NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

A System of Medicine. By Many Writers. Edited by Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., and Humphry Davy Rolleston. Vol. VI. “Diseases of the Heart and Blood-Vessels.” Pp. 861. London: Macmillan & Co. 1909.

Since the original edition of Allbutt’s System of Medicine was published so many important changes and additions have been made to our knowledge of the diseases of the circulatory system that the sixth volume of the edition which is now being issued is, in many respects, necessarily entirely new. The more important alterations may be briefly mentioned.

The introductory article on the “Physics of the Circulation” has been revised and extended by Dr. James Mackenzie, to whose influence on this branch of medicine a tribute is paid in the authors’ preface. Dr. Mackenzie gives a short yet most instructive account of the many important problems which his own researches have done so much to solve. There is an entirely new article on the “Adams-Stokes Syndrome.” The pathological section of this article, from the pen of Dr. Keith, presents a more complete résumé of our present knowledge of the subject than any other in the whole of the literature. Professor Osler’s observations on the clinical features of the syndrome are drawn mainly from the cases of his own series. Sir Douglas Powell writes on Diseases of the Myocardium and on Angina Pectoris. The article on “Overstrain of the Heart” has been rewritten, and embodies a section by Dr. R. W. Michell, who has enjoyed such favourable opportunities of studying the circulatory system of athletes. The article on “Simple Acute Endocarditis” has been revised by Professor T. M‘Crae of Baltimore, and that on “Diseases of the Mitral Valve” has been largely rewritten, and more freely illustrated, by Dr. G. A. Gibson. Functional disorders are discussed by Sir Clifford Allbutt. The classical contribution on Aneurysm of the Aorta by the late Sir William Gairdner is replaced by a characteristic contribution from the pen of Professor Osler.

The new volume fully maintains the high level of excellence which is such a striking feature of the other volumes of the series. It is undoubtedly one of the best and most instructive of all the recent works on the circulatory affections. Its value, however, would have been greatly enhanced if the text had been more adequately illustrated. Dr. Mott’s excellent article on “Arterial Degenerations and Diseases” is the only one which is really well illustrated.
A Handbook of Medical Diagnosis: for the use of Practitioners and Students.
By J. G. Wilson, A.M., M.D. 408 Text Illustrations and 14 Full-page Plates. Pp. 1435. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. Price 25s. nett.

This is in some respects a new kind of book. It is much more comprehensive than its title would suggest, for it deals with clinical methods of investigation and their technique, with clinical pathology, with symptomatology from a general point of view, and finally includes a text-book of general medicine on the usual lines, except that treatment is omitted. The book thus practically falls into two divisions. In the first all the aids to diagnosis, both at the bedside and in the laboratory, are described on a plan faithfully modelled on that of the numerous books devoted specially to this subject. In the second the symptom-complexes which constitute the recognised diseases are detailed, again on the conventional lines of the ordinary treatise on medicine. The book is furnished with special plates and many illustrations in the text.

The design of the author is to gather within the covers of a single volume and connect more closely a mass of information which it has been the custom in late years to deal with in separate and special books. Whether that design is practicable or not, its execution in the present volume is not satisfactory. There is no effective correlation of the separate divisions of the book, and the compression of such a mass of data into a single volume has led in many cases to scanty and inadequate treatment of important subjects. This defect is most marked in the earlier portion of the book, where, for example, the question of the estimation of blood-pressure is dealt with literally in a single line, without any account whatever of the modern instruments by which blood-pressure is measured. The book as a whole is unwieldy and disconnected; and though it covers a large field of information, it does not present this body of data in any new or valuable way.

A System of Clinical Medicine. By Thomas Dixon Savill, M.D. (Lond.). Second Edition. London: Edward Arnold. 1909.

Within a few months of the issue of the second edition of his work on Clinical Medicine we have to deplore the death of the gifted author, under peculiarly sad circumstances. In the present edition the arrangement and scope of the work are practically unchanged, but it appears in one instead of in two volumes, owing to the saving of space effected by the lines of type being placed closer together.

The volume is an earnest attempt to describe disease from the standpoint which it presents at the bedside, and in many respects the arrangement which the author adopts is original, and the material
bears the imprint of being the fruit of the writer's own ripe clinical experience.

Each chapter is divided into three parts. In the first place, a prominent group of symptoms, common to a number of different pathological conditions, is described. This is followed by a discussion of all the possible causes that might contribute to these symptoms. Then follows the differential diagnosis, and a clinical description of the various maladies discussed. It will be seen from this somewhat brief description that the difficulties of diagnosis of any given case are represented as they present themselves at the bedside, and that the habits of deduction and of diagnosis by exclusion are inculcated.

The work having been written from a purely clinical standpoint, morbid anatomy and pathology are only referred to in their practical bearing.

The scheme which Dr. Savill had in view of incorporating in one volume both a clinical and systematic review of diseased conditions has been most admirably carried out, and the work is one which is bound to prove of service both to the student and the practitioner.

Arthritis Deformans. By R. Llewellyn Jones, M.B. Pp. 365. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd.

In an admirable volume Dr. Llewellyn Jones presents his opinions on the notably difficult subject of arthritis deformans.

Beginning with an excellent historical account of this condition, or rather group of conditions, he subsequently attempts a pathological and clinical distinction between the various types included under arthritis deformans. He is desirous of being rid of the loose nomenclature surrounding these various forms, and shows that, etiologically and clinically, rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis, and spondylitis deformans are distinctive conditions. The etiology of these conditions is at present the difficulty, and from the evidence of others, and from his own investigations, he is inclined to lean towards a toxæmic origin for rheumatoid arthritis, but admits that a positive proof may be still a good way off. The symptoms and treatment are very fully entered into, with a full account of the treatment by thermic waters and electricity as carried out in Bath. As a precise account of the present position of our knowledge of the various forms of arthritis, the book is a valuable one and worth studying.
Selected Papers on Hysteria and other Psychoneuroses. By Professor Sigmund Freud. Translated by A. A. Brill, M.D. Pp. 200. New York: The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Company. 1909. Price 2 dollars.

