NEW EDITIONS

A Treatise on Glaucoma. By Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Elliot. Second Edition. Pp. 637, with 213 illustrations. Oxford Publications. 1922. Price 30s. net.

The second and greatly improved edition of this well-known book has been increased in size by about 100 pages, and 50 illustrations, including some of the author's, have been added. The subject has been dealt with at great length and in great detail and the most recent work included. The intra-ocular pressure and the tension of the eye and also the instruments for estimation of tension are fully dealt with. The effects of raised intra-ocular tension upon the retina and the character and diagnostic value of the subjective failures in the field of vision are stated and discussed in an admirable manner. The author prefers to use his own instrument ("Elliot's Scotometer") in testing the field of vision, but the evidence of the charts is sufficient to show that the results are inferior to those obtained by the use of the large screen of Bjerrum with the hand carrier for the test objects and with perimeter findings placed on the same chart.

Perhaps clearness is sometimes lost by the introduction of so many individual views and findings, and the numerous references, which are so well placed throughout, would have had added value had they been all given in full. The high value of this book must be clearly stated as it is certainly the best we have, and can be recommended to all ophthalmic surgeons as providing an invaluable presentation of the Glaucoma problem in all its aspects.

A Text-Book of Bacteriology. By Hans Zinsser and Frederick F. Russell. Fifth Edition. Pp. xiv + 1193, with 164 illustrations. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1922. Price 35s. net.

The fifth edition of the well-known text-book of Hiss and Zinsser is more than a new edition. It has been largely rewritten and much enlarged, while important modifications have been made in the scope and method of the work. It is now a text-book satisfying completely the modern demand for the close co-operation of the different branches of medical science. In it the importance of preventive medicine, or sanitation, is ever emphasised, while at the same time the relation of bacteriology to medicine and surgery is always kept in mind. Both from the theoretical and technical sides the science of bacteriology is ably presented, and the work is completely up-to-date. The section on pathogenic protozoa by F. F. Russell, which occupies about 90 pages, is a valuable addition.
Notes on Books

The volume is printed on thin but excellent paper, and is actually less bulky than was the first edition, although that was shorter by more than 400 pages. It can be recommended most thoroughly to students and medical men, and to bacteriologists whether engaged in clinical work, research, or sanitation.

NOTES ON BOOKS

The Evolution of Disease, by Professor J. Danysz, Chef de Service, Institut Pasteur, Paris, has been translated by Francis M. Rackemann, M.D. (Lea & Febiger, price $2.75). Professor Danysz theorises regarding the genesis of infectious diseases and of chronic pathological conditions of obscure origin. He advances theories to explain the different pathological processes occurring in diphtheria, tuberculosis, typhoid, etc., emphasising the close relationship between the pathological effects and the production of immunity. By elaborating and extending these theories he seeks to explain the development of chronic conditions whose etiology is unknown. The effects of the conditions of immunity and anaphylaxis in the body are discussed, and a record of cases of obscure chronic conditions treated by means of vaccines (entero-antigens) is given. The arguments and deductions are presented lucidly and logically, and the book contains much to interest those who are not indifferent to the modern theories of infection, immunity, and anaphylaxis.

Functional Nervous Disorders, their Classification and Treatment, by Donald E. Core, M.D., M.R.C.P. (John Wright & Sons, Ltd., price 25s. net), is a valiant attempt to classify the functional nervous disorders, alias psycho-neuroses. The classification has, we are told, been usually drawn up from the point of view of treatment, and this is wise: our author claims, moreover, that the aetiological factors correspond in the main with this. The author from this point of view of practical medicine (as distinguished from what he calls "sociology") deprecates the theoretical multiplication of primary instincts, all of which he recognises to be secondary to the supreme biological instinct shown by the organism to adjust itself to its environment. His own alternative scheme, however, is by no means free from the reproach of multiplication of entities, only the entities are of another kind. Freud's sexual theory gets little sympathy in this book: even psycho-analysis has but a subordinate sphere allotted it. From amid a tangle of what we take to be somewhat superfluous verbiage there emerge many passages of sound sense, as notably in the chapters on dreams and on treatment. In the latter connection the author lays stress on rectification of the