

PART II.

REVIEWS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

MIND AND HEALTH SERIES.

Edited by H. ADDINGTON BRUCE, A.M. London :
William Heinemann.

1. *Human Motives*. By JAMES JACKSON PUTNAM, M.D.; Professor Emeritus, Diseases of the Nervous System, of the Personality," &c. Pp. ix + 219.
2. *Sleep and Sleeplessness*. By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE, Author of "Scientific Mental Healing," "The Riddle of the Personality," &c. Pp. ix + 219.
3. *The Meaning of Dreams*. By ISADOR H. CORIAT, M.D.; First Assistant Visiting Physician for Diseases of the Nervous System, Boston City Hospital; Instructor in Neurology, Tuft's College Medical School. Pp. xiv + 194.

1. THE admirable series of handbooks, of which this work forms a part, has been designed to extend knowledge of the far-reaching discoveries made in recent years through means of psychological research.

The demonstration of the permanence—in a subconscious state—of our early experiences and memories, and the importance played by them in the formation of the adult character and health, have an interest not only for the medical practitioner but also for all people concerned with education and social reform.

Our motives naturally vary a great deal according to the circumstances giving rise to them, but they are apt, however, to imply the presence of repressed emotions of which we are unconscious and which have a strong

influence upon our conduct. The fact that an emotion has been repressed is not evidence of its destruction, for it may appear in another and, perhaps, a very undesirable form.

To Professor Sigmund Freud we are largely indebted for this knowledge. The very opposition with which his work has met is but a striking illustration that the ideas which it elicits are accompanied by emotional tensions so great that we are unwilling to have them shown even to ourselves. The subconscious conflict resulting from repressions when brought by means of psycho-analysis to a higher level of consciousness insures the diminution of such conflict. This leads to the abolition of prejudice, superstition, and other abnormal traits of character all of which have their origin in repressions.

It is a remarkable advance to be able to distinguish real from apparent motives, and to have evidence that the great pieces of literature which have stood the test of time are permeated by the same tendency that underlies the symptoms of the psycho-neuroses. In fact it is probable that all artistic expression springs, at least in part, from the same source.

One need not state any more in order to point out the wide field of research towards which the new psychology is leading so rapidly.

2. THE author of this work, who is also editor of "The Mind and Health Series," gives us the views of a large number of psychologists upon a subject of everyday importance. As a causation of sleep he holds that no toxic theory is tenable, and that in a certain reaction between the central nervous system and the stimuli infringing upon it we must seek the main factor.

With regard to dreams he, in common with many others, is not prepared to accept the Freudian hypothesis in its entirety, and he believes that the foremost of psycho-analysts has been carried away by his love for generalisation.

To those who love to lie long and undisturbed it may prove somewhat alarming to have confirmation of the opinion that excessive sleep is indicative of a low intellectual activity—a paucity of mental life.

Investigators of such disorders of sleep as nightmare, the night terrors of children, and somnambulism tell us of the predominance of the subconscious complex in their production, and that their proper treatment lies not so much along medicinal or dietetic lines as in an unearthing of the causative complex by psycho-analysis. Such a procedure will usually demonstrate that these disorders have their inception in some experience of the patient's waking life.

Worry is maintained to be the leading causative factor in insomnia, and the dread that wakefulness may become habitual is regarded as a powerful asset in preventing the arrest of the condition.

The danger of narcotics is commented upon, and hypnoidal suggestion, suggestion in the waking state, or suggestion during hypnosis are the three courses recommended in any insomnia unconnected with organic disease. Should these fail psycho-analysis should be given a trial, but, as the author points out, the cure of an insomniac rests largely with the patient himself.

3. DREAM analysis occupies, to-day, a position of supreme interest and importance, for through it we possess a means of arriving at an understanding of the subconscious. It is a recognised fact that dreams are but symbols of unfulfilled wishes which have been lying dormant, perhaps for years. Although they often appear to deal with trifling matters, yet on analysis it has been shown that the apparent trifles are, in reality, matters of the deepest significance to the mentality of the dreamer. Such significance may be disguised to a great extent by the abundant use of condensation, dramatisation and displacement, the purpose of which is to prevent the entrance of the wish into the conscious. In order to defeat the object of the

disguise Freud has placed in our hands the effective weapon of psycho-analysis. When applied to dreams, analysis, though exposing our repressed instincts, gives us a means of appreciating the nature of certain abnormal mental states. Both the dream and the nervous symptoms represent conflicts between wishes, nearly all of which contain some elements from the infantile subconscious, and this subconscious frequently gives evidence of barbaric, unethical and egotistic wishes.

