

TEXT-BOOK OF MASSAGE. By L. L. DESPARD, Member and Examiner Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses. Pp. 279; 203 illustrations, some colored. London: Oxford University Press, 1911.

MISS DESPARD has written with a lucidity and simplicity that suggests long and patient teaching. The abundant illustrations are well chosen. Much of the volume is given over to anatomy and physiology, but the remainder is mostly devoted to massage and considers the subject thoroughly as far as it goes. There is one matter of increasing importance which is neglected, and this is the treatment of tender areas that are so common in many parts of the body; they are usually called indurations, though familiarly known as "sore spots," and any statement which conveys the impression that such areas require gentle treatment is erroneous; their recognition and removal by the Swedish users of manual therapy is the one feature that makes theirs the system *par excellence*; for half a century the Swedes have written of these treatments, and for some years back the matter has been carefully considered in English literature, so that lack of knowledge upon this subject is hardly excusable.

Furthermore, it is to be regretted that some irregular practitioners have "discovered" these treatments and are employing the methods to their profit and to our chagrin; no other subject within the realm of manual therapy stands so urgently in need of widespread recognition. The book offers unusual aid in surgical conditions, and this is commendable. Since bandaging and electricity are considered, it appears that a section on mechanical vibratory massage would be germane to this work; however, this is unimportant, and the omission cited is the only just criticism to be offered against this excellent volume.

N. S. Y.

HAY FEVER AND PAROXYSMAL SNEEZING. VASOMOTOR RHINITIS. By EUGENE S. YOUNG, M.D. (Edin.), Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Throat. Pp. 147; 2 colored plates. New York: Wm. Wood & Co., 1910.

THIS is a well-written, instructive, and rather unusually accurate treatise on certain of the nasal neuroses. The book contains 147 pages, 85 of which are given up to the subject of hay fever, 35 to paroxysmal sneezing, and 7 to idiopathic rhinorrhea. The arrangement of the book is good, each of the subjects is dealt with in a systematic way, and there is a rather full general index. We are glad to see that the author has not omitted to put in references to

the literature that he has apparently read while reviewing the subject. It would have been better if the references had been indexed at the ends of the different chapters instead of at the bottom of each page, as they would then have been easier to consult. A rather disproportionally large part of the work is given up to the etiology of hay fever, and while he criticises fairly and in detail the different views and theories and gives with clearness the pros and cons of each, even after a careful reading, one is left with a great deal of uncertainty concerning the causation of the disease. As a matter of fact, this is at present about the extent of our knowledge concerning the etiology of hay fever. The treatment outlined is fairly extensive and seems to cover the whole field rather thoroughly. There is, however, an almost complete lack of detail concerning the various surgical procedures recommended, with the exception of the cutting of the nasal nerve and the removal of the tubercle of the septum, two operations which the author himself has devised, both of which seem to be still in the experimental stage. The illustrations are unimportant. On the whole, the book is a careful, well-written, up-to-date review of the subject with which it deals. G. B. W.

A REPORT ON HEMOGLOBINURIC FEVER IN THE CANAL ZONE: A STUDY OF ITS ETIOLOGY AND TREATMENT. By W. E. DEEKS, M.A., M.D., Chief of Medical Clinic, Ancon Hospital, C. Z., and W. M. JAMES, M.D., Physician, Ancon Hospital. Pp. 177; 6 charts. Department of Sanitation: I. C. C. Press, Quartermaster's Department, Mount Hope, C. Z., 1911.

OF the publications following the increase of interest in black water fever which has succeeded upon the establishment of our modern knowledge of malaria, there are none within the knowledge of the writer which are of more importance to the subject than this monograph of Drs. Deeks and James. It is based upon the statistics of Ancon Hospital, running over the five years from September, 1905, to September, 1910, during which time more than 40,000 cases of malarial fever were dealt with in this institution, along with 230 cases of hemoglobinuric fever during the same period.

In their careful, logical, and complete analysis of the statistics before them, the authors point out that in the epidemiology of malaria and hemoglobinuric fever the periods of maximum intensity coincide; that hemoglobinuria as a whole prevails in direct proportion to the occurrence of malaria as a whole; that it prevails among a race in proportion to the susceptibility of that race to malaria and to the actual amount of such malarial infection in a given race; and that its prevalence bears no such relations with the prevalence of any other of the important infections met in the Canal Zone.