pregnancy he prepared her for labour by administration of cardiac tonics and keeping her in bed more or less during the latter half of pregnancy. During labour the cervix would not dilate owing to a firm cicatrix. In manually dilating the cervix it tore into the vaginal fornix, and bled severely. He purposely allowed the patient to lose some 12 oz. of blood, and then brought down the foetal head by forceps. The hot douche and plugging with gauze were required to arrest the haemorrhage from the torn cervix after labour. As a result of this blood-letting, the patient had an excellent puerperium, the pulse never rising above 90, whereas in the previous pregnancy it varied from 120 to 140.

Dr. Curstair's Douglas, in reply, said that though cases of organic heart disease experienced almost always an increase in their distress at the end of the first stage, the really serious time, especially in the stenosis cases, was at the end of the second stage, when more blood was thrown into the general circulation with some suddenness. He would like to add that cardiac cases generally bear anaesthesia very well during labour.

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REVIEW.

Cancer of the Uterus: Its Pathology, Symptomatology, Diagnosis, and Treatment, also the Pathology of Diseases of the Endometrium. By Thomas Stephen Cullen, M.B. (Toronto). With Eleven Lithographic Plates, and over Three Hundred Coloured and Black Illustrations in the Text, by Max Brodel and Hermann Becker. New York: D. Appleton & Co. London: Henry Kimpton. 1900.

This large and handsome volume contains the most exhaustive discussion of uterine cancer that has yet been published, and both in form and substance maintains and enhances the high reputation which Johns Hopkins University has already achieved. We may safely say, indeed, that the student who has mastered the contents of this book, or who has even carefully studied its numerous illustrations, will find himself abreast of all that is known about cancer of the uterus.

The author recognises three different kinds of cancer in the uterus:—(1) Squamous-cell carcinoma of the cervix; (2) adeno-
carcinoma of the cervix; and (3) adeno-carcinoma of the body. All of these conditions are treated in very full detail, with complete clinical histories and pathological reports. The rare endothelioma of the cervix is also illustrated by an excellently reported case.

The author also recognises the possibility of a squamous-cell carcinoma of the body, but has not met with it. Neither has he met with an example of Deciduoma Malignum, but founding on Whitridge Williams' case, he gives a very fair review of the condition. There is also a valuable chapter on the complication of pregnancy with cancer.

Under the differential diagnosis, among other conditions endometritis and sarcoma are very ably discussed, and the peculiar adeno-myoma diffusum is fully described and illustrated.

The great value of the book, however, lies not in any novel theories regarding the structure or the life history of cancer, but in the careful analysis and illustration of the various conditions met with; in the detailed discussion of the various difficulties arising in regard to the differential diagnosis; and in the advocacy of thoroughgoing methods of examination and treatment. It begins and ends with an appeal for the early recognition of the disease by the general practitioner and family physician, who have, to a large extent, the fate of their cancer patients in their hands. The melancholy results of even radical treatment in the cases which reach the specialist are taken by Dr. Cullen as simply enforcing the rule that no menstrual irregularity, no vaginal discharge, no pelvic distress of any kind should be permitted to continue without a local examination being made. It is no doubt true, that in a few cases general conditions may give rise to local troubles, but in the immense majority of instances it is the fact that general disturbance is not the cause, but the effect, of local trouble. And in the case of cancer, when it has advanced so far as to cause general disturbance, it is generally beyond the hope of cure.

In the closing chapters the author deals shortly with the following interesting questions:—

1. Pregnancy complicating carcinoma of the uterus.—He rightly advises that when the disease is operable the uterus should be emptied and vaginal hysterectomy performed without delay, no matter what stage the pregnancy has reached. In inoperable cases, if the child be viable, the Porro operation gives the best results.

2. Prognosis.—As the author's cases do not date back
longer than six years, he is not in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject. Like other observers, however, he has found that there have been fewest recurrences after hysterectomy for adeno-carcinoma of the body, and most after hysterectomy for adeno-carcinoma of the cervix. As regards the radical treatment for squamous-cell carcinoma of the cervix, out of sixty-one cases operated on from one to six years prior to the time of publication, thirteen were still alive and without recurrence. Two of these may be said to have been definitely cured, as the operations had been performed six years before. The others dated back only one to three and a half years. In concluding this section, he states that he feels sure the proportion of successful cases will be increased before long, partly owing to the adoption of Werder's operation, and partly because in the near future the general practitioner will become more and more alive to a sense of his responsibility, and will insist on making a vaginal examination in all cases of uterine haemorrhage.