By providing an outlet for the escape of repressed material, dreams, notwithstanding the prevalent popular idea to the contrary, serve to protect sleep.

Dr. Coriat has given us a book of surpassing interest, and it will be found to contain a personal message for each of us.

H. R. C. R.

The Food Value of Great Britain's Food Supply. By W. H. THOMPSON, M.D., Sc.D.; King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology), Trinity College, Dublin. Reprint from the "Economic Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society," March, 1916.

THIS communication embodies an elaborate inquiry into a subject of vast national importance, and includes no less than thirteen formidable Statistical Tables.

After a short Introduction, the survey is arranged under three heads:—Supplies; Food Stuff's and Energy Value; Distribution of Food Stuff's per man.

It would be impossible to analyse or summarise the mass of figures and data given in the text and Tables.

It is, however, evident that the information so laboriously garnered by Professor Thompson will be invaluable, indeed essential, to those who have to deal with the big questions of the supply and distribution of food to the population of Great Britain.

The inquiry points out clearly where and how economy can safely come in without loss of national efficiency.

Professor Thompson comes to the satisfactory conclusion that his survey furnishes no evidence of wasteful extravagance in the use of food by any class of the population of Great Britain.

Any unevenness in the distribution lies at the two extremes of society, and, in fairness to the poorer classes, it should be remembered that they have less facilities for cooking and storing food than the well-to-do.

Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action. By PROFESSOR DR. LEOPOLD SPIEGEL (Berlin). Translated, with additions, from the German by C. LUEDEKING (Ph.D. Leipsic) and A. C. BOYLSTON (A.M. Harvard). London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 1915. 8vo. Pp. v + 155.

THERE can be no doubt as to the importance and interest of investigations upon the relations which surely exist between chemical composition, chemical constitution, and physiological action.

The book under review is an attempt to give a summary or compendium of such researches, and has been deemed worthy of translation, the joint work of an American and a German.

But the hour has not yet struck when it is possible to give a lucid, readable, and coherent account of these inquiries, and pharmacologists and therapeutists will not, we fear, be materially helped by this book.

Many of the standard English text-books of pharmacology touch upon the subject, and a multitude of disconnected data is to hand, but a trustworthy exposition is not yet practicable, and is scarcely even in sight.

The book bristles with imposing and intricate chemical constitutional formulæ quite beyond the ken of most practitioners, and the absence of an index, or even of a table of contents, makes it difficult to consult it with advantage.

A work of this aim to be of real use should represent the

co-operation of three lines of attack—viz., the organic chemist, the physiologist, and the therapist, and we cannot stamp Dr. Spiegel's book as conformable to this ideal.

Yellow Fever Commission (West Africa). Reports on questions connected with the Investigation of Non-Malarial Fevers in West Africa. Supplement Vols. I. and II. Liverpool: The University Press. May and August, 1915. Pp. 748. Plates: xix, Maps: x. The Third Report. London: J. & A. Churchill. November, 1915. Pp. 51.

IN 1909 Dr. Harold Seidelin, who is the Scientific Secretary of the Yellow Fever Bureau of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, published an account of what he considered to be parasites, which he had found in the blood of yellow fever patients. Later he gave a more complete description of these bodies, upholding the view that they were the cause of the disease, and that they could be demonstrated in the blood of animals, especially guinea-pigs, inoculated with the blood of yellow fever patients. He also believed that he had carried on the disease from one guinea-pig to another through a number of generations. To this parasite, which appeared to be a protozoon, he gave the name of *Paraplasma flavigenum*.

The chief interest in these reports lies in the further investigation of these findings by Dr. Seidelin himself, Col. D. S. Harvey, Dr. C. M. Wenyon and other workers, and in a summing up of the evidence by the members of the Commission. Unfortunately for any hope that the cause of the disease had been at last discovered, the Commission has come to the conclusion that there is no proof that the bodies observed are protozoa or possess any physiological or pathological importance, and that in short "the nature of the virus of yellow fever still remains undiscovered."

