

operation. The test of labor must be awaited in many of these cases. The majority of obstetricians, we think, agree in stating that the patient should come into labor and should have sufficient uterine contractions to determine by actual test whether the head can or cannot enter the pelvic brim. If it does not under favorable conditions and the patient under close observation, then operation must be immediately performed. There are some notable instances where surgeons have announced Cesarean operations for a given time, and summoned an audience, to have the patient disappoint them by spontaneous delivery. The Cesarean section is an operation rarely practised by a gynecologist, belonging, as it does, to the obstetrician, or in emergency to the general surgeon. Experience has taught the obstetrician that only the test of labor justifies so important a decision, and the surgeon in this regard may profit by obstetric experience.

The treatment of the Porro operation is unsatisfactory because celiohysterectomy with intraperitoneal treatment of the stump is included under the head of the Porro operation. Under the heading of Cesarean Section the excellent advice is given that if the uterus has been infected before the operation the whole organ should be removed. Under the paragraph upon the Porro operation it is stated that this method of procedure has been superseded by hysterectomy. These statements place the Porro operation in its proper light, namely, as a wellnigh obsolete surgical procedure. It would have been better had the writer described complete removal of the uterus and celiohysterectomy, as both are logical and satisfactory operations, and both are now performed in place of the Porro operation. Considerable space is given to symphysiotomy, and the method by direct incision, as practised by Faraheuf, and Ayers' subcutaneous method are described. We have had satisfactory results in eight cases by the subcutaneous method as originally practised, and have obtained excellent apposition by immobilizing the pelvis with a single broad strip of adhesive plaster.

We cannot close a review of this volume without again calling attention to the excellent work of its editor. It is our regret that he did not write more of the volume, and that the requirements of publication should have hampered him in the arrangement and choice of the contents of the volume.

The book is clearly printed, and most of the illustrations are clear and good. Some of the colored illustrations are not remarkable for excellence. The book contains a complete and efficient index.

E. P. D.

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AN AMERICAN TEXT-BOOK OF PATHOLOGY. Edited by LUNN H. HEKTOEN, M.D., and DAVID RIESMAN, M.D. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901.

In criticising an American text-book of pathology the reviewer must take into account the fact that the publishers claim that it is "the most representative treatise on the subject that has appeared in English," and that it is the outcome of the desire of the editors and publishers to place in the hands of the medical student and physician "a comprehensive text-book on the essential principles and facts in general pathology

and pathological anatomy." The question, of course, is to what extent the assertion is justified and the desire realized. As a representative text-book upon American pathology we should expect to find among the list of contributors to the volume the names of certain illustrious workers in this field. These, however, do not appear. It must not be supposed that the men who have contributed are incapable or unknown, but the omission of the others to whom we allude must be accounted a defect in the work. There is another feature in the book which we think merits criticism. It has been the custom for some time in German and American text-books to add to each section, either by way of a preface or appendix, a list of the more important articles which have been published on the subject treated, and this is particularly important in a text-book of pathology, a subject whose field is so vast that practically all men in it are specialists. In the present book, had the literature been added, and particularly the literature that has been contributed by American investigators, not only would the book have been improved, but a great service would have been done to American pathology; for perhaps because we are so prone to quote German authorities we know too little regarding the work of our colleagues in the United States. Another fault that, however, is not found in all the articles is a tendency to omit allusion to other authors or to quote authors without reference. In a subject as theoretical as is pathology, concerning the simplest facts of which there is at the present day so much discussion, it is not sufficient to know the opinion of any one man, no matter how authoritative his opinion may be; but we expect to be informed, at least in a general way, concerning the ideas of other workers, and some of the articles in which this fault is carried to extreme are more suitable for quiz compend than for a formal text-book of pathology, for they are a mere statement of the current teaching without any critical discussion of the subject. In other cases the author chiefly used in the preparation of the article is entirely too obvious, and as a result there is a lack of independence.

On the other hand, some of the articles are most admirably treated. Authorities are stated frequently, references are given, and the subject is treated in a scholarly and thorough manner. This is particularly true of the articles by the editors, of Dr. Collins' section on the pathology of the nervous system, and Dr. Beyea's article upon the female genital tract, although in the last two articles references are too frequently omitted. Among omissions, some of which are perhaps inevitable in the first edition of any text-book of this character, we may note the discussion of certain pathological cell-forms that are now exciting considerable interest in pathology. We refer particularly to the plasma cells, mast cells, to the significance of the eosinophile cells in tissues, to the different varieties of giant cells, etc. The discussion of the pathology of the lymph glands and spleen, which might have been more properly classified, is entirely more adequate. A more thorough account of the present status of the infectious theory of cancer would have been desirable, for although it cannot be said that we have reached any definite conclusions, the results of experiments have contributed largely to our knowledge of the subject of cancer and even to our knowledge in some other directions. The subject of pseudoleukæmia receives scant attention, particularly in view of the recent advance in the pathology of this disease. Some of the illustrations deserve

criticism. Many of them are borrowed; the sources are various, and this gives rise to more or less confusion in appearance. This is particularly true of the illustrations in the article upon bacteriology. It is always desirable, if possible, to have the illustrations in a text-book prepared according to some definite and uniform plan. It is almost supererogation to cite Ziegler's text-book as a model to be followed in this respect.

