The third volume of *International Clinics* for 1916 opens with a section devoted to treatment, the first article in which, on gonorrhoea in the male, by H. Tucker, M.D., is an excellent résumé of the subject for the purposes of the general practitioner. Dr. Vincent Lyon follows it with a paper on the treatment of obesity, with special reference to the results of the Naegelenschmidt-Bergonie method, which has given him, in conjunction with dietetic measures, very satisfactory results. Dr. F. de Kraft contributes a valuable review of the medical uses of high-frequency currents. In the section on diagnosis are several papers of interest, those by Drs. A. W. Hewlett and J. G. van Zwaluwenburg dealing respectively with the clinical and radiographic features of spontaneous pneumothorax, while Mr. Miner and Dr. Baetjer deal with points in the x-ray diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Their papers are followed by a contribution of much value from Drs. Floyd, Boutwell, and George on the diagnosis of thoracic adenitis, freely illustrated by excellent skiagrams and completed by a useful bibliography. Mr. C. M. Montgomery reports a series of five cases of multiple cartilaginous exostoses occurring in three generations; and Dr. J. M. Swan completes the illuminative analysis of fifty cases of dysthyroidism which he began in the previous volume. The sole contribution to the section on pediatrics is a brief note on the Schick test for immunity to diphtheria by Dr. B. S. Veeder. Dermatology is represented by a paper from Dr. Parkes Weber on the occasional connection of herpes zoster with a generalised eruption and with muscular paralysis, in which he discusses the
bearing of this association on the etiology of the disease. In
the surgical section the first contribution, by Mr. G. G. Davis,
deals with birth-traumatisms of the upper extremity. This is
followed by an account of a mixed tumour (sarcoma) of the
kidney successfully removed from an infant twenty-one months
old by Dr. A. C. Wood. Dr. Drueck writes on examination of
the rectum, and Dr. F. T. Fort on cholelithiasis and cholecystic
surgery. An article on anaesthesia from the point of view of
the instructor and student, by Dr. Paluel J. Flagg, is followed
by an interesting sketch of Trousseau from the pen of Dr. F. H.
Garrison, and with this the volume closes.

The first place in Vol. IV is occupied by the section on
medicine, in which the first paper, by Dr. J. A. Lichty, is
devoted to a clinical consideration of migraine. He is followed
by Dr. Boris Bronstein, of Odessa, who writes informatively on
acute syphilitic meningitis. Next comes Dr. J. J. Walsh's paper
on "Insomnia as a dread," which maintains the interesting
thesis that sleeplessness is chiefly created by the fear of it, and
should be classed with and treated on the same principles as the
other phobias. "Difficulties and errors in the diagnosis of
pulmonary tuberculosis" forms the subject of Dr. Jay Perkins's
contribution, in which are detailed a number of cases suggesting
early phthisis but terminating favourably. In the section of
pediatrics Mr. H. F. Helmholz writes upon duodenal ulcer in
children, favouring the theory of its infective origin, Dr. Foote
briefly discusses chronic duodenal indigestion, and Dr. E. F.
Kiser the routine physical examination of children. In the
section of obstetrics are to be found Dr. J. W. Ballantyne's
paper on infant welfare, and Dr. Leo Bloch's discussion of the
question of superfetation or multiple gestation, with reference
to a doubtful case, the writer's view being that superfetation is
a highly questionable possibility. An article on the psychology
of the criminal under sentence of death, by Dr. Paul E. Bowers,
constitutes the neurological section, and that of ophthalmology
is represented by Dr. Linn Emerson's paper on divergent squint.
Under genito-urinary diseases Dr. Henry Tucker describes a
series of eight cases of granular ulceration of the genitalia, not
syphilitic or tuberculous, and apparently due to staphyloccoccc
infection. In the section on public health Dr. Darlington
discusses the application of physical principles to industry, and
Dr. Solis-Cohen the rôle of the school in the dissemination and prevention of the minor contagious diseases. In the section of surgery first place is given to a long and able article by Dr. Astley Ashhurst on the surgery of encapsulated empyema and abscess of the lung. This is followed by Dr. V. P. Blair's discussion of the treatment of cleft palate and harelip in early infancy; Dr. Magunson writes on the mechanics of backache; Dr. Vaivrand, of Dijon, on the treatment of wounds and aneurysms of the axillary artery; Dr. Martin on the surgical significance of the crypts of Morgagni; Dr. H. W. Soper on sigmoidoscopy; Dr. W. E. Gower on diverticula of the urinary bladder; and Dr. Delbru, of Lyons, brings an interesting volume to a close with a discussion of the results of palliative and radical treatment of tumours of the apex of the bladder. It will be seen that the two volumes contain a mass of valuable material among which something will be found for every taste.

