together with a detailed record of 100 cases, and the last chapter consists of a review of the results from the point of view of general medicine and of sociology. A very full bibliography of some 135 references up to 1923 is added. Steinach found that after vaso-ligation in old rats the sperm-forming cells atrophied but that the interstitial cells proliferated. The
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operation in man is followed by remarkable results. The whole body showed a marked physical and mental rejuvenation which in many cases persisted after five years. At the same time an increase or re-awakening of the sexual life was noted. The results of the Steinach operation, judged from the clinical records given, are too novel, too upsetting, to be ignored. Though the term "rejuvenation" may seem an exaggeration it is no inappropriate description of the results obtained after vaso-ligation, and to those interested this little book should prove worthy of perusal.

Quantitative Organic Micro-analysis. By Fritz Pregl, D.Sc., Ph.D. Translated from the Second Revised and Enlarged German Edition. By E. Fyleman, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1924. (12s. 6d. net.)

In this book are detailed methods for the analysis of what one might call mere traces of substances. A complete description is given of the technique, including all the minute precautions necessary for the conduct of an analysis. Special mention is made of likely errors, the causes of these inaccuracies and the best means to avoid them. The translation has been well done. The diagrams are good, admirably illustrating the text. For those interested this book should be of great value.

Human Physiology: A Practical Course. By C. G. Douglas, C.M.G., M.C., D.M., F.R.S., and J. G. Priestley, M.C., D.M. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1924. (12s. 6d. net.)

It has been the constant complaint of clinicians that the medical course in physiology is quite out of touch with clinical medicine and pays too much attention to "frog-jumping" and other interesting exercises which have but little bearing on the practice of medicine. But the fault is also to some extent on the side of the clinicians themselves, as they are too often satisfied with methods which physiologists have long since relegated to the scrap heap. Accordingly, the student comes to the wards and finds in many cases that the knowledge he has acquired in the physiological laboratory cannot apparently be applied. Here, however, is a course admirably suited to act as a connecting link between physiology and clinical medicine. All the subjects dealt with are of first-rate importance for a proper understanding of modern
views on medicine. As the authors point out in their preface, "the earliest symptoms of disease which can be detected are manifestations of change in the normal balance of physiological processes." The course includes a fairly comprehensive group of practical exercises in physiology, with the exception of neurology. There is an excellent introduction on the methods of handling glass-apparatus and making pipettes, &c.—unfortunately overlooked in most cases. The experiments are very simply and clearly described, the important points are emphasised, and apparatus is illustrated by excellent line-diagrams. Unfortunately, the time at the disposal of the class of physiology does not allow all the work here detailed to be gone through in the second year of the medical curriculum. We would suggest that the experiments described in this book might form the basis of a course in applied physiology for final-year students. It would be of enormous value in making the embryo doctor appreciate the fact that there is a normal, even if it is unknown, and also in enabling him to understand and follow the most recent advances in medical research. We would highly recommend this little volume to all teachers and students of clinical medicine.

Insulin in General Practice. By A. Clarke Begg, O.B.E., M.B.Lond., M.D., Ch.B.Edin. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Limited. 1924. (5s. net.)

The aim of this handbook is to provide a practical clinical guide to the use of insulin in the treatment of diabetes in everyday practice, and the author is to be congratulated on presenting a plain and concise account of the uses and limitations of insulin. The book is written entirely from the clinical standpoint, is clear and simple, and should prove useful to all who take part in the treatment of the diabetic. The early chapters are devoted to diagnosis, including the modern urinary and blood tests which are necessary. Dietetics are sufficiently dealt with, and useful tables of food values are provided, by which a dietary may be built up. The indications for the use of insulin are fully given, and its administration and control are carefully detailed. Hypoglycaemia in its various manifestations is reviewed, and the measures which may be employed for its correction. In the use of insulin, however, without even an occasional controlling blood-sugar estimation, it is difficult to see how the occurrence of hypoglycaemia can be entirely avoided. This becomes all the more important in these days when insulin is supplied freely in panel and parochial practice.
A book of this kind, practical and concise, with the minimum of scientific discussion, but with the necessary guiding lights, should be in the hands of all those who undertake the treatment of diabetes by insulin in general practice.

An Introduction to Forensic Medicine. By Dr. H. A. Burridge, M.A., M.B. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1924. (10s. 6d. net.)

