he has to make in connection with the practicability of his studies is the frequency with which deficiencies in the diet can produce gastro-intestinal disorders. This is certainly throwing a new light on some of these vague conditions of the alimentary tract with which we have to deal with in our ordinary civilized life, and which we have not been wont to consider the result of improper diet.

Dr. McCarrison's book is extremely interesting and very well written and will amply repay those who read it. It is not merely a dry recitation of a series of experiments but it is a vivid presentation of a large series of absorbing experiments which should appeal to medical men.

J. H. M., JR.

THE SPLEEN AND SOME OF ITS DISEASES. BY SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN. Pp. 129; 13 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1921.

SIR BERKELEY MOYNIHAN, in 1920, delivered the Bradshaw Lecture of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, choosing as the subject of his address the surgery of the spleen and the diseases associated with a disordered spleen. He has now published this lecture as a small volume of 129 pages. The book represents a correlation of the surgery of this organ, as would be expected, with a discussion of the diseases which are associated with changes in the spleen. The volume can in no way be called a monograph, it is not sufficiently complete to warrant such a term, nor does the author apparently wish it to be considered as such, as the title of the book indicates in speaking of *some* of the diseases of the spleen. It can be recommended, therefore, as an interesting summary of our knowledge in part of some diseases presenting splenic pathology such as pernicious anemia, leukemia, Banti's disease, hemolytic jaundice, and other less important diseases. The book will be of value to those who are interested in diseases of the spleen but it cannot be considered as a reference book for those who are interested in the more intricate and deeper problems of splenic diseases and the functions of the spleen.

J. H. M., JR.

ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY OF INJURIES. BY VARIOUS AUTHORS. Edited by SIR ROBERT JONES, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S., Director of Orthopedics, St. Thomas's Hospital; Consulting Orthopedic Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool; Hon. Adviser to the Ministry of Pensions (Orthopedic Surgery). Pp. 1231; 474 illustrations. London: Oxford University Press, 1921.

THE advance of orthopedic surgery during the past war has been enormous, and it is, perhaps, the outstanding feature in surgical

science. In these two large volumes Sir Robert Jones and a group of leading American and British orthopedic surgeons have contributed a vast amount of information based upon experiences in the treatment of war injuries. The thirty-nine chapters are contributed by thirty-six authors, three of whom are Americans, thirty-two British and one Portuguese, ex-King Manuel of Portugal. The first volume opens with a foreword by Sir Thomas H. Goodwin. Following this is a preface by Sir Robert Jones, who defines the principles of orthopedic surgery and traces the development of the great orthopedic centers of England and Scotland. A notable biographical sketch of Hugh Owen Thomas is contributed by Dr. Arthur Keith. He delineates the impress of this great Liverpool surgeon upon modern orthopedic thought and practice. The chapters on the Prevention of Deformities, by Gray, and the Principles of Orthopedic Surgery as They Apply to the Military Need, by Goldthwait, should be of particular interest to the military surgeon. Trethowan's chapter on Simple Fractures of the Upper and Lower Limbs is excellent, but one notes the absence of a single illustration. Splinting of War Fractures, by Carlisle, is well illustrated and the Thomas splints and their uses are described. Hey Groves contributes an interesting and well illustrated chapter on Ununited Fractures. Sir Robert Jones's contributions are three chapters, Malunion of the Femur, Ankylosis and Stiff Joints, Flail Joints and their Treatment. These are written in Jones's characteristic vein, practical and to the point. In discussing arthroplasties, reference is made to the use of Horsley's wax, the composition of which he does not mention. We should like to know more about it. In the chapter on Chronic Osteomyelitis, by Elmslie, Bipp is recommended, a preparation which has not been so popular in this country as in England. Chapters on The Knee-joint, by S. Alwyn Smith, Disturbance of the Lumbar Spine and Pelvic Girdle, by F. C. Kidner, Orthopedic Surgery of the Hand and Wrist, Walter I. Baldwin, Treatment of Disabilities of Joints of the Upper Extremity above the Wrist, Naughton Dunn, The Ankle-joint and the Foot, David McCrae Aitken, Amputations, Elmslie, and The Organization and Equipment of Centers for the Limbless are other articles incorporated. In this volume one notes the absence of references to the contributions of Willems, the great Belgian surgeon, who has revolutionized our knowledge of the treatment of acute septic joint infections.

Volume II. Over 400 pages of this volume are devoted to the peripheral spinal nerves and their injuries. In the vast field of war surgery no section has claimed so many observers or proved so fascinating and instructive as that which deals with injuries to the peripheral nerves. Beginning with a comprehensive description of the anatomy of the peripheral nerves by Patterson, illustrated by diagrams and photographs, a splendid chapter on Diagnosis of Periph-

eral Nerve Injuries, by Stewart and Bristow, follows. The chapter on Operative Treatment, by Sir Harold Stiles, is beautifully illustrated in color, and is one of the most complete articles on the subject. Written by a master, it stands out as a distinct feature of this volume. As a guide to the surgeon who contemplates operating on peripheral nerves, this chapter should be of great practical value. A chapter by Bristow on The After-treatment of Peripheral Nerve Injuries considers splintage, heat, electrical stimulation, massage, remedial exercises and reëducation. Two chapters on End Results of Nerve Injuries, with statistics based upon a large number of cases, follows. They are exceedingly instructive, but they should be condensed, as there is a great deal of repetition. Other chapters in this volume are Transplantation of Tendons in Irreparable Nerve Injuries, Injuries to the Head and Spine, Functional and Reflex Movements in Their Relation to Orthopedic Surgery, Muscular Movements and Nerve Lesions, Splints and Plaster, Plain Metal Splints, Electricity, Massage, Gymnastic Exercises, Hydrotherapy, Roentgen Ray, Curative Workshops, The Organization and Administration of a Military Orthopedic Hospital. Although dealing with problems affecting war injuries, the application of principles to industrial traumata makes them of extreme value to the neurologist, the general surgeon and the orthopedic surgeon. These books are comprehensive in their scope, written in a clear style, and undoubtedly stand out as a great contribution to the surgical literature of the Great War, and while there is much valuable information contained in this work, it could be profitably condensed.

M. B. C.

MODERN ITALIAN SURGERY. By PAOLA DE VECCHI, M.D., Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Turin. Pp. 250; 15 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1921.

To Italy, Americans have traveled to see art and ruins but never to visit their hospitals or to learn from the Italian medical teachers. The achievements of Italy in Medicine and Surgery during the last war have been so great that the world can no longer fail to recognize them. Mikulicz, Sauerbruch, Morelli, Bassini, Pizzoli, Cadivilla, Porro, Girrdauro, Durante, Ceci and a host of others have blazoned their names on the tablets of fame. America has a large industrious and intelligent Italian population. Indeed, New York City alone contains a larger Italian city than any to be found within the borders of the Kingdom of Italy itself.

For economic, scientific and artistic reasons it is desirable to promote a closer relationship. It is with this hope in view that the author, who has spent his entire professional life in America has written this volume. It is not a scientific review by any means, but