We have here a serious attempt to present readers of English with an account of Freud's views on various psychoneuroses, as developed by him within the past fifteen years. The papers chosen for translation consist of four chapters from Breuer and Freud's work on Hysteria, published in 1895, and six from Freud's collected articles published in 1906 and 1909. At first glance, one feels repelled by the numbers of new terms, or old terms applied in a new way. Further, the translation does not flow smoothly in many places, and although Dr. Brill takes the edge from such a criticism by apologising for the "numerous barbarisms," and by his claim that he at least faithfully reproduces the author's thoughts, nevertheless one knows that even complicated German sentences and abstract themes can generally be rendered into lucid English, with trouble. Freud's work has been so original, so painstaking, so suggestive, that it behoves all who work at psychological medicine to make themselves acquainted with it. He acknowledges his debt to his own teacher and colleague, Professor Breuer, who first started the idea of treatment of hysterical subjects by a catharsis of the mind. Freud prefers the term analytic to cathartic, as descriptive of his method; it is certainly to be preferred from the aesthetic point of view. The underlying idea is that the hysterical manifestations—neuralgias, anaesthesias, contractures and paralyses, convulsions, refusal of food, hallucinations, &c.—are to be regarded as mental injuries transferred to the body. "The active etiological factor in traumatic neurosis is really not the insignificant bodily injury but the effect of the fright, that is, the psychic trauma." In like manner, many cases of hysteria can be designated as psychic traumas. By the analytic method, long and patient attempts are made to get the patient to reconstruct her mental history. Hypnotism is not now used by Freud. His patient is awake, lying on her back on a couch, and he sits at her head, asking questions, getting her to fill up gaps in former accounts, aiding the memory. Thus the very origin of the hysteria may be found in some distant event, some strong repression of a natural instinct. If the mind has not had an outlet for emotion by tears, angry expressions, and so forth, its energy may be misdirected and give rise to hysterical symptoms. Freud further shows that the analysis of the mental state has a wonderful result therapeutically. The laying bare of the long-forgotten mental event, repressed from full consciousness at the time of its occurrence, is often enough to free the sufferer from the tyranny of the neurosis. The method requires an infinite degree of patience. Freud says, "The process is toilsome and wearisome for the
physician; it presupposes a profound interest for psychological incidents, as well as a personal sympathy for the patient. I could not conceive myself entering deeply into the psychic mechanism of a hysteria in a person who appeared to me to be common and disagreeable, and who would not, on closer acquaintance, be able to awaken in me human sympathy; whereas I can well treat a tabetic or a rheumatic patient regardless of such personal liking.” Moreover, many of the investigations, as illustrated in these pages, go into painful matters of sexual history; not many physicians would care about pursuing such enquiries, and it may be doubted whether the effect of resuscitating such buried experiences is altogether desirable.

The chief subjects here treated, in addition to cases of hysteria, are “Psycho-therapy,” “Defence Neuro-psychoses,” “Anxiety Neurosis,” and the “Rôle of Sexuality in the Etiology of the Neuroses.”

Further Advances in Physiology. Edited by LEONARD HILL, M.B., F.R.S. Pp. 440. London: Edward Arnold. 1909. Price 15s.

This volume is a companion to the one issued by the same editor in 1906, and entitled Recent Advances in Physiology and Biochemistry. It is intended, as its title proclaims, to present to its readers an account of certain subjects in physiology which have had material additions made to them in recent years. The first volume dealt mainly with problems of metabolism, secretion and excretion; this one takes up certain subjects more especially relating to circulation and respiration, nerve, muscle, the central nervous system and vision. These are treated by different authors, each of whom has identified himself with his particular theme by the amount of original work which he has himself contributed to it. The book can therefore be regarded as an authoritative exposition. Many of the subjects discussed are of special interest to the clinician. Mr. Martin Flack describes the microscopic anatomy of the heart, and analyses the recent researches which bear upon the myogenic and neurogenic theories of the heart-beat. Dr. Thomas Lewis gives an account of the pulse, especially the venous pulse in man, and of the methods used in recording it. One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that by Dr. Bolton—"On Cortical Localisation and on the Functions of the Cerebrum." Dr. Bolton summarises the histological work of Campbell and Brodmann, and points out how evolution of function is accompanied by cellular increase and development in the grey matter of the cortex. He also gives a very clear account of the reasons put forward by Marie against the localisation of the centre for speech in the position assigned to it by Broca, and supports Marie on histological and pathological grounds.

The editor is to be congratulated upon having devised a means to
bring together the results of recent researches in so readable a manner. A bibliography of the more important recent papers on the subject is appended to each chapter, and will prove of use to those who wish to read more deeply into it.

Elementary Physiology for Teachers and Others. By W. B. Drummond, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.P.(Edin.). Pp. 192. London: Edward Arnold. 1909. Price 2s. 6d.

The growing importance of hygiene among the subjects included in the curriculum of school teachers is the author’s excuse for adding yet another to the numerous books on elementary physiology. A sound conception of the principles of hygiene is impossible without the knowledge of a certain amount of physiology, yet the student in training has little opportunity of obtaining any systematic instruction in physiology. Dr. Drummond’s book helps to supply the requisite groundwork. Its scope is elementary, its material well arranged, and presented in a lucid and pleasing style. The illustrations are good and well chosen. A few heresies appear in the text, e.g. on page 125 it is stated that during swallowing the epiglottis is folded down over the entrance to the larynx, and on page 78 the illustration conveys to the reader the impression that free acids enter the blood-stream from contracting muscle.

A valuable feature of the book is the frequent reference to special conditions which are of importance in the physiology of the growing child. Here the author is at his best, for he speaks with authority. This greatly adds to the value of the book, which is one of the best of its kind, and eminently suited for the purpose for which it is intended.

Exercise in Education and Medicine. By R. Tait MacKenzie, B.A., M.D. Pp. 406. With 346 Illustrations. London: W. B. Saunders Co. 1909.

