

the 34) contributing to the book are on the scientific staffs of manufacturing companies in the chemical or allied industries.

Altogether, as hitherto, this review strikes awe and admiration into the reader's heart: awe at the mass of data necessary to establish even the smallest fundamental advance in science; admiration for the energy and enthusiasm of editors and reviewers who provide a running record of the data, with commentary, a process as essential to the advance as the accumulation of the data themselves. This volume is indispensable, like its predecessors.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE

A Man who Found a Country. By Dr. A. Nakashian. (Pp. 279. 12s. 6d. net.) London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.

The country which the author of this dramatic tale "found" is the U.S.A. He reached it after a most adventurous life of strenuous endeavour, imprisonment, fleeing from danger, and Armenian massacres. His father was an Armenian carpenter, and at an early age the author came under the Christian influence of American missionaries. They had at that time begun to take a leading part in introducing liberal education in the Near East, especially among the Moslems. Their work among Mohammedans was difficult, death being the penalty for accepting the Christian faith. So the missionaries turned to the Armenians, who were religious by nature and had already an established Orthodox Church. The geographical position of Armenia made it a target for attacks from Persians, Mongols, Romans, Saracens, and Turks. Armenia was the highway between Europe and Asia and the battlefield on which all races had fought for twenty centuries.

Young Nakashian first graduated from an American college and hospital at Aintab, and from there went to the American University at Beyrouth. He became M.D. in 1894, and then had to go to Constantinople to take the State examinations of Turkey before the Imperial Faculty, entailing a further course of five years. His professional career from the time he started medical and surgical practice was one long series of thrills among sheiks, rich merchants, robber chiefs, and Kurdish outlaws. After being imprisoned by the Turks and escaping from the massacres of Armenians, he eventually became a doctor in the Turkish Army in the last war. Finally he left that tottering empire for the United States, where he is now settled as a citizen.

The tale is exciting throughout and bears the imprint of truth, even though much of it is stranger than fiction.

ENDOMETRIOSIS

A Study of Endometriosis, Endosalpingiosis, Endocervicosis, and Peritoneo-Ovarian Sclerosis. A Clinical and Pathologic Study. By James Robert Goodall, M.D., C.M., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 140; illustrated. 35s.) London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Twenty years ago few medical students were taught anything about endometriosis. We now know that this condition is one of the more common causes of pelvic disorders requiring major surgery. Though its clinical manifestations are varied and numerous and its pathology is far from fully understood, none the less it is being diagnosed with progressively greater accuracy. Much of this advance in knowledge is due to the work and writings of Dr. Goodall, whose new book *A Study of Endometriosis* is assured of a warm welcome in all English-speaking clinics. Dr. Goodall gives a comprehensive survey of endometriosis in all its forms, and describes in addition related pathological entities which he terms endosalpingiosis, endocervicosis, and peritoneo-ovarian sclerosis. At this stage of our knowledge it is inevitable that facts and theories should be closely associated, but the author has endeavoured with success to avoid unjustifiable dogma on the one hand and the confusion of facts and opinions on the other. He describes endometriosis, endosalpingiosis, and endocervicosis as invasive diseases of urogenital origin, and subdivides endometriosis into two main groups—mixed and stromatous—either of which may occur within the uterus or as an extra-uterine manifestation. An acute stromatous endometrioma is also described. This would be diagnosed as a sarcoma by most pathologists, many of whom may not be entirely convinced of the error of their ways even after reading the author's views on the cases he presents. The description of extra-uterine endometriosis is particularly good. One small point of criticism is with the

statement that in bowel endometriosis as compared with carcinoma of the bowel there is never any unnatural rectal discharge. This is not correct, for an endometriosis of rectum or colon may reveal its presence by periodic rectal bleeding associated with the menses.

In the next edition it is to be hoped that the author will make clearer his views on three important issues. It would appear from his description of endometrial endometriosis that he would include under this heading cases of Schroeder's disease or metropathia. The idea has some appeal, but it would be helpful if Dr. Goodall would state his views on this subject more definitely. His description of endosalpingiosis recalls the work of Frankl, of Vienna, on the subject of nodular salpingitis following recurrent tubal infection, usually of gonococcal origin. No reference is made to this work, and it would be helpful to know if Dr. Goodall is describing the same condition, believing the aetiology to be different from that suggested by Frankl. Finally the reader is left with the impression that all blood cysts of the pelvis are of endometrial origin. King, of Melbourne, many years ago advanced impressive arguments for considering that this was not so. No reference is made to his work, and it would be interesting to know what Dr. Goodall's views are on this subject.

Mention must be made of the excellence of the illustrations, which are so good that it is even a pleasure to turn the book upside down to study Plate IV. This book is sure to stimulate much further research, and the author is to be congratulated on the very high standard of his work.

Notes on Books

MAY and WORTH'S *Diseases of the Eye*, which first appeared as May's *Manual of Diseases of the Eye* in 1900, and of which the present volume is the 9th English edition, is a hardy veteran among the smaller textbooks on ophthalmology. By means of extensive revision the present editor, Mr. M. L. Hine, has succeeded in incorporating the more significant modern work in a text that has obviously proved satisfactory. Inevitably there is a certain unevenness in the style, but the volume remains as acceptable as ever as an elementary guide. It is published at 16s. by Baillière, Tindall and Cox.

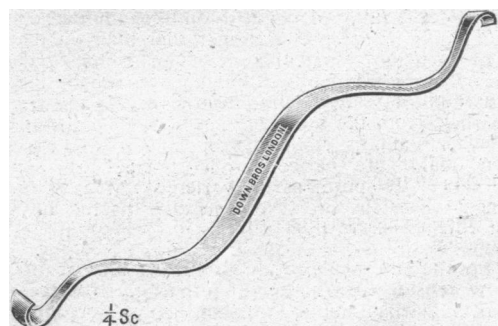
A second edition of *Functional Disorders of the Foot*, by FRANK D. DICKSON and REX L. DIVELEY, has now been published (J. B. Lippincott Company; 30s.). There is very little change from the former issue; one or two new surgical procedures are described—e.g., the Young operation for pes planus, and excision of the digital neuroma in metatarsalgia. There are also two new chapters relating to foot troubles in industry and the Services. The paper is of rather poorer quality than that previously used, probably a wartime measure; in consequence some of the x-ray pictures have failed to reproduce as clearly as in the first edition.

Preparations and Appliances

RETRACTOR FOR PROSTATIC POUCH

Mr. CHARLES E. KINDERSLEY, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Royal United Hospital, Bath, writes:

The retractor illustrated has been made for me by Messrs. Down Bros., its purpose being to retract the trigonal area and prostatic pouch so that the pouch can be inspected after the



enucleation of the gland. The curves are adapted to those of the pelvic cavity, and I have found it extremely useful in making the final inspection of the cavity.