

Book Reviews.

DIRECT LARYNGOSCOPY, BRONCHOSCOPY, AND ESOPHAGOSCOPY. By Dr. W. BRÜNINGS. Translated and Edited by W. G. HOWARTH, M.A., M.B., B.C. (Camb.). F.R.C.S. (Eng.). Pp. v-370. Price \$5.00. New York: William Wood & Co., 1912.

MR. HOWARTH has rendered a very distinct service to the profession in translating this excellent work, and is to be congratulated on the result of his effort. It can be fairly said that Brünings' untiring zeal in perfecting his direct instruments and technique has served to make known the details of this highly specialized work throughout the civilized world. Thoroughness is one of the most insistent qualities of this famous teacher, and therefore in this work not a detail has been overlooked, so that even the unpractised physician who is confronted by his first foreign body patient may, after a careful study of this volume, approach the case with a feeling of assurance. There are chapters on local and general anesthesia with the complications that may arise therefrom, on the mistakes and difficulties one encounters, on the manipulation and care of instruments, on endoscopy in children, and on esophagoscopy. The book contains many excellent plates and figures and is the most comprehensive treatise of its kind which has as yet been published.

VORLESUNGEN ÜBER DIÄTBEHANDLUNG INNERER KRANKHEITEN. Gehalten vor reiferen Studierenden und Ärzten. Von Prof. Dr. H. STRAUSS, Direktor der inneren Abteilung des jüdischen Krankenhauses in Berlin. Mit einem Anhang "Winka für die diätetische Küche" von ELISE HANNEMANN. Vorsteherin des Haushaltungs-Lehrerinnen Seminars und der Kochschule des Letzte-Vereins in Berlin. Dritte, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage. Price 8.60 marks. Berlin: Verlag von S. Karger, 1912.

THREE editions of this book have appeared within four years, which amply indicates the increasing circle of those who would profit by the valuable course of lectures on dietetics given by Prof. Strauss in Berlin. These lectures are, however, presented in a more elaborate form than originally delivered, and after each one there is appended a comprehensive bibliography. The present edition contains many additions and revisions that have been demanded by recent research; this is particularly apparent in the sections dealing with gastric ulcer, heart disease, diseases of the kidney, gout, and diabetes. A new chapter on the dietetics of old age has been added. One of the important features of this volume is the comprehensive list of tables giving the chemical composition of the various nutrients and accessory articles of food both in the raw and in the prepared state. The section on "hints for the diet kitchen" contains a large number of valuable recipes in addition to the clear instructions regarding the preparation of food for the sick.

ON BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, ITS PATHOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By J. B. BERKART, M.D., late physician in the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest; Corresponding Member of the Société Royale des Sciences Médicales et Naturelles de Bruxelles, of the Physikalisch Medizinisch gesellschaft of Würzburg, of the Société de Médecine de Paris, etc. Revised and abridged, third edition. Price, \$2.00 net. London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto and Melbourne: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, 1911.

THE present edition of this well-known work represents not only a revision, but also an abridgment of the former edition. The latter change has been effected by a discussion of only the most important practical points pertaining to the subject and the omission of needless theoretical discussions. The author deals in turn with a review of the current pathology, and with the clinical history, the pathological anatomy, the nature and causes of the dyspneal paroxysms, the diagnosis, and the treatment. His theory of the causes of asthma is mainly as follows: The dyspnea is a symptom of, or an accident connected with, some form or forms of bronchial catarrh of chronic nature. The dyspneal paroxysms are seen only in individuals in whom the general nutrition is more or less impaired. When the accumulated catarrhal products form an impediment sufficiently great, an intense dyspnea ensues, and lasts until the obstacle is for the time removed and expectorated. One of the measures that the author has found to be successful in the treatment of cases in which other and orthodox methods of removing the obstruction have failed, has been the injection of diphtheria antitoxin. In some unknown manner this has a solvent action

upon the fibrinous exudation. Among the many other measures, dietetic, climatic, hygienic, and medicinal, which the author discusses in detail is the employment of frequent hot baths. He finds no contraindications to the use of morphine for meeting the pressing needs of the moment. Anyone who has ever treated a case of asthma, and no practitioner has ever been spared this duty, will find Dr. Berkart's volume a most illuminating and interesting one.

MANUAL OF SURGERY. By ALEXIS THOMSON, F.R.C.S., Ed., Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh, Surgeon Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, and ALEXANDER MILES, F.R.C.S. Ed., Surgeon Edinburgh Infirmary. Volume Second. Regional Surgery. Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. With 274 Illustrations. Price \$3.50. Edinburgh, Glasgow and London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton, 1912.