Young America sets great store upon physical education. The author of the present work is Professor of Physical Education in the University of Pennsylvania, and the fact that other American universities have corresponding professorships is highly significant. Professor MacKenzie aims at giving a comprehensive view of the place which physical exercise should occupy in a complete scheme of education, and a description of the application of exercise to the treatment of abnormal conditions. Thus in successive chapters he deals with the physiology of exercise, massage and passive movements, exercise by apparatus, the German system of physical training, the Swedish system, ju jitsu,
and the Delsarte system. A description of municipal playgrounds and
gymnasiums is of much interest, and contains a number of plans
showing how the tastes of children of different ages are catered for.
Thus in one plan we find that space has been found for a pavilion
with shelters, swings for babies and for older children, merry-go-
rounds, giant strides, see-saws, sand piles, sliding boards, boys' and
girls' gymnastic frames, climbing ladders, wading pools, basket ball and
tennis courts, quoits, jumping pits, and a vaulting horse, to say nothing
of a hill and cave. Chicago, we believe, was rather late in starting
to provide open spaces for the people, having other things to think of,
but on someone calling attention to the fact, the corporation decided
to make a beginning, and in 1905 spent $4,000,000 on "south side
neighbourhood centers." Succeeding chapters deal with physical
training in schools and colleges, and the exercises suitable for special
classes of children, such as the mentally defective, and the blind.
The second part of the volume, about 170 pages, is devoted to
remedial exercise, and the author describes the treatment of deformities
such as flat-foot and scoliosis, and the application of exercise to the
treatment of disorders of the circulatory system, of nutrition, and of
the nervous system.
So much for the scope of the book. We need only say further that
it is quite evident that Professor Mackenzie is well qualified for the
task he has undertaken by a wide knowledge and a ripe experience.
He is no faddist, but tries to do justice to every system he discusses.
The illustrations are numerous and of excellent quality. We have
much pleasure in recommending this book to all who desire a readable
exposition of the value of physical exercise in the promotion of health
and the treatment of disease.

The Morphia Habit and its Voluntary Renunciation. By Oscar Jennings,
M.D.(Paris). Pp. 492. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1909. Price 7s. 6d.
The Re-education of Self-Control in the Treatment of the Morphia Habit.
Also by the same Author and Publishers. Pp. 32. 1909. Price 1s.

For many years the author has made a special study of morphinism, and
from his experience has arrived at definite conclusions as to treatment.
This consists foremost in an attempt to restore self-control to the habitué,
assisted by three therapeutic measures—the use of a cardiac tonic, the
correction of gastric hyperacidity by Vichy water, and the application
of a tonic-sedative in the Turkish bath. His arguments in favour of this
treatment are cogent, and he makes out a strong case against methods of
restraint and of sudden suppression by atropine, &c. Up to this point
the book is admirably written, but the later portion, consisting largely of diaries and letters, in which minutiae of treatment are mixed up with entirely irrelevant and personal matters, falls below this standard. These personal narratives are deliberately introduced on the ground that they illustrate the peculiar mentality of morphine habitués. They, no doubt, succeed in this, but in the form in which they appear they interrupt the sequence of argument and weaken the unity and cohesion of the conclusions. Apart from this, the author's long special experience of his subject, and the success of his principles of treatment in this most intractable of all drug habits, make the book well worth careful study. The smaller book contains the pith of the matter in the larger, and by way of preface is practically an abstract of its main conclusions.

A Short Handbook of Cosmetics. By Dr. Max Joseph, Berlin. Third Edition. With 151 Recipes. Authorised English Translation. Pp. 87. London: Rebman, Ltd. 1910. Price 2s. 6d.

Throughout the ages the endeavour to preserve and enhance beauty of appearance has been a constant characteristic of the human race, and while a comely complexion goes, as a rule, hand in hand with a healthy body, yet there are numerous individuals who long to obtain this by local and empiric rather than by rational and general hygienic measures. Joseph more than once lays stress on the fact that the whole man must be dealt with if we are to bring the skin into a cosmetically sound state. He alludes to a topic which has recently come into prominence, viz. "that skin disorders very often owe their origin not so much to an increased or diminished movement of the bowels, as to the process of auto-intoxication." Excessive putrefaction of proteids he associates with indicanuria, and traces to this an unhealthy condition of the skin. To obviate this he recommends menthol in the proportion of one and a half grains dissolved in almond oil, and given in capsule form three times a day after meals. He does not allude to the much more scientific method of employing a cultivation of the Bulgarian bacillus in milk. How the skin should be washed, and the various means of modifying the water used for this purpose, mainly by the addition of borax, which he regards as soothing even for the most delicate integuments; or if tone is needed, by toilet vinegars, are concisely considered. While in favour of neutral and centrifuged soaps, he advances the opinion that the manufacture of a superfatted soap is impracticable, on the ground that such free fat would become rancid and irritating. While this was true of the very earliest specimens, makers have now successfully overcome this difficulty. A much more serious matter is his inclusion of cocoa-nut oil among the raw materials utilised in the preparation of soaps. "A combination of cocoa-nut oil and soda constitutes the basis
of many cosmetic soaps.” We have reason to believe that this statement is correct, but soaps so compounded are wholly unsuitable for even ordinary toilet purposes, far less for beautifying ones. While in this work many plans and procedures are laid down for removing or ameliorating skin blemishes, methods of concealing these, when their displacement is insuperable, by means of powders, paints, or dyes, are suggested. The formulae are, on the whole, well selected. Some are drawn from the author’s own experience, a large number are chosen from the writings of others, notably from Paschkis’s, many are evidently purely empirical. The indications for choice between a number of rival recipes are too scanty, while some, e.g. Huile de Mille Fleurs, p. 54, would cost, if made up as prescribed, more than its weight in gold. Possibly this book will prove most useful as disclosing to the family attendant the composition of many widely advertised nostrums. The translation seems to have been carefully made.

American Practice of Surgery. Edited by JOSEPH D. BRYANT and ALBERT H. BUCK. Vol. VI. New York: William Wood & Co. 1909.

In this, the sixth volume of this large and important system of surgery, there is a continuation of the surgery of regions. The first chapter is by Charles R. Turner of Philadelphia, and treats of prosthesis in its relation to the surgery of the face, mouth, jaws, and nasal and laryngeal cavities. It contains a large amount of useful practical information on a subject which is only scantily dealt with in works on general surgery. The section dealing with the use of obturators in cleft palate contains excellent descriptions and instructive illustrations.

