

The opening paper is by Dr. David Newman, of Glasgow, and is a very valuable contribution to the study of symptomless renal hæmaturia. The new methods of producing anæsthesia are fully considered by Dr. Shipway, an anæsthetist to Guy's Hospital, in an able paper; and to the new method of intratracheal anæsthesia Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, has devoted a very instructive article. Such topics are, of course, of vital importance to the surgeon. Amongst many other very interesting papers is one on "Rupture of the Crucial Ligaments and Fracture of the Spine of the Tibia," of which Mr. Robert Jones, of Liverpool, is joint contributor. It is exceedingly well illustrated by skiagrams. Perhaps many readers will turn at once to what must be one of the most interesting parts of the Journal—the "Visit to Surgical Clinics at Home and Abroad," for they will there find an account of the clinics of such well-known surgeons as Sir Wm. Macewen and Professor Tuffier of Paris. Both are written in such a way as to present a very realistic picture of the surgeon at work.

We think the record of "Instructive Mistakes" by surgeons—four of which are given in this number—may prove of much value. They are published anonymously.

There is only one feature of the Journal we venture to think undesirable, and that is the omission of any statement as to the post held by the writer of the article (we do not think the omission of his qualification of any moment). When reading the paper by Mr. R. E. Kelly on "Intratracheal Anæsthesia," we concluded the author was an anæsthetist. We find, however, that he is on the surgical staff of the Liverpool Infirmary. It would have been interesting when reading the article to have known it was written by a surgeon. It seems most fitting that the frontispiece of the Journal should be an excellent picture of Lord Lister, and the first page devoted to a short reference to his life's work.

We very strongly recommend the *British Journal of Surgery* to all British surgeons as one of the best methods of making acquaintance with the advances of surgery, and as a collection of papers of much interest and value.

International Medical Monographs. General Editors: LEONARD HILL, M.B., F.R.S., WILLIAM BULLOCH, M.D. **Diabetes: its Pathological Physiology.** By JOHN J. R. MACLEOD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Pp. xi, 224. London: Edward Arnold. 1913. 10s. 6d. net.

In this work will be found a very able account of the experimental work by which the pathology of diabetes is gradually being elucidated. All clinical workers should have a knowledge

of the extensive modern researches into this subject, as they form the scientific basis of accurate clinical diagnosis and treatment. This book can be confidently recommended to them as giving a clear and not too lengthy presentation of this difficult study. In spite of all the work that has been done, we are still far from understanding the essential nature of diabetes, and to no subject do the Hippocratic maxims that experiment is fallacious, true judgment difficult, more closely apply. Amongst the number of apparently contradictory experiments and rival theories the clinical student of diabetes may well feel bewildered, and in need of a trustworthy guide. He may turn with confidence for such critical guidance to this little book. We note that the views that sugar exists in the blood in a loose combination with proteid, and that glycolysis is dependent upon a pro-ferment furnished by the muscles and activated by an internal secretion of the pancreas, are held to be not proven. With regard to the action of the ductless glands, the author considers that present knowledge does not go further than to show that the adrenals, pancreas, parathyroids and possibly posterior lobe of pituitary are most important in the control of the carbohydrate metabolism, that their removal means loss of hormone control, and that in the case of the pancreas and parathyroid this hormone control facilitates and in that of adrenals depresses utilisation of sugar. The chapters on examination of urine, on the behaviour of sugar in the blood, and on the limits of assimilation will be found especially useful in clinical work. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter form a valuable feature of the work.

For much of our knowledge of the pathology of diabetes we are indebted to the researches of the author and his co-workers, and we cordially recommend his book as a most useful and timely one, and written with authority.

Influence of Thermal Environment on the Circulation and the Body-Heat. By EDGAR R. LYTH, M.B., M.R.C.S. Pp. iv, 72. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson Ltd. 1913. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

This interesting series of studies deals with the changes brought about in the state of the circulation and heat of the body by increasing or reducing the surrounding temperature. The experiments have been carried out very largely on the author himself, and the conclusions are said to be based upon more than twenty-five thousand observations of the pulse rate, the blood pressure and the superficial and deep temperatures of the body under various conditions.

On exposing the body to cold air, it is found that the pulse