The book is well printed. The errors of proof-reading appear to have been singularly few, and an earnest and largely successful effort has been made by the editors and contributors to include the very latest knowledge upon each subject.

J. S.

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PROGRESSIVE MEDICINE, Vol. I., 1902. A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries, and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Octavo, 452 pages, 5 illustrations. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co.

THE first issue of *Progressive Medicine* for the current year reviews the literature of 1901 under the heading of Surgery of the Head, Neck, and Chest; Infectious Diseases; the Diseases of Children; Pathology; Laryngology and Rhinology, and Otology.

The division on Surgery, by Charles H. Frazier, the longest in the volume, covers 128 pages. Especially interesting is a very complete discussion of the advances in the surgery of the Gasserian ganglion and the fifth nerve, to which Dr. Frazier, in conjunction with Dr. William G. Spiller, has recently made a noteworthy contribution. The X-ray treatment of skin-cancers is a topic of timely interest, receiving due attention, while a section of fully ten pages is devoted to a very complete discussion of our present knowledge of enlargements of the thyroid gland, their pathology and their surgical treatment. Considerable space also is devoted to the recent literature of the surgical treatment of injuries and surgical diseases of the heart, pericardium, and large vessels, a branch of surgery which bids fair to achieve brilliant and, until lately, un hoped-for success.

The article on Infectious Diseases has been entrusted to Frederick A. Packard, who contributes seventy-seven pages, twenty-four of which are devoted to the year's literature upon typhoid fever. The complications of the disease, many of them of quite unusual occurrence, are very fully discussed. Four and a half pages are devoted to diphtherin, which fairly indicate the extent and importance of the most recent literature of this disease, upon which, until lately, so much has been written since the introduction of the serum treatment. Indeed, activity in work upon diphtheria apparently for the time has been exhausted, and there seems little more to be done for some time to come. Varicella, smallpox, measles, and dysentery together occupy nine pages, which sufficiently cover new points of interest. The section on Tuberculosis is mainly devoted to Koch's startling paper, read before the British Congress on Tuberculosis, and to Ravenel's somewhat contradictory conclusions on

the same subject. Important work upon the insect-borne diseases, yellow fever and malaria, receives notice, and short sections upon Influenza, especially its nervous complications, upon scarlet fever, and upon cerebro-spinal meningitis complete the review.

The Diseases of Children, by Floyd M. Crandall, occupying fifty-seven pages, is a significant indication of the activity of work in this increasingly important branch of medicine. Infant feeding, as usual, claims considerable attention, and the recent advances are well outlined in a section covering eight pages. The general acceptance of the percentage basis of feeding is clearly indicated in all the contributions to the subject, though the tendency to simplification of methods, and consequently less regard for accuracy, seems to be at present in favor. The rest of the article, which is divided according to the diseases of the various systems, adequately covers the new work of the past year. Passing mention may be made of the fact that, as shown in a discussion upon summer diarrhoeas, the leading authorities of the country are very closely in accord as to the essential treatment of these diseases.

Pathology, reviewed by Ludvig Hektoen, in an article of eighty-seven pages, the second longest of the volume, is restricted to the original investigations in serum pathology, immunity, pathogenic micro-organisms, general pathological histology, and oncology. Lack of space forbids more than general mention of the vast amount of new work that is here very satisfactorily sketched, the number of references far exceeding those of any other division of the volume. Considerable space is devoted to the recent important studies of the etiology and pathology of cancer.

Laryngology and Rhinology are considered in an article of fifty-one pages, by St. Clair Thomson. Especially important is a very complete presentation of the general therapeutics of suprarenal extract and adrenalin, which have lately given promise of their value in throat and nose diseases.

The volume concludes with the section on Otolaryngology, by Robert L. Randolph. While naturally the shortest division of the six, it presents an adequate review of the progress of the year in this branch of medicine, especial mention being deserved for the sections on vibratory massage and upon the surgery of the mastoid.

Referring, in conclusion, to the volume as a whole, it may be said that the present issue of this very valuable periodical is fully up to the high standard maintained in the previous issues, and that it constitutes an indispensable adjunct to the working library of all who labor in the arduous field of advanced medical knowledge.

T. S. W.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF DISEASES OF WOMEN. BY CHARLES B. PENROSE, M.D., Ph.D., formerly Professor of Gynecology in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon to the Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia. Fourth edition, revised. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1901.

THE fourth edition of this book has many new features, both in the text and by the addition of instructive drawings, which place it in a still higher plane of excellence than before. For the student and the general practitioner it is especially trustworthy, dealing with each subject in a clear, concise manner, presenting the best teachings of