A number of other interesting reports are included,

dealing with observations of cases of this and other non-malarial fevers in West Africa. These appear to bear out the belief, first actively advocated by Sir Rupert Boyce, that the natives of many parts of West Africa suffer from a mild form of the disease, which can become the cause of a severe typical attack when carried by a *stegomyia* mosquito to a non-immune European. The fact that between May, 1914, and September, 1915, eighty-two cases of yellow fever in West Africa were recorded, of which forty-five were in Europeans and Syrians, with twenty-five deaths, and thirty-seven in natives, of whom four died, shows that the investigation of this disease is of great importance, and we shall certainly welcome any further light that can be thrown on its cause, and which might make its diagnosis and preventive treatment more simple and easy.

Appleton's Medical Dictionary. Edited by SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.; Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, New York Post-Graduate Hospital and Medical School. Assisted by CAROLINE WORMELEY LATIMER, M.D., A.M., formerly Instructor in Biology, Women's College of Baltimore. London and New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1916. Demy 8vo. Pp. iv + 945.

THIS fine volume, bound in flexible leather, bespeaks a favourable notice on the first showing. This we are prepared to give it, with some slight reservations.

It is, we suppose, a sign of the times that the Greek alphabet has no place in the work. Greek derivations are given on every page, but the original Greek words are spelt in English characters. The result is not always felicitous—for example, the connection between “angioma” or other like terms and the Greek word *ἀγγεῖον* is not very apparent when this Greek word appears as “*aggeion*.” And, by the way, the Editors have followed the pronunciation “an-je-o-mah, which is given in Dorland's Illus-

trated Medical Dictionary. It would be more correct to pronounce the " g " hard in this and similar terms.

We are glad to see the common error exposed of using " official " and " officinal " as synonymous terms, but we prefer to count the second " i " in the latter word long as in the original Latin.

An Appendix containing much useful information for practitioners and students of Medicine, and extending to more than fifty pages, adds to the value of the work.

The Editor and Assistant Editor have been ably helped in their labours by a well-selected staff of seven special contributing Editors representing as many various branches of medical science.

The price of the Dictionary is fifteen shillings net. It is worth the money.

Rose and Carless's Manual of Surgery. Ninth Edition.

Revised by ALBERT CARLESS, M.B., M.S.Lond., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery in, and Surgeon to, King's College Hospital, London. With 609 figures in the text and 15 Coloured Plates. London : Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1914. Demy 8vo. Pp. xii + 1408.

A MANUAL of surgery that has reached its ninth edition since 1898 is not in much need of extensive reviewing, as it has made its name and found a definite place in the comparatively small list of books which have reached the position of standard works.

We give a hearty welcome to this new edition, which has been brought thoroughly up to date, and this without any actual increase to the number of pages. There are several new illustrations in the text, and some new coloured plates have been added. The paper used is somewhat thinner than in the last edition, so that in spite of the comprehensiveness of its contents the book is not too bulky for convenient reading. The radiograms, though small, are good, and show clearly the condition they are intended to illustrate, so that it is not necessary to read

the text before discovering what they are meant to show, as is so often the case with radiograms even when more pretentiously produced.

A short section has been added on the use of radium in surgery, with special reference to its action on retarding the growth of and curing malignant disease. The treatment of syphilis by salvarsan is also fully discussed ; and in the section of anæsthetics, all the more recently suggested methods are briefly considered.

If in future editions this book is kept so well up to date, it is hard to see how it can lose the place that it has obtained as a manual of surgery.

"First Aid" to the Injured and Sick. An advanced Ambulance Handbook. By F. J. WARWICK, B.A., M.B. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., A.K.C. Lond., Major, R.A.M.C. (T.), &c., and A. C. TUNSTALL, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed., Major, R.A.M.C. (T.), Rtd. Ninth Edition, revised. 120th Thousand. Bristol : John Wright & Sons, Ltd. 1915. Cr. 8vo. Pp. xv + 246.

Questions on First Aid to the Sick and Injured. By F. J. WARWICK, B.A., M.B. Cantab., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., A.K.C. Lond., Major, R.A.M.C. (T.), South Midland Field Ambulance ; and A. C. TUNSTALL, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed., Major, R.A.M.C. (T.), Rtd., Commanding R.A.M.C.'s 1st Brigade, London Division National Reserve. Bristol : John Wright & Sons, Ltd. 1915. Cr. 8vo. Pp. 38.

