NEW BOOKS

The X-ray Atlas of the Systemic Arteries of the Body. By H. C. Orrin, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.Ed. Pp. v. + 91, with 33 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox. 1920. Price 12s. 6d.

Dr Orrin has made a valuable contribution to our means of studying the regional distribution of the blood-vessels for purposes of practical surgery and medicine. After much patient research he has devised an injection medium which permeates the whole arterial system and is adapted to the purposes of radiography. The series of plates of which the atlas is made up, illustrates with great clearness the course, relationship to bones, ramification and collateral anastomosis of the whole of the arterial system. To the teacher and student of anatomy these plates will prove a valuable adjunct to dissection; they will also be found most helpful in the teaching of operative surgery, particularly on the limbs. A single glance at Plate VIII., for example, which depicts the arterial supply of the hand, reveals more of the vascular arrangements than pages of description or hours of talking would do. A series of stereoscopic radiographs of the various regions is also supplied, and these, when viewed in the hand stereoscope, afford a wonderfully graphic picture of the vessels. The student will find these most useful in elucidating the intricacies of collateral circulation after ligation of arteries. The plates (large quarto size) are beautifully reproduced and the price of the work is exceedingly moderate.

The Industrial Clinic; a Handbook dealing with Health in Work by several writers. Edited by Edgar L. Collis, M.D. (Oxon.), M.R.C.P., Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine in the University of Wales. Pp. vii. + 239, illustrated. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. 1920. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The growth of modern industry, with its aggregation of, it may be, several thousands of workers in a single factory, and more lately the experience gained during the war, have shown how closely inter-related are industrial output and the health of the individual worker, which in turn depend on the conditions under which he lives at home and works in the factory. During the war, work of permanent value to those engaged in industry was published on such subjects as Industrial Fatigue, the Hygienic Conditions of Work in Factories and Workplaces, the institution and management of canteens, etc. In the handbook before us much of this work is summarised and placed before the reader by experts on the subjects dealt with. Prof. Collis has provided a general introduction.
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The work, which is well printed and appropriately illustrated, is of convenient size and can be readily held in the hand. The subject-matter is dealt with in an interesting and informing manner by recognised authorities. It is a book that can be recommended to all interested in the health of the industrial worker, and should be in the hands of all Factory Surgeons and Works Managers.

The Principles of Ante-natal and Post-natal Child Physiology—Pure and Applied. By W. M. Feldman, M.B., B.S. Pp. 694, with 135 illustrations. London: Longmans, Green, & Co. 1920. Price 30s. net.

Dr. Feldman has aimed at providing in this volume a complete and detailed account of present-day views on the physiology of the ante-natal, natal, and post-natal phases of the development of the human child. The book is therefore epochal in its way, for it is the first of its kind, and it indicates that the study of child-welfare in its widest sense has attained a definite scientific status. The book may also be regarded as one of the richest first-fruits of the lonely furrow so long and arduously cultivated by Ballantyne and the few others whose photographs adorn its pages. Even a superficial purview of the work makes one realise that the devoted labours of those pioneers have succeeded in bringing this tract of knowledge into a condition of rather exceptional fertility. No reader can fail to be impressed firstly with a sense of the great amount of spade-work already done, secondly with the great opportunities awaiting the diligent explorer, and thirdly with the extraordinary suggestiveness of many of the conclusions already reached, and of the methods and lines of inquiry now being followed. Here indeed is a veritable goldfield teeming with riches waiting to be unearthed by those of our young graduates who are anxious to do some profitable digging.

The work is divided into four parts. The first deals with the germinal cells, the process of fertilisation, the nature of the processes of heredity, and with the intra-uterine stage of development. A short second part is concerned with the physiology of the actual birth-stage, while the long third part is devoted to the physiology of the post-natal stage, i.e., of the infant. The fourth part deals briefly with the special physiological peculiarities of the premature infant. It is impossible in a short notice to give any adequate idea of the fullness with which many points are discussed, or of the vasty physiological deeps into which the reader may be drawn. At every possible opportunity, and often with no very obvious provocation, Dr. Feldman breaks out into pages of mathematical calculation involving trigonometry, logarithms, and other such methods. After this, simple equations with trifles like square roots scattered through them,
statistical tables, and graphic curves and formulae are mere child's play. Whether or not such a display of mathematics is essential to a study of the subject the reviewer does not presume to say, but if it be so it is unfortunate for the present generation of medical men and women, but few of whom have been able to keep up their studies in pure mathematics.

We noticed one or two slips, as where, on page 4, the adult type of breathing is stated to be thoracic in man, and abdominal in woman, but as a whole the book is free from such errors. Each chapter is headed by a quotation, culled with great catholicity of taste, from sources varying from the sublimity of the Psalms, the Major Prophets, and Shakespeare to the veriest twaddle. But such criticisms are merely in passing, and the main fact remains that here is a really important book, which no one interested in the subject, be he obstetrician, pediatric specialist, or "child welfare and ante-natal clinic" specialist, can afford to miss. Dr Feldman has done a signal service in compiling the work, and we offer him our hearty congratulations on his achievements.