The Catarrhal and Suppurative Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose. By Ross Hall Skillern, M.D. Second Edition, thoroughly revised. London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1916. (21s. net.)

The first edition of this work was quickly exhausted. This may be taken as a criterion of the author's success, and is well deserved. In the second edition, which we have before us, there has been a systematic revision and the work has been brought up to date. The anatomy of the nose and accessory sinuses is so lucidly and thoroughly described, and the different operations are so well illustrated, that there should be no difficulty in following the various steps as recommended in the text. There are ample references to the published literature on the subject, and we are glad to notice a recognition of the good work done in this country. Where there might be difficulty in diagnosis the differential diagnosis is given in parallel columns, and this should be helpful to the student. On p. 155, where the differential diagnosis between dental cysts in the superior maxilla and chronic empyema of the maxillary sinus is given in parallel columns, the second column is inverted. This,
however, is a trifling defect in an excellent work. The book is full of practical hints, is well got up, well printed and splendidly illustrated (there are 287 illustrations). It is a work to be cordially recommended as indispensable to the specialist, while the general practitioner who adds it to his library will find it invaluable for systematic study or for reference.

St. Thomas's Hospital Reports. New Series. Edited by Dr. J. J. Perkins and Mr. C. A. Ballance. Vol. XLIII. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1916.

This volume follows in its arrangement the usual lines of these Reports, giving in its various sections accounts, largely statistical but also illustrated by brief notes of the more important cases, of the work of the several departments. It is distinguished from its predecessors by an elaborate statistical review of the subject of acute intestinal obstruction. This paper, from the pen of Mr. S. H. Rougette, surgical registrar, deals with all the cases treated during the years 1908-1913, a series of 615 cases in all, and has been compiled with a view to determining the immediate results of operation, and the comparative success of the different operative methods. It cannot fail to prove of the greatest interest to every surgeon, as the rest of the volume must also prove itself to the hospital statistician.

Clinical Bacteriology and Haematology for Practitioners. By W. d'Este Emery, M.D. Fifth Edition. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Limited. 1917. (9s. net.)

The high value of this well-known work is best indicated by its having already reached a fifth edition, and by the fact, upon which its author comments in his preface, that it is now commonly used not only by the practitioner for whom it was originally intended, but also as a general laboratory handbook. For that reason, while maintaining the general plan of the book, he has in the present edition added certain sections for
laboratory workers, including among these M‘Intosh and Fildes’ method for the Wassermann reaction. Like its predecessors, the fifth edition will be found an excellent and reliable manual, furnishing in a comparatively small space, and with great lucidity of demonstration, all the essential information with regard to the clinical applications of bacteriology and hæmatology of which the practitioner is at all likely to be able to avail himself.

An Introduction to Dermatology. By Norman Walker, M.D., F.R.C.P. With the assistance of R. Cranston Low, M.B., F.R.C.P. Sixth Edition. Edinburgh and London: William Green & Son, Limited. 1916. (15s. net.)