3. Etiology.—The author regards heredity as playing a minor rôle; traumatism, on the other hand, as having a potent influence in the causation of cancer of the cervix. Cohnheim's and Ribbert's theories he dismisses as not corresponding to facts, and the parasitic theory he thinks has yet to be proved.

4. Inoculation.—The surgeon, when performing hysterectomy for cancer, should bear in mind the possibility of implanting cancerous tissue on raw surfaces, because it has been proved by experimental evidence that under favourable conditions cancer can be inoculated from one animal into another of the same species, and by clinical evidence that cancer of one part can be inoculated into another portion of the same human body.

For the spirit that pervades it, as well as for the excellence of the work which it records, we feel that we cannot sufficiently recommend this book to the notice of our readers.

Normal Histology. By Edward K. Dunham, Ph.B., M.D. Second Edition, With 244 Engravings. London: Rebman, Limited. 1900.

A valuable feature of this text-book, from the student's point of view, is that histology is looked at as much from the physiological as from the anatomical aspect. To teach at
once the details of structure of a cell, tissue, or organ, and how difference of structure is correlated to difference of function, is the truly scientific method, and will be found the quickest and surest method of giving an intelligent knowledge of the subject. This is Professor Dunham's aim, and, on the whole, it has been very satisfactorily carried out. A short but useful introduction shows the mutual relationship of the cells of the body as developed from the ovum through the embryonic layers and fetus. Thereafter are considered in order the cells, tissues, and organs. The treatment of the subject gives evidence of personal research, and of familiarity with the results obtained by other workers in the same field, so that, on the whole, the descriptions are full, clear, and accurate, and reinforced by copious illustrations, original or taken from the best authors. They are beautifully done. Of special interest may be mentioned a diagram by Barfurth of the hepatic lobule of a rabbit, with cells infiltrated by glycogen—the cells in close proximity to the central vein containing the largest amount of glycogen, while in the cells farther from the central vein the glycogen is less, but most abundant in the portion of the cell turned toward the centre of the lobule; a section of lung of dog killed by ether narcosis, the lung being hyperæmic and the capillaries crowded with blood corpuscles; the diagrams of the ductless glands, and more especially those of Schmid, Bozzi, Kohn, Dostoiewsky, and Lothringer; the series from Ebner showing development of the spermatozoön; and the nervous system diagrams. In some cases, however, there is a remarkable want of completeness. There is no description of ossification of bone; the description of striated muscle is inadequate; no reference is made to structure of eye or ear except as to nerve termination in retina and crista acustica. The description of the crypts of Lieberkühn is specially unsatisfactory. "The crypts of Lieberkühn have the appearance of simple tubular glands; but it is doubtful if they elaborate any peculiar secretion." What about the intestinal juice? "The crypts of Lieberkühn are lined with columnar epithelium, which also covers the surface of the mucous membrane and the villi springing from it. The cells composing this epithelium multiply in the crypts, and, as they mature, are gradually moved towards their orifices (sic), whence they replace those that have been destroyed upon the surfaces of the villi" (p. 139). We should like to know on what authority this statement is made. On p. 255, we are informed that the olfactory organ occupies a small area at the top of the nasal vault, and extends for a short distance upon
the septum and external wall. Its exposed surface is about equal to that of a five-cent piece. The comparison savours of a bad pun, and certainly is not very informative to the average British student, but perhaps it was not meant for him. About forty pages at the end are devoted to histological technique. The suggestions for the care and use of the microscope are good; and the directions for the preparation of tissues for microscopical examination excellent, although a few hints as to their special applicability to varying tissues and organs would enhance their value. There is a good index. The general finish is on a level with many of Rebman's recent medical publications, and the work will certainly find favour with all histologists who examine it.

Nervous and Mental Diseases: A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By CHARLES S. POTTS, M.D. Illustrated with Eighty-eight Engravings. London: Henry Kimpton. 1901.

This is a well written book, and is very suitable for students who desire to pay special attention to neurology. We have noticed very few inaccuracies, and the illustrations are of excellent quality. Even qualified practitioners might find that some of their wants are met by this volume.