Radiography in the Examination of the Liver, Gall Bladder, and Bile Ducts. By Robert Knox, M.D. Pp. 64, with 68 illustrations. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd. 1919. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Dr Knox has spared no effort in order to make this little book complete in every detail. His experimental investigations show that the probability of demonstrating pure cholesterin gall-stones is slight, but as the majority of gall-stones contain a percentage of lime salts in their composition, he is confident that with increasing experience in technique, and more careful attention to detail, the proportion of accurate diagnoses will increase. The book is well printed and contains many beautiful illustrations; it is a valuable addition to the literature of Radiology, and can be confidently recommended.

A Manual of Obstetrics. By John Cooke Hirst, M.D. Pp. 516, with 216 illustrations. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co., Ltd. 1919. Price 14s. net.

The author presents this work as a companion volume to his Manual of Gynecology. A somewhat new classification of the various types of pelvic deformity has been adopted, probably easier for the student to remember, and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The chapter on "Obstetric Operations" has received generous treatment in a work of relatively small size.
New Books

Plastic Surgery of the Face. By H. D. Gillies, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Pp. xiii. + 408, with 844 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1920. Price £3, 3s. net.

We have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most notable contributions made to surgical literature in our day. It may be true, as Mr Gillies modestly admits in the first words of his preface, that "plastic surgery of the face is no new development," but it is no less true that he and his co-workers (from whom it would not be right to withhold their due meed of praise) have opened a new era in the history of the subject. We are almost tempted to say that they have at the same time closed it, for it is difficult to imagine how reparative measures could be carried further. When we reflect, however, that the work described in this book was only begun a little over three and a half years ago, and when we learn from its pages what has been accomplished in that short time, we become confident that the enthusiasm and ingenuity of the workers are not yet exhausted. To obtain such results as are here recorded required on the part of the surgeons, not only an exceptional degree of manipulative skill and unlimited patience and perseverance, but a measure of courage that is given to few. Other factors essential to success in such work, which the authors do not allow us to forget, were the indomitable pluck, the endurance and the confidence of the patients to whom they ministered.

The bulk of the work on which this monograph is based was carried out at the Hospital at Sidcup, where cases of facial injuries from the British, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand forces were collected. The task of repairing such gross damage as many of the mutilés had sustained was one which peculiarly lent itself to what has come to be known as "team work," and this the authorities quickly realised.

Major Gillies, the surgical specialist, was fortunate in being able to co-opt a band of skilled workers, including Captain W. Kelsey Fry as Dental Surgeon, and Captain R. Wade as Anaesthetist, both of whom contribute valuable chapters on their respective subjects, and many others from all sections of the British, Colonial, American, and French armies. The sculptor, the artist, and the radiographer were also enlisted, and the share taken by each is generously acknowledged.

It is impossible within the limits set us to do justice to the subject-matter of this work. It is a book to be read and re-read by all who are concerned in the practice of reparative surgery. The initial chapter on the principles of plastic surgery throws a flood of light on many points towards which we have been blindly groping literally for centuries. The author deals with fundamentals, which,
when pointed out, seem curiously simple and obvious. In subsequent chapters he describes the application of these principles to the restoration of the cheek, the lips, the jaws, the nose, and so on, illustrating by drawings and photographs the various steps of the operative procedures, and the end-results, many of which are truly wonderful. The evidence afforded by these illustrations is sufficiently striking, but those who have had the privilege of seeing the patients themselves will readily admit the fitness of the epithet "white magic" that has been applied to the results in this branch of reparative surgery.

It is a sad reflection that it is to the horrors of war that we owe this development of artistic surgery, but there is comfort in the thought that when the call for "menders of the maimed" came, the resources of surgery were not found wanting. We offer to Major Gillies and his collaborators our sincere congratulations on their brilliant achievement.

Surgical Treatment. By James Peter Warbasse, M.D., New York. Vols. II. and III. Pp. 829 and 861. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Co, Ltd. 1919. Price £6, 6s. per set.

We have already * noticed the first volume of this comprehensive treatise on Practical Surgery, which dealt with what is included under the term General Surgery. The two volumes now before us are devoted to Regional Surgery, and are on the same exhaustive scale as their predecessor. We have found the work a valuable source of information on methods of treatment. While the author usually indicates his preference with regard to individual operations and methods of treatment, he describes in detail a sufficient variety to meet the requirements of different cases and varying circumstances.

Separate sections are devoted to the special organs—eye, ear, nose—and to gynaecology, and such matters as reparative and cosmetic surgery are fully dealt with. Nor are minor branches like bandaging, first aid to the injured, etc., omitted.

It is impossible to enter into a detailed analysis of such a complete exposition of surgical treatment. Suffice it to say that the practitioner will find it a reliable source of reference in all emergencies. A complete index to the three volumes is bound separately, which greatly facilitates the use of the work for purposes of consultation. The illustrations, which number 2400 in the three volumes, are well chosen and admirably reproduced.

* October 1919.