stages of the disease. The character of the tumour does not vary from time to time.

The pain of a distended gall-bladder is more prolonged, and is usually accompanied by pyrexia.

In children, the tumour may be mistaken for the rolled-up omentum which is felt in tuberculous peritonitis, or for the haemorrhage into the bowel which occurs in Henoch's purpura.

When no tumour is palpable chronic dyspepsia and chronic colitis may simulate the condition. The history of sudden onset will be absent.

Whether an intussusception will be acute or chronic depends on the degree of interference with its blood supply. The important factor is the length of mesentery available for invagination, or the ease with which a mesentery can be formed from the parietal peritoneum.

The treatment is early operation and reduction, as soon as the condition is diagnosed.

Disappearance of the tumour in an adult does not contra-indicate operative treatment. Intermissions are common, and the underlying cause may be a malignant growth.

Reduction is usually easy, but should adhesions prevent it, excision is the best treatment.

Drastic purgatives are dangerous, since they may precipitate an acute intussusception.

Sixteen actual cases are quoted, which bring out all the points emphasized in the above article.

D. J. B.

Reviews.

LORD LISTER. By Sir Rickman J. Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.

This is the third edition of a memoir which appeared originally in 1917, and is by the nephew of the great master to whom we owe so much in modern surgery. To those sufficiently old, like the reviewer, to have taken a part in the full ritual of the antiseptic operations performed in the late seventies and early eighties of the last century the book revives many memories; to the younger generation the volume should be of prime interest as it traces step by step the evolution of a principle which underlies the whole of the art and science of surgery in which they have been trained. To the readers of this Journal the memoir should appeal greatly, because it focuses attention upon the circumstances and experiences in the late great war which came as a shock to the leading surgeons of 1914-1915, and compelled them to revise their confidence in the asepsis on which they
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relied and in which they had been reared and revert to the principles on which Lister had worked fifty years before. The virulent infection which characterized and was the almost invariable sequel of the gunshot wounds of the early part of the war made men alarmed, made surgeons think, and compelled them to examine the early papers of Lister on compound fractures. The lesson was learnt and, after knowing nothing of the rubbing of wounds with pure carbolic acid and the various pastes which Lister tried or the various antiseptic solutions with which he attempted to sterilize infected wounds, the surgeons realized the value of direct attack on the septic areas by methods familiar to us under such terms as "Carrel-Dakin," "Bipp" and "free-excision." It is curious that Sir Rickman Godlee makes no mention of "Bipp" in his new chapter entitled "Postscript 1924."

We commend the volume to every surgeon, as the subject of the memoir is pre-eminently worthy, and the manner of representing his life and work peculiarly sympathetic and scholarly.

R. H. F.


This is the fifth edition of Canning and Joll's "Aids to Surgery." First published in 1904, the book has run through five editions and twelve reprints in two decades. This demonstrates its usefulness and popularity among students. The new edition has been revised and brought up-to-date by the second of its authors, while it remains in its former dimensions. It is designed with the intention of supplying the information that the student requires and, naturally, everything is epitomized: if he cannot carry knowledge in his head, he can at least carry it in his pocket at a cost of 4s. 6d.

M. B. H. R.


This book contains a very complete and practical exposition of the latest theories of malaria and blackwater fever, illustrated by the author's own very considerable practical experience.

After a preliminary discussion of the history and distribution of malaria, a chapter is devoted to the morphology of the parasite. It contains an interesting section describing the author's method of cultivating this organism, but he has never succeeded beyond three generations and is doubtful whether it can be cultivated further. The chapters on the natural history of the anopheles, on the incubation period and epidemiology of the disease do not add much to one's knowledge. As regards staining methods the author describes a modification of the Romanowsky, devised by himself,
which he considers superior to any other. The chapters on the clinical features, pathology, complications and sequelae of malaria do not contain much new material. Of the two methods of determining the malarial index of a district the parasite index is considered more reliable than the splenic index, but of course demands more highly trained personnel. The author's demands on the pathologist for information as the result of a blood examination are higher than is usual in the service. Not only the variety of parasite should be determined but the time when the next attack is due, and whether it is a fresh infection or a relapse (presence of gametocytes in the latter case).

Both therapeutically and prophylactically quinine is considered to be decidedly more effective in large single doses than in multiple small ones, fifteen grains being the unit for benign tertian and quartan, and thirty grains in two doses for malignant tertian. The scheme of treatment advocated for benign tertian and quartan is as follows:

While fever lasts, 2-3 hours before attack is due, 15 grains; for 8 days after temperature normal, 15 grains; 2 days, interval; 2 days, 15 grains; 2 days, interval; 2 days, 15 grains; 6-8 weeks, twice weekly, 15 grains.

For malignant tertian the dose is doubled until eight days after the temperature is normal, afterwards the dosage should be continued as for benign tertian.

For quinine resistant strains the administration of neo-salvarsan in addition to quinine is advocated. It should be given intravenously at intervals of seven days, commencing with 0.3 grammie and reaching 0.6 grammie at the third dose; 6 doses are the average number but 7 or 8 may be necessary. Both for intramuscular and intravenous injections the importance of sufficient dilution is stressed, it should not be less than 1:10 and preferably 1:20.

The author speaks favourably of quinine prophylaxis. He claims to have been most successful with fifteen grains twice a week. For hitherto uninfected persons he prefers 5 p.m. as the hour of administration as fresh infections are more likely to occur at night, for already infected cases 10 a.m., as relapses occur more frequently during the day. Other prophylactic measures are discussed at length. The value of papaw trees (*Carica Papaya*) as driers of soil is mentioned.