Of the ninth edition of "First Aid," by Major Warwick and Major Tunstall, little need be written. Everybody knows the book by this time, and its merited popularity is proved by the fact that the eighth edition became exhausted in a little under a year.

The usefulness of the new edition of the book has now been increased by the simultaneous publication of 332

questions based on "First Aid to the Injured and Sick." Each chapter in that work has been taken separately, questions have been set on it, and the pages in the parent book have been indicated in which the answers to the questions are to be found.

The authors hope that this arrangement will enable pupils who take up "First Aid," and especially those who have not the advantage of attending classes, to make their knowledge of the subject more thorough and complete.

One shilling and sixpence will be well invested in the two books—"First Aid" bound in stiff boards; "Questions" in a paper cover.

A Text-book of Physiology for Medical Students and Physicians. By WILLIAM H. HOWELL, Ph.D., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.; Professor of Physiology in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Sixth Edition, thoroughly revised. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1915. 8vo. Pp. 1043.

PREVIOUS editions of Howell's Text-book of Physiology have been fully reviewed in this Journal. The present edition maintains the character of its predecessors. In fact no more reliable work could be placed in the hands of students or physicians. The amount of new matter added to the present edition, though not large in bulk, is of an important nature and brings it well up to date. Thus improvements are made in the description of the physical methods of determining the reaction of blood and of urine, also in the coagulation of blood where the author's own method of preparing purified thrombin is related; a fuller and better classification of the amino acids derived from the cleavage of proteins is also given, though here there appears to be a slip in the constitution assigned to leucin—namely, isobutyl-amino-propionic acid—which should surely be isobutyl-amino-acetic acid. The new classification is, however, not carried into the Appendix. Here the old one is left standing. It would have been better if

both had been made to harmonise. In the chapter on nutrition there are also important additions, more particularly in the metabolism of nucleo-proteins, where the old description is replaced by a completely new one. Some changes are also made in the chapter on the ductless glands. This indeed is one of the best chapters in the book—the best, in fact, in any English text-book used by students. One other addition may be mentioned—namely, a short account of Herker's simple apparatus for determining venous blood pressure. This is a method which ought to be of considerable value in clinical investigations. Only one serious omission occurs to the reviewer—there is no mention of Starling's important work with the heart lung preparation of the mammal. The book is, however, an excellent one, and the demand for it seems as great as ever. The fifth edition was brought out in September, 1913, a reprint appeared in August 1914, followed by the present edition in September 1915. The new matter introduced has added twenty-three pages to the work.

The Dublin University Calendar for the Year 1915-1916.

Vol. II. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis & Co. 1915. 8vo.

Pp. iv + 332.

THERE is no new feature in this volume. A continuation of the lists of honours, prizemen, &c., given in Volume II. for 1912-1913 occupies pages 86 to 117 inclusive.

The influence of the War on the number of students on the College books under the Degree of M.A. is clearly shown by comparing the statistics for 1915-1916, given at page 130, with those for the previous Annus Academicus. The respective totals are: 1914-15, 1,042; 1915-16, 797. The latter figure is made up as follows:—Women: Non-foundation scholars, 15; Pensioners, 164; Sizars, 7—total, 186. Men: Scholars of the House, 70; Pensioners, 510; Sizars, ex-Sizars, and Sizarship Exhibitioners, 31—total, 611.

There has been a serious falling off in the number of

Junior Freshmen—from 210 in 1914 to 188 in 1915, and now (in 1916) to 130. The University Electors numbered 4,174, or thirty-six more than in 1914-1915.

Notes on Military Orthopædics. By PAUL BERNARD ROTH, M.B., F.R.C.S., Capt. R.A.M.C. (Sp. Res.); Surgeon, Kensington General Hospital; Sen. Clin. Assist., Orthopædic Dept., London Hospital. Illustrated. London: Henry Kimpton. 1916. 8vo. Pp. 56.