The author, in his preface, states that "there is no need to train the future practitioner to become an expert," and that "the medical student is inclined to dismiss the subject as a purely examination necessity which can be got up from a cram-book," and the present volume is written in the hope that it "may prove an introduction to the larger and more adequate treatises." The subject is arranged after the fashion common in the majority of text-books of medical jurisprudence, special sections being devoted to medical evidence and court procedure, violent deaths, infanticide, lunacy, &c. The section on toxicology has suffered from too much condensation, an attempt being made to compress this subject into ninety-nine pages. The result is that some of the commoner poisons are inadequately dealt with, e.g., the mineral acids and caustic alkalies are grouped together for purposes of description, and ammonia, which is a fairly common cause of accidental poisoning, is dismissed in a few lines. Gaseous poisons, in view of their importance, might have received more attention. Chlorine is not even mentioned. There is no account of chloroform poisoning. The other sections of the book are on the whole well done. The student is not burdened with unnecessary details, and the cases selected for illustration are well chosen. A commendable feature of the book is the inclusion in skeleton of the forms which have to be filled up before an insane person can be admitted to an asylum, and an appendix which comprises a number of useful tables.

An Introduction to the Histology of Tumours. By Harold A. Haig, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London: Henry Kimpton. 1924. (7s. 6d. net.)

The author has attempted, with considerable success, to condense into 108 pages the essentials of tumour histology. Following a concisely written introductory chapter on normal and abnormal cell structure,
there are chapters devoted to epithelial tumours—simple, and malignant, and connective tissue tumours—simple and malignant. A short, rather hurried chapter on endothelioma and teratoma, complete the study. A useful appendix is added, which renders the introduction unnecessary. A number of drawings and photographs are used in the text. Some of these appear to have suffered considerably in reproduction, while the inclusion of photographs of a sacroccocygeal chordoma of the testis in "an elementary text-book" (p. 107) appears somewhat unusual. While setting out with the intention of "avoiding controversial matters as far as possible" (Preface) the author frequently finds himself on definitely debatable ground. The telegraphic treatment accorded to some subjects—notably tumour cell degenerations—renders the author's views a little indefinite, but possibly this may have been the way chosen to avoid controversy! The book is very well turned out, and may be thoroughly recommended to students as an up-to-date summary of tumour histology.

NEW EDITIONS.

Refraction of the Eye. By Ernest Clarke, M.D., F.R.C.S. Fifth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1924. (8s. 6d. net.)

The fifth edition of this well-known work has been revised and brought up to date. The descriptions are lucid and easily followed. Apart from one or two minor errors, this will be found a very useful book for those studying refraction or preparing for an examination.

Anæmia: Its Causes and Modern Treatment. By Arthur W. Fuller, M.D.Edin. Second Edition. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1924. (6s. net.)

The present edition of this little book has been enlarged. It deals with anæmia, and especially early anæmia, from the clinical aspect. It contains no information that may not be obtained elsewhere, and occasionally statements are made which few will accept. It would be interesting to know which authorities have found red bone marrow of great benefit in pernicious anæmia. The value of certain widely advertised antiseptic and other preparations mentioned in the text is not certain. The short description of acute leukæmia is so incomplete as to be misleading, and surely the term "leukanæmia" is better not
used in a work of this kind. Naegeli’s name is misspelled, both in the text and in the index. The book is pleasantly written, and fulfills its author’s purpose of drawing attention to the importance of the recognition and treatment of anæmia in its early stages.

The Carbohydrates and the Glucosides. By E. Frankland Armstrong, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. Fourth Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1924. (16s. net.)

This monograph is of special importance for the biochemist, but, inasmuch as many of the problems of diabetes are still unsolved, it is of some account to the scientific physician. In this edition there is a detailed survey of all the recent work of the St. Andrews School. The relationship between the configuration of the carbohydrate molecule and its biological behaviour is fully described. Mention is also made of the properties of γ-glucose, but, owing to the fact that some of the more recent work lacks confirmation, no definite statements are made, although it is suggested that this substance may be of vital importance in carbohydrate metabolism. The bibliography is very full.

Fuchs’s Text-Book of Ophthalmology. Authorised Translation by Alexander Duane, M.D., Surgeon Emeritus, Knapp Memorial Hospital, New York. Seventh Edition. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1923. (42s. net.)

This edition of this well-known text-book has been completely rewritten and re-arranged. The anatomy of the eye, instead of being in sections, is all grouped together. In this edition one finds reference to all the latest work in ophthalmology. No text-book written in English gives such an extensive and valuable survey of ophthalmology as this translation by Duane. It should be in the possession of all practising ophthalmologists.