NEW BOOKS

*Pediatrics.* Edited by ISAAC A. ABT, M.D. In Eight volumes. Vol. III. Pp. x+1051. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd. n.d. [1924.] Price 45s. net.

The high standard of the two previous volumes, recently reviewed in this column, is fully maintained in the third, which deals with diseases of the alimentary and respiratory systems. It opens with a short article by Prof. Pirquet on the "Nem." system of nutrition, which is followed by a useful chapter on the physiology and bacteriology of the gastro-intestinal tract. Passing over some minor articles, we come to a striking and to some extent new departure in an encyclopaedia of children's diseases in Dr Vries's chapter on dentition, and mal-development of the teeth from disease. The illustrations here are both beautiful and instructive, and the whole chapter merits careful study. The editor is responsible for the chapter on nutritional disorders of infancy, and follows in the main the teaching of Finkelstein and Czerny. It is very well done indeed. In connection with the digestive disorders of older children, Grulee has separate sections on cardiospasm, rumination, and anorexia nervosa, conditions which are not very rare in practice, but about which little is said in most text-books. One of the longest chapters in the volume is that on the surgery of the gastro-intestinal tract by Dr Richter, and it is characteristic of the trend of American pediatrics that here alone do we find mention of pyloric stenosis, the treatment of which is regarded as wholly, or almost wholly, belonging to the surgeon—a view which is slowly, but surely, gaining ground in this country also. Rammstedt's original operation is advised as the best. Full recognition is given to the work of Fraser and McCartney on pneumococcal peritonitis, and intussusception, hernia, and appendicitis are also discussed in this chapter. Diseases of the liver are described by Dr Porter of San Francisco on rather conventional lines, and we should like to have seen the relationship of infectious (catarrhal) jaundice, acute and subacute atrophy, and cirrhosis discussed. The mechanical theory of catarrhal jaundice being due to a duodenal catarrh is surely no longer accepted. Passing to the section on respiratory diseases, we note that hay asthma and its congeneres are grouped together as "allergic coryza." Laryngismus stridulus is described in the chapter on diseases of the larynx, but no reference is made to the fact that it is a manifestation of spasmophilia. Congenital laryngeal stridor is dismissed in a few lines. There is a chapter on bronchoscopy, etc., and the diagnosis and treatment of foreign bodies in the respiratory passages (an accident which is surely commoner in America than here) are discussed at
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length. Taking the volume as a whole, one cannot fail to be impressed by the care which has been taken to make the articles complete, and the high standard attained throughout.

*Modern Methods of Treatment.* By LOGAN GLENDINNING, M.D.

Pp. 692, with 77 illustrations. London: Henry Kimpton. 1924. Price 45s. net.

This is a considerable volume which sets out with the aid of certain collaborators to give details of therapeutic agencies of all sorts and of their practical application. Beginning with a classified description of drugs, the author proceeds to the principles underlying serum and vaccine therapy. His account of these is couched in restrained terms, and it is clear that he is aware of the tendency in some quarters to ascribe to this modern method of treatment an importance it does not incontestably possess; but at the same time he recognises the value of vaccines and sera as proved in certain diseases, and has drawn up a table indicating those he regards as useful, doubtful, and useless. The subject of practical dietetics is handled with judgment and at length, with culinary directions in some detail. Balneology, electrotherapeutics, and climatology receive adequate consideration, while the use of radium is gone into in some practical detail of interest and value to anyone watching the effect of this treatment in a given case. Over a dozen pages are devoted to diseases due to Allergy, and the reader will appreciate the concise epitome of sensitisation and anaphylaxis in their relations to diseased conditions of various kinds.

The work finishes with the systematic treatment of various systemic diseases, but this is perhaps not the most interesting part of the volume. A rather novel feature is the quotation of the text of original papers such as Jenner's and Withering's, and thereby the author has succeeded in giving a charming literary flavour to his book. The publishers have done much to render the volume attractive, the print and binding being good, and the figures well executed.

*Methods in Medicine.* By GEORGE R. HERRMANN, M.D., Ph.D.

Pp. 521, illustrated. London: Henry Kimpton. 1924. Price 30s.

This book is the manual of the Medical Service of Dr George Dock, formerly Professor of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine. It is intended to be a practical ward or bedside guide, an outline of sound minimal requirements for complete examination; a system of essential emergency, scientific, therapeutic, and dietetic management, and an illustrated account of graphic methods for the preservation of the valuable data in the record of each patient.
Books Received

This material is subdivided into five parts:

Part I. deals with administrative methods, rules, and detailed regulations regarding the duties of the medical house staff, to insure prompt, careful, complete, and uniform handling of each case. This part will appeal to the American hospital physician or surgeon. Much of it is a description of methods that will not or cannot be employed in Great Britain.

Part II. contains descriptions of the special methods for clinical and laboratory investigation which are applied in the more complete study of cases. This section of about 160 pages is a valuable one. The methods chosen have been selected with discrimination and are clearly described.

Part III. is devoted to dietetic methods of treatment, gives practical diet lists, and a chapter on the dietetic management of diabetes melitus with and without insulin.

Part IV. outlines acceptable therapeutic methods, including details as to emergency measures in general diseases and poisonings, with their subsequent treatment, the management of infectious diseases, a short account of hydrotherapy and of Dock's twenty drugs and their uses, rounds off a very useful part of the volume.

Part V. is wholly concerned with illustrating, recording, and graphic methods. All varieties of charting methods for data from the usual types of cases are represented.

BOOKS RECEIVED

AREY, LESLIE BRAINERD. Developmental Anatomy. (W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd.) 27s. 6d. net.

BAINBRIDGE, WILLIAM SEAMAN. Le Probleme du Cancer. (A. Cystpruyst, Louvain. O. Doin Paris) —

BANDLER, SAMUEL WYLLIS. Medical Gynecology. Fourth Edition. (W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd.) 40s. net.

BAYLISS, Sir WILLIAM MADDOCK. Principles of General Physiology. Fourth Edition. (Longmans, Green & Co.) 28s. net.

CAMERON, S. J. (Edited by). A Glasgow Manual of Obstetrics. (Edward Arnold & Co.) 21s. net.

CLAYTON, E. BELLIS. Physio-Therapy in General Practice. (Bailliére, Tindall & Cox) 10s. 6d. net.

COOMBS, CAREY F. Rheumatic Heart Disease. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd.) 12s. 6d. net.

COWDRY, E. V. (Edited by). General Cytology. (The University of Chicago Press) —

DENTAL SURGEONS' DIRECTORY, 1925. . . . (J. & A. Churchill) 8s. 6d. net.

DOWDEN, J. W. Principle of Early Active Movement in Treating Fractures of the Upper Extremity. . . . (Oliver & Boyd) 16s. net.

FENWICK, W. SOLTAU. Dyspepsia. Second Edition. (W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd.) —