**NEW BOOKS**

*Enzymes.* (Monographs on Biochemistry.) By J. B. S. Haldane. Pp. vi + 235. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1930. Price 14s.

This new addition to the well-known monographs on Biochemistry worthily maintains the high standard set by its predecessors. In some ways it replaces the monograph on the *Nature of Enzyme Action* by the late Sir William Bayliss, since it takes into account the very considerable advances which have been made in the last seven years. It builds, however, on the foundation of Bayliss' work, assuming, as generally accepted, much that he laboured to prove, and in this respect the two books are complementary.

Professor Haldane modestly lays no claim to completeness in his treatment of the subject, and, indeed, it would need a much larger volume to mention all the work that has been done even on the purely chemical side which he has chosen to discuss. It is, however, the most nearly complete account of the subject in English; the main lines of advance, and even many which are apparently less important, receive adequate treatment; the omissions are rather of the multitudinous illustrations and examples which by their inclusion could have added little to the general argument. In such circumstances lack of completeness amounts, for the more general reader, to a virtue, since it adds to the clarity of presentation which is a marked feature of the book.

A bibliography extending to thirty pages and a good index are exceedingly useful features, while the formation of the book is more attractive than that of older members of the series.

*Surgical Diagnosis.* By American Authors. Edited by Evarts Ambrose Graham. Vol. III. and index. Pp. 1043, with 446 illustrations. London: W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd. 1930. Price £7, 10s. for three volumes.

The third volume of this work maintains the standard of its precursors. The chapters on diseases of the thorax and of the liver and biliary passages are the work of the editor, Dr Evarts Graham, and as is to be expected from one skilled in his favourite subjects and moreover expert in forceful exposition they are both readable and authoritative. Recognising that diagnostic acumen can only come from acquaintance with pathology, the author has wisely included more than symptoms and physical signs. The first fourteen pages are devoted to physiological considerations, and throughout the two chapters the same broad view-point is maintained.
New Books

Diseases of the genital and urinary tracts are approached from an entirely different angle, that of an exhaustive analysis of symptoms, signs, and routine laboratory examinations. This makes dull reading, but will no doubt prove useful for reference purposes, as will the "partial list" of about 200 text-books and monographs in three languages. The chapter is robbed of much of its value by the brief and entirely inadequate account of those invaluable diagnostic measures, cystoscopy and pyelography. Descriptions and illustrations of cystoscopic appearances are almost entirely lacking, and only three pyelograms are shown. Space for more of these might well have been provided by the omission of the needlessly long section on "cystometrograms."

The chapters on diseases of the breast, pancreas, and nervous system are for the most part beyond criticism.

The Behaviour of the New-born Infant. (Ohio State University Studies, Contributions in Psychology, No. 10.) By Karl Chapman Pratt, Ph.D., Amalie Kraushaar Nelson, Ph.D., and Kuo Hua Sun, Ph.D., supervised by Albert Paul Weiss, Ph.D., and Andrew Rogers, M.D. Pp. 237. Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University Press. 1930. Price $3.00.

The authors of this monograph adopt a strictly "Behaviouristic" standpoint and study the reactions of the human infant as purely physical phenomena without the introduction of psychological concepts. Their aim is to determine the innate endowment of man before behaviour has become modified by environmental influences. The infants born in an American maternity hospital provided the material for the observations recorded. These infants were studied under highly standardised laboratory conditions and their reactions registered by means of ingenious apparatus. The conclusion reached is that there is little innate specificity in human behaviour—"Any stimulus may release any reaction." No room is thus left for the conception of "instinct." As this painstaking investigation occupied "three experimenters and two assistants for the better part of two school years," one cannot help wondering whether simple methods of psychological observation would not have contributed more to our knowledge of infant behaviour than the elaborate technique employed.

Sick Children: Diagnosis and Treatment. By Donald Paterson, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Pp. 538, with 101 illustrations. London: Cassel & Company, Ltd. 1930. Price 16s.

Dr Paterson has attempted to include a large subject in the compass of a small book. He has written it for senior students and practitioners, and has aimed at giving the first consideration to
New Books

diagnosis and treatment. The index of contents shows the usual division and order: after some preliminary chapters, the important subjects of feeding and nutrition are fully dealt with; then follow chapters on diseases of the various systems. For a comparatively small book the allowance of illustrations is generous and their quality fairly good. Other features of the book are the careful and detailed instructions given in all questions of treatment and special clinical procedures.

The volume may be described as a condensed and practical textbook on the subject. As such it has many good qualities and is written by a physician of large hospital experience. Abbreviation has, perhaps, been carried too far: so that the presentation of the subject throughout is apt to be hurried, untidy, and lacking in clearness, and on this account the book is better suited to the practitioner already grounded in "the subject" than to the student entering upon it.

Hypertension. By L. T. Gagar, M.D. Pp. xiii + 158, with 5 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Price 13s. 6d.