The chapters on the Nasal Cavities and Accessory Sinuses, by Harris Peyton Mosher of Boston, represent a veritable treatise on the subject, extending as they do to one hundred and seventy pages. Dr. Armstrong of Montreal is responsible for the section on Diseases and Wounds of the Mouth, Tongue and Salivary Glands. It contains a number of original illustrations, some of them coloured, and deals at justifiable length with the operative treatment of cancer of the tongue, Kocher’s and Butlin’s methods of operating being specially described and illustrated. Dr. Elder of Montreal writes on the Wounds and Diseases of the Neck. Dr. Shepherd, also of Montreal, contributes a particularly valuable and instructive chapter on the Thymus and Thyroid Glands, with abundant illustrations dealing both with the clinical and the pathological aspects of the subject. Dr. Carson of St. Louis writes on the Thorax and Spinal Column; Dr. Mudd, also of St. Louis, on the Female Breast; and Dr. Graves of Boston on the Female Genitals. Dr. Balch of Boston writes on the Male Genitals—a very instructive and well-illustrated chapter. Dr. Hugh Cabbott of
Boston writes on Gonorrhoeal Urethritis, the importance of the subject being thought worthy of ninety-eight pages. Dr. Bloodgood of Baltimore contributes a capital article on the "Surgical Diseases of the Jaws," the illustrations here again being of exceptional merit, and illustrating the pathological as well as the clinical factors, thus tending greatly to facilitate the study of a very difficult branch of surgery, especially that dealing with tumours of the jaws.

We have said enough to show that this, the antepenultimate volume of the series, attains a very high standard of excellence; in our opinion it should be widely recommended as a first-class work of reference.

_A System of Syphilis_. In Six Volumes. Edited by D'Arcy Power, M.B.(Oxon.), F.R.C.S., and J. Keogh Murphy, M.D., C.M. (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. Vols. II. and III. London: Henry Frowde, and Hodder & Stoughton. 1908, 1909. Price £2, 2s. nett each Volume.

In our notice of the first volume of this comprehensive work on syphilis (April 1909) we were able to express a very high opinion of its value, and a study of the two succeeding volumes, now before us, does not lead us to modify that opinion to any extent. It is perhaps unavoidable in such an exhaustive consideration of the manifestations of a single disease as is here presented, that there should be a degree of overlapping and repetition, but we cannot avoid the feeling that a little judicious editing might have made these faults less evident than they are in the second volume. The first article, contributed by one of the editors—Mr. D'Arcy Power—is devoted to the "Surgery of Syphilis," and occupies about two-thirds of the volume. A short historical account of the disease, extending to fifteen pages, adds nothing of importance to the masterly exposition of the subject contributed by Dr. Iwan Bloch in the first volume; and the last eighty-one pages, on the "Treatment of Syphilis," might have been materially shortened, especially in view of the fact that it is immediately followed by an article of equal length from the pen of such an authority on the subject as Colonel Lambkin. The "Aix method" of treatment is fully described twice (p. 203 and p. 275), and in almost identical words. Of the rest of Mr. D'Arcy Power's article, which deals with the surgical manifestations of syphilis in the various tissues and organs of the body, we have nothing but praise.

Colonel Lambkin's article on the "Treatment of Syphilis" leaves nothing to be desired, and carries conviction by the evidence it contains of extensive personal experience, guided by sound scientific observation and reasoning.

A report on "An Outbreak of Syphilis in a Virgin Soil"—to wit,
the Protectorate of Uganda—by the same writer, furnishes most interesting reading, and leads to conclusions of great value to those who are concerned with the medical administration of our outlying colonies and dependencies.

The concluding chapter on Syphilis in Obstetrics, by Dr. Wm. J. Gow, is an admirable résumé of what is known on this subject.

In the third volume the more purely medical aspects of syphilis are dealt with. The names of Osier and Alex. G. Gibson guarantee the standard of the opening article on “Visceral Syphilis,” in which the manifestations of the disease in the air-passages, lungs, heart, digestive organs, liver, and kidney are discussed. Dr. Chas. A. Mercier ably deals with the “Clinical Aspects of General Paralysis.” The work of Ford Robertson is freely quoted, but is consistently attributed to his distinguished namesake Forbes Robertson. The other articles are on “Yaws,” by Professor Aldo Castellani; “Some Medico-Legal Associations of Syphilis,” by Mr. Stanley B. Atkinson, whose authority as a medical jurist renders his contribution of great practical value; “Syphilis and Life Assurance,” by Dr. E. M. Brockbank; and “Serum Diagnosis of Syphilis,” by Dr. Haldin Davis, which furnishes an intelligible exposition of this highly complicated subject.

The illustrations, especially those in colour, are of the same high standard as those in the first volume.

_A Text-Book of Surgical Diagnosis._ By DANIIEL N. EISENDRATH, M.D., Professor of Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago. Second Edition. Pp. 885. 574 Original Illustrations, 25 in Colour. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. 1909. Price 28s. nett.

In the work before us we have a handsome volume, well printed, copiously and artistically illustrated, and in which the subject-matter is, within the limits which the author has set himself, clearly, logically, and even exhaustively expressed. Yet we must confess to a feeling of disappointment when we have had occasion to consult the work in practice. It appears to us that, in common with others who have essayed to present the student with a text-book of surgical diagnosis, the author has failed to distinguish between a description of the signs and symptoms of disease, and the methods of detecting and interpreting these. Every standard text-book of surgery furnishes us with the former, and, so far as we can see, the raison d'être of a special work on surgical diagnosis is to exhibit at greater length, and in fuller detail than is possible in a surgical text-book, diagnostic manipulations and methods, and to point out the inferences that are to be drawn from the facts obtained. Such a work should be designed for use in the wards.
of the hospital or in the practical class room, or at least as a guide to what is done there, just as the books on medical clinical methods are.

In the work under review only the last forty-five pages are specially devoted to "Methods of Examination," and this section, so far as it goes, leaves nothing to be desired. Our only wish is that it should have been more complete. The technique of lumbar puncture, for example, might have been described, and not disposed of in the first chapter in the legends to two illustrations, in which the patients are figured sitting straight up. The "test-meal," again, is only mentioned in so many words (p. 382), but what it consists of, how and when it is given, and how the produce of the subsequent gastric lavage is investigated, are not described. Esophagoscopy and bronchoscopy are merely mentioned, and Cammidge's reaction of the urine, in relation to pancreatic lesions, is ignored.