THIS small book describes shortly many useful appliances and methods of treatment of deformities of the limbs commonly met with by all attached to military hospitals. We are glad to find that the author has narrowed the field by describing the treatment of cases only where the patient will subsequently make a useful soldier. The description of the advantages of Thomas' sling is very instructive, but there are disadvantages of treating certain fractures around the shoulder joint by this method, as should ankylosis result the humerus cannot be used as well as when the arm had been kept in the abducted position. To anybody engaged in military surgery this small book will be a great aid.

The Appendix deals with the machinery for the treatment of more or less permanently disabled crippled soldiers, and so far as it goes points out a rational and simple method by which the country would save a large sum and the men would get well treated instead of being totally neglected.

A Code of Rules for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Schools. Issued by the Medical Officers of Schools' Association. Seventh Edition. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1915. Pp. 66.

THIRTY years have passed since the first edition of this most useful "Code" was published "with a view to the general adoption of definite rules for guarding our great

educational establishments from the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases."

In successive editions the "Rules" have been revised as advancing knowledge of the nature of the diseases dealt with has required. The present (fifth) edition may therefore be accepted as authoritative with one exception and so far as it goes.

The exception has reference to a differentiation between "Rubella (German Measles) and Epidemic Roseola (Rose Rash)"—we quote the exact words which appear at page 31, and also in a table of incubation and quarantine on a pink slip facing the title-page. Does the Association really believe that Rubella and Epidemic Rose Rash are distinct and separate maladies? If so, we cannot agree with such a view. Nor is this the opinion of the Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London to draw up the third revision of the "Nomenclature of Diseases," which was issued as a fourth edition in the year 1906. In that official work No. 18 among the "Infective Diseases" has the following equivalent names:—Latin: Rubella; French: Roséole épidémique; German: Röteln; English: German Measles. Synonym: Epidemic Rose Rash. The term "German Measles" is, of course, indefensible—the disease is not "made in Germany," and assuredly it is not measles. The latter indisputable fact disposes of the suggestion that "German" has no reference to a country, but really means "germane."

In justification of the words "so far as it goes" which we have used above, we quote in full the closing paragraph of the Preface to the seventh edition. It runs as follows:—

"The Code makes no attempt to deal with such infectious diseases as enteric fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and poliomyelitis, diseases which do sometimes arise in schools, but it is not deemed advisable to deal with them in the Code, for their incidence in school life is, fortunately, rare, and it would be impossible to deal satis-

factorily with them without unduly increasing the size of the book or encroaching upon space devoted to more important matters."

We cannot agree with the opinions expressed in this paragraph. The "Code" will pass into the hands of many lay readers, who might very well be taught something about the prophylaxis of enteric fever. And, having regard to the deadly nature of cerebro-spinal fever and to the life-long deformities caused by acute anterior poliomyelitis, we do think that, even at the risk of somewhat increasing the size of the book, space should be found in such a "Code" for the subject of the prophylaxis of these infectious diseases—one of the *most* important matters which, in our judgment, can engage the attention of a School Medical Officer.

Manual of Anatomy : Systematic and Practical, including Embryology. By A. M. BUCHANAN, M.A., M.D., (C.M., F.R.F.P.S. Glas. ; Professor of Anatomy in the Anderson College of Medicine, Glasgow. Third Edition. London : Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1916. Demy 8vo. Pp. xii + 1743.

PROFESSOR BUCHANAN'S work was first published in 1906 and a second edition was issued in 1914. That a third edition has been called for within so short a time is a proof that the work has proved a success, and that it has won an established place among the text-books of anatomy. The present edition has been re-written in many parts, and a section on general embryology has been added.

Inasmuch as the text runs to over 1640 pages, the work must be compared with our well-known larger text-books, and it is in no sense a mere practical manual. It aims at including the anatomy and development of the entire body, including the microscopic structure of the parts described. As in the earlier editions, sections dealing with the order and methods of dissecting the various regions are included. Many of the illustrations, of which there

are close on 700, are excellent and striking. The least interesting and useful are those which have been taken from other works. The various regions, and the structures met with in them, are described clearly and in a systematic manner, so that in spite of the somewhat unusual plan of the work it is not difficult to find information regarding any part or structure.