THE second volume of the series deals with regional surgery and is as complete a manual of the branch of surgery as could be included in a volume of the size presented. The descriptions of the conditions given in this book of some 900 pages are models of terseness, while at the same time enough is said to afford the medical practitioner or student ample opportunity for gaining a good insight into most methods of surgical treatment. The illustrations are numerous and good.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE AND HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT. By CHARLES WHITNEY PAGE, M.D., Assistant Physician, Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Connecticut, 1871 to 1872 and 1873 to 1888; Superintendent Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown, 1898 to 1901; Superintendent Danvers State Hospital, Danvers, Massachusetts 1888 to 1898 and 1903 to 1910. Member of the American Medico-Psychological Association, the Boston Society of Psychiatry and Neurology, the New England Psychiatric Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society. Price \$1. Boston: W. M. Leonard, 1912.

THE writer in his preface styles his book a manual from which a "working knowledge of the best insane hospital methods and possibilities" may be obtained, and from which those interested can qualify themselves for official hospital duties or as philanthropists in the "neglected field" of public administration of the insane. Much of his effort of late years, he states, has been given to the practical elaboration of methods employed by Dr. Conolly, superintendent of the Hanwell Asylum, England, many years ago. Conolly was one of the pioneers of "non-restraint" and non-coercion in the care and treatment of the insane; and the book is to a considerable extent a statement of the internal workings of institutions where "non-restraint" is the practice. The writer does not hesitate to express views in which he will have the cordial sympathy of many asylum superintendents. A hospital with one head and a friendly board of trustees unhampered by politics; the superintendent to combine medical knowledge with business ability, and a passion for justice; and a competent medical staff, acquainted with up-to-date methods, are some of the features insisted upon. There are chapters on the management of patients and on the nursing staff; and an appendix illustrating the management of a case without "restraint," and the importance of the card index in hospitals. The book is a simple and direct statement of some of the problems of management of hospitals for the insane by one who has had thirty-five years of experience as a medical officer and who would therefore seem to be a competent authority. We commend it to those interested as in line with other good books on the same subject.

CLINICAL DISORDERS OF THE HEART BEAT. A Handbook for Practitioners and Students. By THOMAS LEWIS, M.D., D.Sc., M.R.C.P., Lecturer in Cardiac Pathology, University College Hospital Medical School, Physician to Out-Patients, City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. Price \$2.00. New York; Paul B. Hoeber, 1912.

IN this book Dr. Lewis has had the happy idea of amplifying the new knowledge of the mechanism of the heart beat and the methods by which it is gathered for the benefit of the general practitioner, giving only such of the new facts and conclusions, and treating of such of the new methods as are of service at the bedside. The several subjects treated of in the seven chapters of the book are: The Recognition and Identification of Disorders of the Cardiac Mechanism; Sinus Irregularities; Heart-Block; Premature Contractions; Paroxysmal Tachycardia; Auricular Fibrillation; Alternation of the Pulse. The book is one of the most valuable of recent contributions to the modern science of the heart and its irregularities.

FATIGUE AND EFFICIENCY. A Study in Industry. By JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK, Publication Secretary National Consumers' League. Introduction. By FREDERIC S. LEE, Ph.D. Containing also the substance of four briefs in defense of women's labor laws by Louis D. Brandeis and Josephine Goldmark. Price \$3.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1912.

THE purpose of this book, which is one of the latest publications of the Russell Sage Foundation, is to show that apart from its humanitarian aspects the shortening of the hours of labor actually conduces to heightening the efficiency and improving the products of industry. The physiological basis of fatigue is carefully analyzed and its manifestations in the various occupations are reviewed in detail. The author displays a sympathetic grasp of her subject and imparts her knowledge with unusual perspicacity of style. The subject matter is divided into two parts. Part I contains the following chapters: Introductory; The Nature of Fatigue; The New Strain in Industry; Some Specific Studies of Physical Overstrain in Industry; Economic Aspect of Regulation: Fatigue and Output; Regularity of Employment; Fatigue and Overtime Work; The New Science of Management: Its Relation to Human Energies; The Enforcement of Labor Laws; Labor Laws and the Courts; Prohibition of Women's Night Work; A Prime Necessity; Conclusion.

Part II summarizes the world's experience upon which legislation limiting the hours of labor for women is based. One cannot better characterize this volume than by quoting the following appreciation from *The Survey*: "It affords a powerful argument for the most advanced position yet taken by the Federal Supreme Court with respect to governmental control over health conditions in industry. The book represents several years' work by one of the officers of the National Consumers' League. Its aim is to present, as a new basis for labor legislation, the results of the modern study of fatigue. It seeks to show what fatigue is, its nature and effects, and to explain the phenomena of overwork in working people. It draws upon the scientific study of fatigue—one of the most modern inquiries of physiological, chemical, and psychological science—for aid in the practical problem of reducing the long working day in industry."

KIDNEY DISEASES. By W. P. HERRINGHAM, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, etc., etc. With chapters on Renal Diseases in Pregnancy by HERBERT WILLIAMSON, M.D., F.R.C.P., Assistant Physician-Accoucheur to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, etc., etc. Price \$5.50. London: Henry Frowde; Hodder & Stoughton, 1912.