For the rest, there is nothing here that should not find its proper place in a systematic treatise on surgery, although it is only fair to add that in such a setting it would be admirable. We would, however, warn the student against relying on the tables of symptoms in forming a differential diagnosis, and particularly on that on p. 248, in which the first guide given for the diagnosis between chronic mastitis, fibroadenoma, and cancer of the breast is, that the last-named disease occurs "generally after forty, rarely before that age," and is "accompanied by cachexia." We had thought that the time was long past when the symptom we have italicised was to be relied upon in the clinical diagnosis of mammary cancer.

Our criticism has been directed to the scope of the work rather than to its execution. If we assume the author's standpoint, we are bound to admit that he has furnished us with an excellent exposition of the clinical aspects of surgical diseases and injuries, and with an atlas of clinical surgery of great merit.

Clinical Obstetrics. By Robert Jardine, M.D.(Edin.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), F.F.P.&S.(Glas.), F.R.S.(Edin.), Professor of Midwifery in St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, &c. Third Edition. With 108 Illustrations and Four Coloured Plates. Pp. xxviii. + 717. London: Henry Kimpton. 1910. Price 21s. nett.

Professor Jardine's Clinical Obstetrics grows bigger with each edition, and in many respects stronger. As the writer correctly says, it is a clinical work, and of necessity the clinical records must be numerous and detailed; consequently we find in the volume before us no fewer than fifty new cases, including several which Dr. Jardine rightly regards as specially teaching and thought-provoking—the unsuccessful
ones. The introductory chapter has been added to, and the honour of first discovering the true nature of puerperal fever is adjudicated between Semmelweis, Wendell Holmes, Gordon of Aberdeen, and Thomas Kirkland. The statement “except with a macerated foetus, the uterine contents are aseptic” requires revision, or, at any rate, qualification. The chapters on the Complications of Pregnancy are splendidly illustrated by case-records, and ought to be of great value to the obstetrician; but even in them further experience will doubtless enable the author to add to his clinical material, and so also to the value of his book. The illustrative case of chorea gravidarum, for instance, is not particularly typical. The haemorrhages of pregnancy are well done: a timely warning regarding the frequency of procured abortion is given, and special reference is made to the “barefaced indecent advertisements which disgrace the pages of so many secular and even, I am sorry to say, of religious papers.” The obstetric operations are fully dealt with; but some of the illustrations of the diseases of the new-born infant are sketchy; and something should have been added regarding the various modern methods of preparing cow’s milk for infant feeding by Buddisation, Budinisation, and homogenisation. In his next edition Professor Jardine would confer a benefit on his readers if he would number his illustrative cases in serial order and cross-reference them; his present index of cases is good, but might be improved.

Operative Midwifery. By J. M. Munro Kerr, M.B., C.M.(Glas.), &c.
London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

Hitherto we have had two text-books on Operative Midwifery in this country, those by Barnes and Herman. Both are excellent, and Barnes’s was especially good, and indeed the best piece of work he ever did. It was concise, advanced for the time, simple and accurate in its illustrations, and free from the undue theorising which marred much of his work.

Dr. Munro Kerr has the advantage of writing a text-book on a subject in which in recent years great advances have been made. He has had wide clinical experience, and writes judiciously, without adopting extreme views. Through want of space he has excluded much that has found its way into the ordinary text-book. Confining himself, as he does, to his own experience, the tendency is to be dogmatic rather than explanatory; but any definitions and explanations given are excellent.

The chapters on the Use of Forceps, Version, and on Caesarean Section—the three great operative procedures in midwifery—are well done, and the anatomical points treating on symphysiotomy are full and well illustrated.

One error we notice at p. 179, where the Michaelist rhomboid or
“schöne Raute” is figured. It is not the lower angle of the rhomboid that is the guide to the posterior extremity of the Baudelocque diameter but the two lateral subcutaneous points. To get the proper point for the posterior calliper-knob, one must join these points mentally by a straight line and take the second spine above.

There is no special chapter on antisepsis and asepsis—an unfortunate omission we venture to think, but the whole book does the author and his medical school the highest credit, and will prove to be of the greatest value to the practitioner and specialist.

A Text-Book of Gynecological Diagnosis. By Dr. Georg Winter and Dr. Carl Reye. Edited by John G. Clark, M.D., Professor of Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania, after the third revised German Edition. Illustrated by 4 Full-page Plates and 346 Text Illustrations in Black and Colour. Pp. 670 Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price 25s.

The high position which this text-book held on the Continent, and the reputation of its authors as teachers, has justified its translator in bringing the work more directly within the reach of English-speaking gynecologists.

The practical part of the book, prepared by Professor Winter, although adhering largely to methods in vogue in Germany, presents the most complete system of clinical diagnosis, while the more scientific laboratory work of Reye forms a valuable section in its important bearing upon the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of diseases in women.

The translator has made brief editorial annotations, to adapt his translation to American use, in the form of separate paragraphs enclosed in brackets.

These are of considerable length, as, for instance, an addition of six pages is made to methods of bladder examination, by the inclusion of Kelly’s methods. We think this unnecessary, as the value of the book lies in the original methods of the authors.

The translation, from comparison with the German edition, is free, but the editor must be congratulated on having carried out the work satisfactorily, and thereby made an important addition to the English literature of Gynecological Diagnosis.
Myomata of the Uterus. By Howard A. Kelly, M.D., Professor of Gynecology, Johns Hopkins University, and Thos. S. Cullen, M.D., Associate Professor of Gynecology, Johns Hopkins University. Large octavo of 723 pages, with 388 Original Illustrations, 19 in Colour. Price 35s. nett.

We have before us another monumental work emanating from the Johns Hopkins University, and affording renewed proof of the vitality of that institution. Drs. Howard Kelly and Cullen present us with the results of their experience of uterine myomata, from a number of cases totalling 1674, and extending over a period of twenty years, from the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1889 to 1st January 1909.

The authors have done wisely to confine their efforts to a thorough study of their own material, with little or no reference to the vast amount of current literature on myomata. The present volume, therefore, deals almost exclusively with the work done by those connected with the gynecological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and University.

It is impossible to consider in a short review all the various points of interest that are discussed and brought out in this volume. Suffice it to say, that it should be in the hands of every gynecologist, no matter what his experience is. He will find here material which will be invaluable to him from a pathological, a diagnostic, and a surgical point of view. The authors do not hesitate to chronicle the mistakes they have made in diagnosis, and the surgical accidents which they have experienced. It is from such data, honestly and clearly recorded, that a surgeon can gain priceless experience and learn to cope with some of the difficulties which he is bound to meet.