The most noteworthy feature of the new edition of Dr. Norman Walker's Introduction to Dermatology is the disappearance of the word eczema from the table of contents, and its replacement by the term dermatitis. To the older school of dermatologists the change will seem revolutionary, but it typifies both an acknowledgment of ignorance and a real advance in knowledge. Dermatitis means nothing more than inflammation of the skin—which, after all, is much what was implied by eczema, and the diagnosis does not become precise until the qualifying adjective indicative of its cause has been added. In very many forms of the disease the accurate investigations of recent years have identified the cause, and thus we have such terms as dermatitis venenata, occupation dermatitis, &c. The diseases corresponding to these terms are found in practice to cover an increasing number of the cases formerly, and still in many instances, described as eczema, the domain of which term becomes more and more limited to cases of which the origin has not been, but may at any moment be, discovered. If Dr. Walker has been premature in discarding the term, his haste is only a reasonable anticipation of the ultimate consent which his colleagues are certain in no long time to yield; and it is compensated for by the increased clearness which his terminology brings to the conception of these diseases. When the student realises that to call a disease eczema means a confession that he does not know its cause, he will be encouraged to pursue his investigations to
an accurate diagnosis, with material benefit to his therapeutic results.

From the first to the sixth edition Dr. Walker's book has steadily grown in size, but each addition has meant an increase in usefulness, and the volume is not yet too large to be within the scope of the practitioner, whose needs it constantly keeps in view. The illustrations have also grown in number and in excellence from edition to edition, and all the chief diseases are now represented in an admirable series of coloured plates. The useful chapter on pellagra is from the pen of Dr. Cranston Low, who has also given much assistance in the general revision of the volume.

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A Treatise on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By R. Ghosh, L.M.S. Edited by B. H. Deare, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S. Calcutta: Hilton & Co. 1915. (7s. 6d. net.)

The new edition of the British Pharmacopoeia has necessitated a new edition of this book. In addition to the official preparations, all the unofficial drugs of known value and use are described. Drugs are classified according to their pharmacological uses. Pharmacy and dispensing, as well as the administration of drugs, are treated in detail. Most of the results of recent pharmacological work have been incorporated in the text. We can recommend this book to students of materia medica and therapeutics as well as to practitioners.

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Anaesthetics. By J. Blomfield, M.D. Fourth Edition. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1917. (4s. net.)

The fact that this little book has run into a fourth edition would seem to prove that the aim of the author to produce a practical handbook to be of use to "the student and the practitioner not specially versed in anaesthetics" has been fulfilled. There is nothing specially novel in his handling of the subject; but the author writes clearly, and his description of the various methods of the induction of anaesthesia by means of
the substances in common use for the production of general anaesthesia could not in our opinion be improved upon. The subjects of intravenous anaesthesia, intratracheal insufflation of ether, and rectal administration of ether are dismissed in a few pages, but we consider Dr. Blomfield is right when he states that they should only be employed by the expert. A useful chapter is devoted to "Choice of Anaesthetic." He thinks that ether should be the routine anaesthetic where possible owing to its greater safety, but he allows that chloroform is often the best anaesthetic in certain cases. There is added a chapter on "Anaesthetics in Military Practice." As a routine he advises that soldiers should be put under with a mixture of chloroform and ether, followed by open ether for long and closed ether from a Clover for short cases. For cases near the battlefield, where patients may be reduced by haemorrhage or shock, or both, if immediate operation is required the two best methods of anaesthesia have proved to be the continuous use of nitrous oxide and oxygen and of ether by the warm vapour process.

Cleft Palate and Hare-Lip. By Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., M.S., F.R.C.S. Third Edition. London. Adlard & Son. 1916. (10s. net.)

In this work, the third edition of which is before us, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane shows with his characteristic thoroughness how the distressing defects of cleft palate and hare-lip should be treated. Too many surgeons consider that their work ends when gaps have been bridged and edges brought permanently together; not so this author. His aim is to obtain functional as well as anatomical results. Speech defects must be made good, and the teeth restored to normal position and function. Mr. Cortlandt McMahon lays down the principles of speech treatment, while the dental section of the book is adequately handled by Mr. Warwick James. Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane's work is too well known to require commendation from us. We need only announce the appearance of a new edition.