It is a great pleasure to review a medical book in which both the scientific and the clinical aspects of a subject are so happily blended as is the case with the present volume. In addition, the reader's satisfaction is greatly increased by the author's facility of expression and command of an admirable literary style, which makes the work a very desirable addition to the excellent series of Oxford Medical Publications. As the title indicates, the scope of the book is very extensive and the whole range of renal affections, both medical and surgical, comes under consideration. The preliminary chapters dealing largely with the methods of diagnosis, the normal and abnormal constituents of the urine, etc., necessarily include a good deal of matter relative to laboratory procedures which in all cases, though, of course, not exhaustive, is thoroughly sound and reliable. The emphasis laid by the author on the desirability of invariably resorting to several tests when examining the urine for albumin is highly commendable in view of the frequency with which errors in diagnosis result from neglect of this simple precaution. In a later edition the phenolsulphonethylthalein test will no doubt be inserted among the methods for determining renal efficiency in place of the complicated and little used procedure of Wright. Very interesting and thoroughly modern chapters are those on hematuria, family hematuria, and paroxysmal and other forms of hemoglobinuria. Edema is also well discussed, and though it might be said that the chapter on uremia is the least satisfactory one in the book it might also be said with equal truth that this is a subject on which it is at present impossible to write a chapter that is satisfactory. As is to be expected, in the chapters on nephritis, the clinician comes strongly to the fore, and in addition to adequate discussions of the pathological lesions well illustrated by case histories and microphotographs we find ample and very instructive directions in regard to the therapeutic and general management of the different forms and phases of the disease. Four

chapters on renal disease in pregnancy dependent upon toxemia, pregnancy and chronic nephritis, hematuria in pregnancy, and pyelitis and pyelonephritis in pregnancy are from the pen of Dr. Herbert Williamson, and well deserve the graceful tribute paid them by the senior author in the preface. The latter third of the book is devoted largely to the suppurative renal disorders, hydronephrosis, new growths, calculi, syphilis, tuberculosis, etc., and evidently embodies the results of an unusually wide and intelligent clinical experience. The volume may be most warmly commended as a thoroughly recent and unusually satisfactory treatise on the highly complicated subject of renal disorders.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. By GEORGE W. FULLER, Consulting Engineer and Sanitary Expert, Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the Society of American Bacteriologists, the American Public Health Association, etc. Price \$6.00. New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1912.

THIS book is designed to be a guide to both the practical sanitarian and the student of the ever-pressing problems of sewage disposal. No other problem of municipal development is at present so perplexing as this one, which, like that of the efficient ventilation of buildings, has led to endless discussion and controversy, not to mention the promulgation of a variety of more or less impractical or unsatisfactory schemes for the relief of conditions which are growing daily more intolerable and dangerous. Not the public alone but health officials and sanitarians generally are demanding more light upon this complex subject.

To all of these Mr. Fuller's book affords real and substantial aid. In it the problems to be solved are clearly stated, and each statement is followed by an exhaustive and impartial review of the steps that have already been taken in the solution of the question. In doing this the author draws upon a wide personal experience in practical sanitation, extending over a score of years, and he is almost too careful to give due credit to all of his predecessors and collaborators in this work. His attitude of mind is judicial and free from prejudice; while he saves himself from becoming too academic by drawing a practical conclusion from every phase of the subject which he discusses. He insists that sentiment should be banished and that the end ought in each case be achieved in the most economical manner, both as regards expense and efficiency. He prefers the Imhoff tank, as the best means yet devised for the sedimentation of sewage, but points out its possible defects.

ENZYMES. By OTTO COHNHEIM, A.O. Professor of Physiology, Heidelberg. Six Lectures Delivered under the Herter Lectureship Foundation at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. First Edition, First Thousand. New York: John Wiley & Sons; London: Chapman & Hall, Limited, 1912.

ALTHOUGH the text of this volume is composed of the lectures delivered at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in this city under the Herter Foundation in 1910, the matter has been arranged in chapter form, so that all suggestion of discontinuity has been removed. The whole subject of enzymology is discussed in all its bearings, but in general terms so as to be appropriate for the needs of the average reader. The methods for the preparation, purification, and investigation of enzymes are described in the light of modern conceptions, but not in sufficient detail to make the book a guide for the worker in this field. Cohnheim's own views, of course, are given full expression and one finds in very succinct and readable form the results of the years he has devoted to the study of these mysterious agencies. The subject is one to interest every medical reader, and clinicians as well as laboratory men will derive much of value from the book. For example it is interesting to see that chymosin or the lab ferment of the older writers is not given a place in the list of eighteen ferments which Cohnheim says occur in the alimentary canal, his standpoint being that the clotting of milk which takes place in the stomach is not due to a special enzyme but is only an intermediate step in the process of peptic digestion. This conception means of course that a vast amount of work done by Hammarsten and his followers must be set aside, but it considerably simplifies the views as to the digestion of the proteids. This is only an instance of the progress that is being made in this fundamental study, and it goes without saying that the present volume forms an excellent résumé of the latest advances.