The authors' mortality in myoma operations from 1889 to 1st July 1906 was between 5 and 6 per cent. This included all their earlier cases and also many desperate cases, and several associated with malignancy. Just before going to press, they have gone over the histories from 1st July 1906 to 1st January 1909, and they find that in 238 myoma operations the death-rate has been less than 1 per cent.—a distinct evidence of a continued improvement in operative technique.

As was to be expected, myo-sarcoma has received full justice at the authors' hands. In a series of 1400 cases 17 show undoubted sarcoma of the uterus, occurring in, or associated with, myomata; and in 17 other cases, suspicious, gross, or histological pictures were present, but the changes in these were not sufficient to warrant a positive diagnosis of sarcoma. We are in complete accord with the writers in thinking that, as a result of more careful studies, in the next few years many cases of sarcomata developing in myomata will be reported, and that this malignant change will be found to be relatively common.
Everyone will agree with the dictum that sarcomatous myomata present few, if any, distinct clinical features. As seen from a study of their cases, in some instances sarcoma was not for a moment suspected until the uterus had been removed to the laboratory, and even then the growth was occasionally overlooked. No better example of the necessity of carefully examining all myomata at once, could be found than in pathological No. 6421 (page 190).

The writers conclude that the advantages of supra-vaginal operation would appear more than to outweigh the objection that there is an occasional occurrence of malignant changes in or associated with myomata. They strongly urge the careful examination not only of the uterine mucosa for carcinoma, but also the myomata for sarcomatous changes before the cervical stump is closed.

The conclusion of the chapter on the cause of uterine myomata is, "we still know practically nothing as to the origin of uterine myomata." The general impression, however, gained by the authors is one which we have long thought and taught, viz., that myomata are more likely to be the result of sterility than the cause of it. They also show that heredity plays little or no rôle in their development, and they have seen no conclusive evidence that the tumours develop around the blood-vessels.

The surgical treatment of myomata from the pen of such brilliant exponents is, as one would anticipate, fully up to the highest expectations; only the various operative procedures which they have personally adopted are here described. There is no doubt that Kelly is one of the most prominent pioneers in the advancement of the surgical measures now available, and in the simplification of the methods which have resulted so wonderfully, that it is now quite exceptional to find an inoperable case of myoma. All honour and credit are therefore due to him, and one approaches the description of his methods and general technique with special interest.

Abdominal and vaginal myomectomy receive due consideration. Mention is made of splitting up the cervical lips in the vaginal operation when the myoma is still in the uterus, but we are surprised to see no mention made of splitting the uterus further up after pushing up the bladder, which we have successfully carried out in suitable cases.

Abdominal hysterectomy, after all, however, is the most usual operation demanded in myomatous cases. The indications for, and methods of, operating are well described and illustrated, though some ambiguity occurs in the description of the steps of the operation of supra-vaginal hysterectomy, which render it a little confusing to anyone not conversant with the details.

Vaginal drainage is advocated where large raw areas cannot be covered up, and in some cases of pelvic infection. The method o
doing so is very clearly explained, and the dangers of carelessly introducing the vaginal forceps into the rectum or urethra by mistake are very properly enforced by illustrative cases.

The general hints in operations for removal of uterine myomata are most practical.

Vaginal hysterectomy is dismissed in a few words: out of a total of 993 hysterectomies only 24 were by the vaginal route.

We have read this book with genuine pleasure. The accumulation of "several tons of myomatous material" has not been wasted, and the volume is a striking record of the value of thoroughly working up the material which the surgeon has at his disposal.

Undoubtedly its publication adds further lustre to the Johns Hopkins School. The book is magnificently equipped with 388 illustrations, and the illustrators are to be highly congratulated on the truly artistic results, without which the letterpress (valuable as it is) would have been shorn of much of its interest.

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**Minor Gynaecology.** By V. Zachary Cope, B.A., M.D., B.S.(Lond.), Surgical Registrar, London Temperance Hospital, etc. Pp. xi. +274. 11 Illustrations and 30 Figures. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. New York: John Lane Company. 1909. Price 5s. nett.

Dr. Cope's work is intended for the general practitioner who does not venture into the specialist's field of major gynaecology; and it runs through the usual range of diagnosis, affections of the vulva, diseases of the vagina, menstrual disorders, uterine bleeding, uterine displacements, etc. There are several full-page illustrations of pathological states, which are reproduced from photographs and are admirable; but the diagrams and figures of instruments are less satisfactory, and might with advantage have been drawn to scale. As it is, Hegar's dilator and a laminaria tent appear as of the same size. The information is generally correct and is briefly expressed; but elegance is often sacrificed to compression, and the imperative and indicative moods jostle each other in successive sentences in rather a disturbing fashion. The meaning, also, is not always clear, as, for example, in the definition of the Trendelenburg position (it is wrongly given as Trendelenberg), in which it is stated that the pelvis is the highest part, whilst it is the knees. In the description appended to Fig. 28, isthaniel is probably a misprint for isthmial; but, if so, there is no reference to this variety of tubal pregnancy in the text. The volume is tastefully bound, and forms a useful addition to the series of practitioners' handbooks.
"A Text-Book of Mental Diseases. By Eugenio Tanzi, Professor of Psychiatry in the Royal Institute of Studies of Florence. Authorised Translation from the Italian by W. Ford Robertson, M.D., and T. C. Mackenzie, M.D. Pp. 789. London: Rebman, Ltd.

This is a colossal treatise, but its somewhat forbidding size is redeemed by the fact that it is written by a man of wide culture who gives abundant proofs of a thorough grasp of his subject. On a previous occasion we commented upon the peculiar tendency of some psychiatric authors to pad their volumes with introductory dissertations on psychology and physiology, as is done in this book. The reason for doing so is not very apparent, for the literature of the two last-named sciences is sufficiently extensive and detailed to be within the easy reach of any person who desires to render himself familiar with them or to apply their principles to the study of mental diseases. Further, the literature of psychiatry has in recent years become so voluminous that a busy man finds it sufficiently difficult to digest without the addition of superfluities, however interesting or instructive these may be.