Diseases of the Heart: A Clinical Text-Book for the Use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine. By EDMUND HENRY COLBECK, B.A., M.D. Cantab., M.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Cantab. With Forty-three Illustrations. London: Methuen & Co. 1901.

This work is possessed of great merit, and is the result of careful study and careful writing. Though it is described on the title-page as a clinical text-book, it contains much more than is of purely clinical value, and, indeed, the thoroughly systematic arrangement of the subject-matter is one of the valuable features of the book. The first two chapters are devoted to Anatomy and Physiology; Chapter III to Methods of Diagnosis; Chapters IV and V to the Pulse and Cardiograph; Chapter VI to Congenital Heart Disease; Chapters VII to IX to Pericarditis and Endocarditis; Chapters X to
XXI to the various Valvular Lesions, including their treatment; Chapter XXII to Diseases of the Myocardium; Chapter XXIII to Angina Pectoris; and Chapter XXIV to Functional Diseases of the Heart.

We have noted very few points that call for criticism. Thompson should, of course, be Thomson (p. 103); and the double name, coined by Trousseau to describe the well-known disorder of respiration, looks better, we think, as Cheyne-Stokes without an apostrophe. The illustrations and letterpress are both excellent.

This text-book is as admirably suited to the needs of the student and junior practitioner, as Sir Wm. Broadbent’s treatise is adapted to the requirements of the senior practitioner. Some day we may have from Dr. Colbeck’s pen an equally creditable, but more ambitious volume, in which the subject of heart disease is considered, not only practically as here, but also in its historical and controversial aspects.

Modern Surgery: General and Operative. By John C. Da Costa, M.D. With 493 Illustrations. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: W. B. Saunders & Co. 1900.

It is only about two years ago since we reviewed in these pages the second edition of this work, yet the book has grown in this new edition by 200 pages of letterpress and has 100 more woodcuts besides additional page plates. We have carefully compared the two editions, and we find scarcely a page which has not undergone change, and scarcely a description which has not undergone modification and addition. The author has considerably expanded the description of gun-shot wounds, and has dealt with the effects of the small projectiles travelling at a high velocity now in use in the armies of all the great powers. He has made effective use of x-ray photographs to illustrate the section on fractures. Among other additions, we notice the description of Jaboulay’s, Braun’s, and the Wölfler-Liüke methods of performing gastro-enterostomy; the use of Laplace’s forceps in resection and anastomosis of the bowel; a short description of Glenard’s disease; and an account of the employment of Kelly’s specula in exploration of the rectum and bladder, of Valentine’s vesical irrigator in gonorrhoea, and of Sprague’s hot-air apparatus in the treatment of joint diseases.
A perusal of this new edition serves to confirm the very favourable opinion of the work we expressed in the notice of the former one.

Transactions of the American Surgical Association. Vol. XVIII. Edited by De Forest Willard, M.D. Philadelphia: W. J. Dornan. 1900.

This volume is practically devoted to the surgery of the abdomen, twenty-three communications out of twenty-seven dealing with that region of the body.

The subjects taken up are largely the various conditions of the stomach, e.g., ulcer, contraction, &c., amenable to surgical treatment. A paper on dislocation of the hip is of interest, also one on fracture of the patella.

The book, with its text, bibliography, and illustrations, is a valuable work of reference, and reflects the highest credit on the Association.

Notes on Physiology. By Henry Ashby, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P. Seventh Edition. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1900.

This book of 400 pages appeared originally in 1878, and was compiled for the use of students of the Liverpool School of Medicine when preparing for the primary examinations of the College of Surgeons. That it has now reached a seventh edition is evidence of its service in giving a résumé of the principal facts of physiology. It has been carefully revised, and much new matter has been added. In the main, the new paragraphs deal with medical aspects of variations from normal conditions, as in Cheyne-Stokes' respiration, pleuritic friction, jaundice, aphasia; but the description of the blood, of the central nervous system, of secretion, and the like, has been altered in the light of modern requirements. The illustrations are still almost entirely anatomical, and several of the old mistakes are repeated, as where the segmentation of the ovum is described as mesoblastic instead of meroblastic; and some statements could be altered with advantage, as that "the crusta petrosa, or cement, covers the fang of the tooth, its place being taken below by the enamel which covers the crown." Above would be better. While in no way pretending to deal completely with the science, these notes will probably be found useful by those who wish to bring to a focus their ideas with regard to the facts of physiology.