Blackwater fever is defined by the author as an acute hæmolysis, for the production of which two factors are necessary: (1) a predisposition caused by malaria of more or less long standing, usually insufficiently treated by quinine, and (2) an exciting cause which may be one of four things: (a) acute malaria alone, (b) acute malaria plus quinine, (c) quinine alone, (d) some lowering of the bodily resisting power, e.g. cold. The author claims that all cases can be put under one of these headings. As to the method of production of the hæmolysis the author considers three possibilities: hæmolysins in the serum, hæmolysins in connexion with the red corpuscles, quinine itself acting as a hæmolysin, only to dismiss all three
and to conclude that the exciting cause is the combination of quinine (or some other factor) with some constituent of the body. Here again are two possibilities: (1) that the combination may interfere with the production of antihæmolysins, or (2) that it may itself directly produce hæmolysins, and of the two the author inclines to the second. The possibility of blackwater fever being a catalytic process or an anaphylactic one is also considered. The final chapter is a practical exposition of the therapy of blackwater fever.

In conclusion, the book contains no startling new theories but is a complete compendium of present-day knowledge of malaria and blackwater fever, and may be profitably studied by any one desiring a thoroughly up-to-date book of reference.

J. A. B. F.


“Clinical Laboratory Methods,” by Russell Landram Haden, has entered on its second edition. The work has been thoroughly revised and enlarged: it contains fourteen chapters dealing with clinical methods, serological, bacteriological, pathological and histological technique, and a short chapter on the examination of milk and water.

The text is thoroughly accurate in what it describes. The chapter on serological methods is very good. The Kolmer-Wassermann test for syphilis is clearly elucidated. The Van den Bergh test for bile pigments in blood serum, the creatinin test for renal function and the phenoltetrachlorphthalein test for liver function, all modern innovations, are adequately dealt with.

The descriptions of the various procedures are clearly and shortly written, and there is no reduplication. The book is clearly and profusely illustrated and includes four coloured plates, numerous useful tables, and a very complete index.

The volume is essentially practical and should not be regarded as an exhaustive textbook; it has been brought well up to date and should prove a valuable handbook for those who combine clinical and laboratory work.

W. F. M. L.


This is another of the publications, specially designed for the use of practitioners, which have become a feature of medical literature during the last few years. In it, Dr. Thomson gives the clinical experiences of infectious diseases that he has acquired during thirty-four years in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.
The impressions the reader gathers is that Dr. Thomson approaches the infectious diseases from an angle identical with that of the general practitioner, and places the scientific methods of diagnosis in the same position in which these methods stand in relationship to the medical man in actual practice at the present day. He does not seem to advocate a continual appeal to bacteriology, though he realizes the great assistance that this science can give. Thus his teaching is perhaps directed towards that important acquisition—a clinical sense. In diphtheria he states that the value of bacteriological findings has been exaggerated, and he emphasizes that it is the duty of the clinician to depend on himself, as diphtheria must be diagnosed and treated at the earliest possible moment; otherwise, a proportion of cases will be lost.

The book contains sound, practical clinical teaching that will help the practitioner in his difficulties and doubts. M. B. H. R.


This is the first volume of the eighteenth edition of Martindale and Westcott's book. It contains more pages than the previous edition of four years ago, owing to the progress which has taken place in therapeutics during this short period. Though a large number of now useless drugs have been omitted and much condensing has been done, yet the advance of therapeutical knowledge has occasioned an increase in order that the book can retain its high standard of completeness.

The work is a veritable mine of professional information in which one can find condensed and abridged opinions on subjects extending far beyond the limits of therapeutics proper. The section on vaccines and anti-toxins occupies no less than seventy-six pages, in which are included preparation and standardization, dosage, indications for use, etc., backed by extracts from the opinions of leading authorities. This is a feature of the book all the way through; for example, under quinine the reader will find much valuable information regarding the prophylaxis and treatment of malaria in which is noted a reference to the Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Insulin, its modes of preparation, standardization and employment, is described very completely. The authors have succeeded in publishing a book that is up-to-date and accurate, paying more attention to the advances of therapeutics than to the older remedies which are in gradual process of relegation to the therapeutical scrap-heap. It is, perhaps, this spirit of progress which lights up a subject that might otherwise tend towards the prosaic. Like most branches of medical science, therapeutics is advancing rapidly, but the rate of advance is probably not realized by everyone.
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It is the perusal of a book such as the Extra Pharmacopœia which demonstrates both the importance and the potentialities that the subject holds.

A sentence at the end of the author’s preface merits attention. It refers to an appeal to the practitioner to help forward the British chemical industry. “A man’s life is a wondrous balance of four factors—his love for his Creator, his love for kith and kin, his love for the land of his birth, and his love for the work he has been set to do. Upset one of these factors, and you spell disaster.”

M. B. H. R.


This book, published originally in 1912, is the sixth edition, the fifth having been reprinted seven times. Many of the illustrations are new and improved. The text is in close relationship to the illustrations and is concise. An appendix gives much useful information regarding dimensions and weights of organs, together with the ossification and epiphyses of bones.

The work is so familiar to surgeons that it scarcely requires comment. It is an excellent book that will continue in popularity.

M. B. H. R.


The oration deals with the various branches of natural science which have branched off from the parent stock, medicine. These are dealt with seriatim, and instances of medical men who have been prominent exponents of these different sciences are recorded. The science of astronomy for instance, at one time so closely allied with mediæval medicine, owes much to Twyne, to Copernicus and to Bambridge. Geology likewise has been advanced by Steensen, Woodward and others. And so on through the whole list of sciences, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, in every instance some medical men are shown to be foremost in throwing light on these different branches of natural science.