as "peripheral neuritis" in Jamaica. There is no positive evidence that the disease is microbial in origin, at least not a bacteriemia. All the signs and symptoms tend to its being a condition of "intoxication."

Genewein. PATHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF CRANIAL WOUNDS OF WARFARE. [Brun's Beitrage zur klinische Chirurgie, Band 109, 1918.]

The author first studies the problem of the effects of missiles, the mechanism of reflected bullet wounds and the value of more or less pointed projectiles from the viewpoint of rotation. As to the nomenclature of wounds of the skull, the writer is content with the following denominations: Wounds by ricochet, tunnel wounds, penetrating wounds with retained missile, comminutive wounds, and those resulting from bursting of explosives at a short range. Genewein gives a detailed description of the mechanism of the effects of bullets on the cranial vault. First there are those where the line of fracture forms radiations around the entrance aperture or on the other hand in a concentric fashion. These fractures produce a flattening of the cranial surface. One also meets with fractures resulting from secondary effects of the missile. The relative thickness of the different portions of the skull plays an important part both in the production and the type of fracture. Tracts of bullets in the cerebral substance are very large and are due to necrosis and melting down of the tissues as a direct result from the bullet, accompanied by expansion of the brain matter. Microscopic examination of the tract always offers the same picture. Following what the writer is pleased to call the large "secondary tract," a thin zone of complete necrosis is found and outside of this is a zone of transition composed of a mixture of nearly normal tissue and elements having undergone necrosis or those of hemorrhagic nature, the number of which decreases as the tract becomes further removed. The destructive effects of the missile diminish with the distance of the range. The effects of missiles fired at a long range are represented by indirect wounds and wound by *contré coup*. The writer also considers wounds by bursting shell, those where the missile is retained in the cerebral matter and missiles which become displaced in the brain, but offers nothing original to the subject.

Gray, H. M. W. TREATMENT OF WAR WOUNDS OF THE BRAIN AND ITS COVERINGS AT CASUALTY CLEARING STATIONS. [N. Y. M. J., 1918, cvii, 407, 457.]

The objects of treatment can be shortly summed up as follows: (1) to prevent or remove infection, thereby preventing further destruction of tissue; (2) to establish diagnosis in some cases of doubt; (3) to remove all sources of irritation to the brain, if this can be done without causing further serious damage to it; (4) in any case to procure rapid healing of the superficial parts, provided that the brain is safe. The author regrets that he has refrained from operation or has not operated