The character of this publication can be gathered from the fact that the author refers to over 500 recent articles on this vexed question. In the earlier chapters the theoretical implications are thoroughly reviewed and the various explanations for this pathological condition are discussed. The author lays down a scheme of clinical study of hypertension which, containing many useful suggestions, appears to be much too ambitious for practical work. The subjects of symptomatology and prognosis are dealt with at length, points under discussion being illustrated by frequent reference to case histories. Of especial interest is the section dealing with general and specific treatment. A large number of remedial measures are mentioned, their very number expressing their inadequacy. Dr Gagar shows himself in favour of potassium sulphocyanate in small doses as the most acceptable "specific" for high blood pressure. This work is well worth the attention of those who are interested in this puzzling condition.

Emergency Surgery, Vol. I., "Abdomen and Pelvis." By Hamilton Bailey, F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Pp. xviii + 380, with 324 illustrations. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. Price 25s.

Mr Hamilton Bailey has established an enviable record and set himself a high standard by his previous writings. The present work enhances his reputation. The book covers the subject completely. There can be few abdominal emergencies the treatment of which is not fully discussed. It is also practical. The author discusses the difficulties, both major and minor, and the method of dealing with them is fully explained. The problems are dealt with in a way which
New Books

shows the author to have a wealth of personal experience and an enquiring mind. The illustrations are of high technical excellence and have been well chosen. There can be little difficulty of understanding a text so well amplified and supplemented by clinical photographs or by diagrams.

The book is too exhaustive for the student, but for the surgeon it is full of useful and suggestive points. To the "occasional emergency surgeon" the book is a reliable and practical guide, a necessary vade-mecum, and a profitable companion.

The Clinical Interpretation of Aids to Diagnosis, Vol. I. By Various Authors. Pp. viii + 380, illustrated. London: The Lancet, Limited. 1930. Price 10s. 6d.

A laboratory test or investigation admittedly constitutes only one step towards arriving at a diagnosis. The observer in the laboratory, therefore, frequently contents himself with furnishing a bare, mathematical report of his findings, rightly believing that the interpretation of these must lie with the clinician. As a result, the latter is sometimes apt to be puzzled as to the exact meaning of the report. The object of the present volume (which constitutes the first instalment of a series of articles which have recently appeared in The Lancet) is to obviate such difficulties. Its scope is wide, embracing biochemical, haematological, histological, radiological, electro-cardiographic, and other investigations. Each article is from the pen of a recognised authority, who states the facts clearly and concisely, defining the indications for the performance of the investigation in question, and explaining how its results are to be interpreted. The volume should serve its purpose admirably.

Cancer of the Lung and other Intrathoracic Tumours. By Maurice Davidson, M.A., M.D. Pp. x + 173, with 62 illustrations. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. 1930. Price 17s. 6d.

The author has correlated all the different aspects of the subject of lung cancer in a short and comprehensive volume. The increase of the incidence of cancer of the lung is discussed in a historical and statistical review, and very convincing evidence is given to show that the increase is actual rather than apparent. The many theories that have been advanced to explain the recent increase are carefully analysed, and antecedent pulmonary infection, e.g. influenzal, that leads to metaplasia of the bronchial epithelium is stressed as a factor of considerable importance.

The clinical and radiological sections of the book are excellent, and they will be found of great help to teachers of clinical medicine.
New Editions

The X-ray photographs are clear and instructive; their number doubtless accounts for the high price of the book. In the section on diagnosis the author indicates the scope and value of lipiodol, diagnostic pneumothorax, and bronchoscopy. There is a short chapter on non-malignant intrathoracic tumours. In the section on treatment the author speculates on the prospects of using radium successfully. A case is reported in which benefit followed its application.

Throughout, the book is of high standard. It is carefully and pleasantly written; it is worthy of the hospital from which it comes.

NEW EDITIONS

*Rose and Carless*’ Manual of Surgery. Thirteenth Edition. Pp. xi. + 1592, with 664 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1930. Price 30s.

The thirteenth edition of Rose and Carless contains a foreword by Mr Albert Carless, in which he formally relinquishes the control of the manual for which he has been largely responsible during the last thirty-two years.

When it first appeared in 1898, this manual at once took a high place among students’ text-books, and that place it still retains. In the hands of Mr Cecil P. G. Wakeley and Mr John B. Hunter, who have taken over the editorship, it will doubtless continue to reflect the most advanced state, of surgical science and practice, and we cordially wish the new editors success in their arduous work.

The text of the present edition has been thoroughly revised; various colleagues have contributed sections on special subjects; and new illustrations have been added. A radiological supplement contains a series of typical radiograms beautifully reproduced.

*Handbook of Physiology*. By W. D. Halliburton and R. J. S. McDowall. Nineteenth Edition. Pp. xii. + 842, with 414 illustrations. London: John Murray. 1930. Price 18s.

This popular text-book has now served many generations of students, and it is still a favourite. During the eighty odd years of its existence it has seen many changes in its editorship. Two years ago Professor Halliburton obtained the assistance of Professor R. J. S. McDowall in revising the book; under this joint editorship another new edition has been called for, and the opportunity has been taken.