For the matter of the book we have nothing but praise, and the same may be said for the manner of it. While it is by no means a compilation, or wanting in fresh ideas or in original methods of presenting familiar data, there is a total absence of faddism and of that narrow, conservative egotism which, it has to be confessed, is a blot upon the works of many alienists. It is indeed edifying to observe a man of Tanzi's undoubted eminence adopt, without qualification, Kraepelin's description of dementia praecox, apparently because he is convinced that it is as true to nature as our present knowledge will allow us to perceive. On the validity of Kraepelin's new entity, "manic-depressive insanity," he, on the other hand, asserts his independence, but in a dispassionately reasoned manner, free from captious or trifling prejudice, and with a lucidity of diction which must command respect whether it carry conviction or not. His views are so important that we venture to quote one or two extracts.

"Though early psychiatry certainly exaggerated the value of the clinical distinction between mania and melancholia, making them the basis of nosographical classification, Kraepelin's endeavour in a diametrically opposite direction is no less forced. His arguments are based upon a connected series of transitions, sometimes evident, sometimes hypothetical, from simple mania to periodic mania, to manic-depressive insanity and circular insanity, and, conversely, from circular insanity to manic-depressive insanity, and thence to periodic melancholia, and from it to simple melancholia. According to this view, it would appear that melancholia and mania are almost the same thing—that is to say, they are two different phases of manic-depressive
insanity, which is the fundamental term of the series." . . . "If this point of view is adopted the result must be that, after a century of recognition, melancholia will shrink into the obscurity of a poorly defined involutional form, and mania will disappear altogether from the list of independent mental diseases. On the ruins of their syndromes there will be raised on the one hand a too widely extended conception of dementia praecox, and on the other a new disease of doubtful nature, and very varied in its manifestations—manic-depressive insanity."

The chapter on Paranoia is excellent. It is, perhaps, the best description that has ever been written. At any rate it is thoroughly comprehensive, graphic, clear, and convincing. The foundation of the "paranoia mental constitution," upon which is built a clinical description of the varieties of the disease, is an artistic achievement which in no way detracts from the scientific value of the conception.

As Dr. Ford Robertson is one of the translators, some interest naturally attaches to the author's views on the etiology of general paralysis. The following short quotation may serve to express his views on this controversial subject:—"If progressive paralysis is due to some form of poisoning, and if this poisoning, though the result of syphilis, cannot be attributed directly to the syphilitic toxines, it is evident that the disease must depend upon a consequent auto-intoxication." About a page and a half is devoted to a note by the translators, in which Dr. Ford Robertson's well-known researches are described in abridged form.

A review of the book in this strain might be indefinitely prolonged, but we shall conclude by remarking that while the work does not apparently aim at originality in any department, it never degenerates into eccentricity of view or unsoundness in teaching, or haziness or weakness of grasp. It is, therefore, admirably adapted to serve as a book of reference for physicians who desire a more advanced view and a bolder treatment of the subject than most English text-books affect.

With regard to the work of translation by Drs. Ford Robertson and Mackenzie, the highest compliment that can be paid to them in acknowledgment of their arduous labours is to say that, so far as the reading of the book is concerned, it might have been originally written in English.

Modern Problems in Psychiatry. By Ernesto Lugaro, Professor Extraordinary of Neuropathology and Psychiatry in the University of Modena. Translated by David Orr, M.D., and R. G. Rows, M.D. With a Foreword by T. S. C louston, M.D., LL.D. Pp. 320. Manchester: The University Press. 1909. Price 7s. 6d.

Professor Lugaro tells us in his preface that an ignorant public, knowing nothing of the serious and conscientious investigations which
are carried on quietly in the clinics and laboratories, has a tendency
“to look on all that appertains to psychiatry, the most prudent clinical
opinion as well as the answers of the sibyls, with a scepticism not
unmixed with scorn.” Hence, although the task is an arduous one, he
conceives it his duty “to combat the stultifying effects of these mis-
conceptions which become more dangerous than ever when they are
clothed in scientific language, and to attempt to delineate the genuine
objects of the science in a brief but honest survey.” Doubts may be
expressed as to whether, as the result of his labours, the views of the
public on the subject of psychiatry are likely to be materially altered,
but it may be said at once that British alienists will be grateful to him
for a masterly review of our present knowledge of an interesting though
difficult subject.

The author begins with a chapter on Psychological Problems, in
which he points out the necessity in every mental disturbance to dis-
tinguish the direct result of the morbid cause from the indirect effect
which follows the action of the primary disturbance. He discusses at
length the conception of determinism and cause, the mechanism of
states of consciousness, and the bond between the phenomena of the
subjective world and those of the objective world as expressed in the
law of psycho-physical parallelism. He points out how difficult it is to
apply our conceptions of normal psychic phenomena in the examination
of insane patients, describing as useless in practice, if not impossible,
the suggested method by means of mental tests, and favourably
criticising the method employed by Kraepelin.

Under Anatomical Problems we find an interesting account of the
methods by which our knowledge of cortical localisation has been
attained. First by the experimental methods of electrical stimulation
and operative destruction, and more recently by the researches of
Flechsig. Flechsig’s discovery of the means of classifying the various
zones of the cortex by observing in the embryo and infant the periods
at which myelinisation of the nerve fibres occurs receives special atten-
tion, and his conclusions are accepted by Lugaro as being firmly based
upon fact. Then comes a clear and convincing description of the
neurone doctrine, with Ramon Y. Cajal’s theory of the orientation of
the axons or nerve fibres by chemotropism, and an explanation of the
same observer’s law of avalanche. The importance of the study of the
primary lesions of nerve cells by experiments on animals is insisted
upon, but it is pointed out that morbid processes produce conditions
quite unattainable by experiment, and therefore nothing can take the
place of the complete examination of the encephalon with the object
of determining, not only the nature, but the precise extension of the
lesions. “An examination which has not been carried out in serial
sections is not held to be exhaustive or at all convincing.”

The structure and functions of the neuroglia form an interesting
problem. The author advances the hypothesis that the neuroglia possesses antitoxic functions, not only defending the nerve elements from toxins circulating in the blood, but also exercising an antitoxic function against the katabolic products of nervous activity. There are no lymphatic vessels in the central nervous system to drain away such products, and hence the necessity for some method of destroying them in situ.