The author states in his preface that "it has been considered advisable to retain the old anatomical nomenclature until such time as a standard nomenclature has been fixed and generally adopted." Nevertheless we notice that he has himself adopted some of the terms of the Basle nomenclature, which were not used in the earlier editions of his work. This leads to some confusion in connexion with the appendix—giving what the author calls "English" terms with their "Latin (Basle)" equivalents. In the earlier editions the so-called English terms were those used in the text, but now some of these no longer appear in the work itself. The appendix seems unnecessary, and if retained in future editions should receive careful revision, as in many places the Basle terms are incorrectly applied. We notice, for instance, that the term "*canalis condyloideus*" is stated to correspond with the English "*anterior condylar foramen*," "*tuberculum jugulare*" with "*jugular process*," "*trigonum femoris*" with "*popliteal surface*." In other cases the Basle terms are incorrectly given, as, for instance, "*ligamentum sacro-ischio-tuberans*," "*tuba auditoria*," "*impressio trigemina*," &c. The difficulty of regarding one nomenclature as "English" and the other as "Latin" is shown when we are told that "*sinus tarsi*" is the Latin equivalent of "*sinus pedis*," and "*biceps femoris*" of "*biceps flexor cruris*." One other criticism: We believe that the section dealing with general embryology will fail to convey definite conceptions to students unless supplemented by illustrations of the embryos themselves. For instance, we feel that the difficulty of following the descriptions of the formation of the pericardium, the pleural cavities and

of the diaphragm, without adequate illustration, will prevent students from obtaining any real idea of the complicated processes involved.

The author and the publishers are to be congratulated upon the manner in which the third edition of the Manual is printed and brought out, for the volume is one which will prove useful and attractive to all students of human anatomy.

Transactions of the American Urological Association.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting at Baltimore, Maryland, April 13, 14, and 15, 1915. Brookline, Mass.: The Riverdale Press. 1915. Demy 8vo. Pp. 479.

THE ninth volume of the American Urological Association's Annual Congress has now become a work of nearly 500 pages, comprising some forty different articles; many of these are well illustrated.

The full report of the discussions following the reading of papers adds considerably to the value of the book.

Many subjects of urological interest are dealt with, but the larger portion of the volume is given up to the subject of bladder tumours—their pathology, diagnosis and various methods of treatment are admirably described. Numbers of cases are given, and a valuable contribution on the results obtained by various treatments, in patients whose cases have been under observation for many years, is of great interest. The treatment of vesical neoplasms by means of the high frequency spark claims a great deal of attention. As this method of destroying small growths has been in use now for some years, a better judgment can be formed of the value of this treatment, the majority of authors appear to be in favour of its use in non-malignant growths, especially if they are single tumours. Its usefulness in cancerous growths is not so obvious; a few surgeons, however, recommend it as an aid in checking the rate of growth of inoperable bladder cancers.

The articles on obstruction at the neck of the bladder

(other than prostatic enlargement) to the outflow of urine offer many points of interest to the general surgeon.

Oxford War Primers. Injuries of the Eyes, Nose, Throat and Ears. By ANDREW MAITLAND RAMSAY, M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), Ophthalmic Surgeon, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Major R.A.M.C. (T.F.); T. DUNDAS GRANT, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), late Major R.A.M.C. (Post Office Volunteers), King George Hospital, London, Lord Knutsford's Special Hospital for Officers; H. LAWSON WHALE, M.D. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Captain R.A.M.C. (T.F.), formerly No. 13 General Hospital, British Expeditionary Force, Overseas, the County of London War Hospital, Epsom; CHARLES ERNEST WEST, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Aural Surgeon to and Lecturer on Aural Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Captain R.A.M.C. (T.F.). London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1915. Pp. 160.

THIS type of book ought undoubtedly be of use to those surgeons who are hurriedly called upon, in a general hospital, to attend to cases of grave injury to the special regions of which the book treats. At the same time it is not to be expected that in a book of this size full details of diagnosis and treatment can be given. The advice proffered by Dr. Maitland Ramsay in his Introduction—"the aim should be to get the patient, with as little delay as possible, to one of the base hospitals"—is essentially sound.

We liked the section on injuries of the nose and throat best, perhaps because details of some definite typical cases were given, which added considerably to the *vraisemblance* of the "War Primer."

In all three sections, however, the advice given was sound and trustworthy, and we have no doubt that the book will prevent to some degree, at all events, meddlesome interference. And this will be a gain.

We have forwarded our copy to a surgeon "somewhere in France."