Under the heading of Pathogenesis we are taught that the primary lesion which determines a psychopathic state is not always to be found in the brain itself, and even in cases in which a cerebral lesion does actually exist, it does not necessarily follow that all the psychic disturbances can be attributed to it.

Interesting hypotheses are presented in regard to the genesis of hallucinations, delusions, and fixed ideas. Hallucinations are, he believes, secondary disturbances; that is, they arise as the result of other disturbances. They are not induced by direct stimuli, but are the product of "an indirect excitation of the sensorial centre, prompted by, and under the co-ordinating action of the representative centres." Delusions are connected with total or partial disorder of the affections. The affective state is altered, either congenitally or by an acquired disturbance, and the affective disturbance is reflected on the course of ideas. "The affective disturbance determines a change of general orientation in that the images are chosen from a too one-sided point of view, and a false outlook on what really exists is the result." Different theories of the genesis of "fixed ideas," or obsessions, are discussed.

The chapter on Etiological Problems, extending to 58 pages, is perhaps the most important in Professor Lugaro's book. He points out that there are but few cases of mental disease in which the disturbance is the effect of a cause which acts directly and exclusively on the brain. He discusses the intoxications—exogenous and endogenous—and the infections, as being most important general causes of cerebral lesions, and he points out that all these may injure the brain, not only directly, but also indirectly through their attacks on other viscera.

The importance of exhaustion as a cause of mental disease is discussed; exhaustion being distinguished from fatigue.

A distinction between anomalies and predispositions is insisted upon. Both are, in fact, diseases of which the external cause can with difficulty be determined, existing it may be indeed in the progenitors. Degeneration, likewise, he regards as a disease of the stock—a disease initiated by external causes, and developed in a series of subjects in two or more generations.

Lugaro's views on the subject of the hereditary transmission of acquired characters will be found very interesting. Weismann's theory, Darwin's theory of "pangenesis," and Galeotti's chemical theory, are
examined and found unsatisfactory. He regards them as simple and provisional, and points out that all such simple theories are insufficient, in that they fail to provide for the large number of negative examples in which all conditions supposed by the theory to be necessary and sufficient can be observed. Lugaro's own view is summed up in the following:—"From every point of view, therefore, the Darwinian factor, the natural selection of fortuitous variations, seems to us to be the primary cause of every adaptation, including also the phenomenon of heredity itself. The Lamarckian factor, the hereditary transmission of functional hypertrophies, which tends to establish directly and without an excessive destruction of life an equilibrium between the forces of the organism and those of the environment, supervenes secondarily as a late and most complex acquisition in the evolution of life." He suggests that the human brain is the only organ for which a functional hypertrophy and the hereditary transmission of the same would still be useful. Pathological lesions, such as mental diseases, do not tend to become fixed hereditarily; it is suggested, rather, that there are mechanisms developed which hinder their fixation. They are to be regarded as degenerative or injurious fortuitous variations, which tend to be eliminated by different mechanisms. We have here, he considers, to deal with not heredity but degeneration, to which heredity is distinctly opposed. Heredity is a mechanism for preserving the organism—degeneration is a disease of this mechanism. The disease may be recovered from—idiot women have been known to give birth to normal offspring.

In his chapter on Nosological Problems, Lugaro deals with the questions which present themselves in the study of the classification of mental affections. He rejects the idea of a classification based on psychological observation alone. The most diverse symptoms may arise from the same morbid process, according to its localisation. Conversely, whatever be the cause which irritates or destroys a given nervous organ, the symptom complex produced by it will always be the same. It is necessary, therefore, in order that we may have a complete idea of the morbid process, in order that a conception of a disease may be substituted for that of a syndrome, to look beyond the cerebral lesions to the organic processes which produce them, to the primary causes which exist outside the organism. When this connection becomes known, he says, even if only incompletely, the psychological syndrome will be regarded as of quite secondary importance, and the cerebral and extra-cerebral organic process which forms the common ground of psychiatry and general medicine will be recognised as the important factor.

Lugaro's list of mental affections which may claim to be recognised as clinical entities is somewhat restricted. It includes certain forms of idiocy, cretinism, alcoholism, progressive paralysis, and senile dementia.
Epileptic convulsions he regards as symptomatic manifestations of cerebropathic processes. The "mystic adjectives," epileptiform and idiopathic, he treats with scant respect, and he believes that such an entity as a real idiopathic epilepsy does not exist. He does not quite follow Kraepelin in his clinical conception of manic-depressive insanity, pointing out that the two syndromes of mania and melancholia appear sometimes in various other diseases as pure symptoms differing essentially from the manic-depressive insanity in their cause, their course, and their termination. He suggests that there is good reason to surmise that dementia praecox "is the expression of a more or less systematised primary degeneration of intra-cortical neurons, which depends to a considerable degree on a predisposition, on a congenital weakness of these systems."

Under Practical Problems the question of the treatment of the insane is discussed in a general way. It is pointed out that, except in mental diseases due to syphilis, to exogenous intoxications, and to thyroid insufficiency, there are no conditions in which we can direct treatment to the removal of the cause. The cause may be unknown, its action may have lain dormant for years, or the indirect mechanism through which it still acts may be unknown. Perhaps the reason why serum-therapy has been so far quite unsuccessful in cases due to alcoholism, pellagra, epilepsy, and general paralysis, is that in such cases "the noxious agent does not produce the mental disease directly, but through extra-cerebral lesions which are not always reparable. Those who look hopefully to serum-therapy for results seem to forget that its application is still exceedingly empirical."

Under asylum administration it is pointed out that in this matter there are great differences between one country and another. In some Spanish asylums, for instance, chains are still in use; in other places, if they have ceased to exist there are thousands of substitutes, and the mode of life is not superior to that of the worst prisons. "The worst asylums in existence to-day, those of Belgium and Spain, are governed by priests." "The last disease on which a priest can form an intelligent opinion is insanity."

This book will be welcomed by British alienists. It is written by one who is, above everything, broad and reasonable in his views, who is cool and temperate in expressing them, and who never allows his enthusiasm as a scientist to run away with his common sense. The book reads easily, and the translators are to be congratulated upon the successful accomplishment of a difficult piece of work.