Blessures de la Moelle et de la Queue de Cheval. Par les Docteurs G. Roussy et J. Lhermitte. Collection Horizon: Précis de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Guerre. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1918. (4 fr.)

This is an exceedingly handy little volume on the wounds of the spinal cord and the cauda equina. In it the reader will find a methodical and thorough study of the phenomena attached to these wounds, a study which has brought much fame to the French school. In the prosecution of such a scientific study there was a big gap, because only a few doctors had the opportunity of watching a great number of such wounds to the central nervous system, of following their evolution, and of making thorough examination of the parts after the patient had died. Again, this study is one of the most complicated and difficult. This great gap has been filled up by Drs. Roussy and Lhermitte in a most praiseworthy manner, as most of the conditions, without which their task would have been impossible, have been realised, viz., the observation of the wounds from the first hour to the final stages. It is not one of the least merits of this book to have shown what capital differences can exist over the same case at the final stage, on the front and later at the rear when months have elapsed. When a missile has injured the coverings of the cord, several questions present themselves—the extent of the injury, the locality, the nerves affected and their distribution, and if the medulla itself has been involved in the lesion. Is it a case of total or incomplete section? All these conditions have been studied most thoroughly, particularly those cases which have involved certain tracts in the cord, showing their symptoms, results, and their complications. The way in which the authors come to the topographic diagnosis is extremely interesting, and special mention should be made of the pages in which hemi-section of the cord is studied. Not less interesting is the chapter devoted to the "commotion medullaire," which is an original and personal study of facts. Among the most interesting pages are those devoted to the circumstances, is unsatisfactory. The treatment recommended is already obsolete, and hints on nursing, which might have justified the publication, are entirely absent.
pathological anatomy of the wounds, which will be most useful to neurologists and surgeons alike. The book is well furnished with original illustrations. In the evolution of the wounds of the spinal cord, the authors insist on the complications being the chief factor which closes the scenes of the fatal cases. The chief among these complications, and that which seems to be most fatal, is what appears to be pleuro-pneumonia. The prognosis depends oftener on the complication than on the lesion of the spinal cord, and the authors came to the conclusion that death is not so often caused ipso facto by the lesion of the spinal cord as by the complications that follow. A book well worth reading.

Plaies de la Plévre et du Poumon. Par R. Grégoire et A. Courcoux. Collection Horizon: Précis de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Guerre. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1917. (4 fr.)

This is a handbook dealing with the wounds of the pleura and lung, one of the best of this very excellent series of books. The subject of wounds of the chest is gone into most thoroughly, being looked at both from a medical and a surgical point of view. It gives also a lucid account of the pathological changes which take place in the degeneration tissue from a histological point of view. The subject of haemorrhage, and the question of the coagulation of the blood, are discussed at considerable length, and the writers give valuable and original views. The authors' experiences show that of all wounds received, 10 per cent are of the lungs and pleura. They declare 90 per cent of this class of wounds recover. It is interesting to read how these wounds may be caused, and there is one example given wherein a soldier was injured by a portion of a sardine box. Another instance is even more rare. In this case there was found a part of the shin bone of another soldier in the wound. The leading signs of a wound in the chest are breathlessness, cough, pain, and haemorrhage, but the last three may appear to be absent, and only reappear under effort. The complications, medical and surgical, are dealt with, and the question of septic infection is given a good deal of attention. This is a little book in quite simple French, and it will be a pleasure for anyone to read it who is conversant with the language, since it is full of
information both for the physician and for the surgeon. It is very nicely illustrated.

La Syphilis et l'Armée. By G. Thibierge. Collection Horizon: Précis de Médecine et de Chirurgie de Guerre. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1917. (4 francs.)

The work of Dr. Thibierge forms an exceedingly useful study of the subject of syphilis as it affects the army. It has all the authority of a writer whose great experience of the subject has been gained in the practice of the Hôpital Saint-Louis, and it deals in detail with those phases of syphilis which are most likely to come under the observation of an army medical officer. The primary and secondary stages and their treatment are thus the main subject-matter of the book, tertiary phenomena receiving comparatively brief consideration. Beginning with a note on the frequency of syphilis in the army, the author passes to consider syphilis as a national danger, and then devotes more than a fourth of his space to the symptoms and diagnosis of primary and secondary stages. The greater part of the rest of the book is occupied by a discussion of treatment under army conditions. Mercurial medication, novarsenobenzol, and the combined treatment receive full attention, and a plan of treatment for soldiers at the different periods of the infection is given in detail. The remainder of the volume is occupied with questions of prophylaxis, and the whole forms a thoroughly practical guide to the subject for the use of medical officers.

La Névrose d'Angoisse et les États d'Émotivité Anxieuse. By Dr. Francis Heckel. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1917. (9 fr.)

This elaborate work constitutes a scientific and practical study of the symptom-complex now often known as the anxiety-neurosis—a complex not uncommon in these days, and particularly frequent since the outbreak of war. It discusses the various states of anxiety from a diagnostic and pathogenic point of view, developing at considerable length the symptomatology; diagnosis, to which the author devotes two chapters which will assist the practitioner in classifying the neuroses and in distinguishing their separate forms; and treatment, which he deals
with in a chapter of a hundred pages. The writer's ideas are illustrated by numerous exemplary cases drawn from his rich material, and these contribute not a little to the easier comprehension of a difficult subject. He points out with much force how these disorders engender a vicious circle, how the neuropath is apt secondarily to become the victim of nutritional affections, and conversely how these affections tend to produce a neuropathic state. His book will be of help to readers of French in handling these obscure and troublesome cases.

Surgical Applied Anatomy. By Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.S.Eng. Seventh edition. Revised by Arthur Keith, M.D., LL.D.Aber., F.R.C.S.Eng., F.R.S., and W. Collin Mackenzie, M.D.Melb., F.R.C.S.Edin., F.R.S.E. London: Cassell & Co., Limited. 1918. (10s. 6d. net.)

THIRTY-FIVE years have elapsed since Sir Frederick Treves first brought to light his little manual of surgical anatomy, and that period has seen the book pass through six editions, some of which have had to be more than once reprinted. Such a record of unvarying success leaves to the reviewer little beyond the duty of intimating to the medical profession that a new edition has appeared.

The seventh edition has been produced by those well-known anatomists, Messrs. Keith and Mackenzie, and under their hands the book, which "still retains the spirit, form, and size given to it by its distinguished author," has been subjected to a very thorough revision.

It is interesting to note that the editors have not been impressed with the advantages of the new anatomical nomenclature, and have contented themselves with placing the new names alongside the old, thus leaving the reader to make his choice of either system.

"Orthopaedic Anatomy," as Messrs. Keith and Mackenzie term it, has been considerably added to, a provision which will appeal to all who are engaged in increasing the efficiency of our discharged wounded soldiers.

It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce the publication of a new edition of Sir Frederick Treves' Surgical Applied Anatomy.
A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations. By Lewis A. Stimson, B.A., M.D., LL.D.Yalen. Eighth edition. New York: Lea & Febiger. 1917.

This standard work, now appearing in its eighth edition, possesses the worthy tradition of its predecessors, and provides a vast systematic study of a subject, to which the author has devoted a deal of original thought, during a long experience with ample material. Throughout the work, an historical and statistical survey creates interest, and assists the value of guiding deductions.

In one of the early chapters the pathology of fractures is fully dealt with, and with good radiographs. The author's views upon the valuable part which an intact bridge of periosteum plays in securing solid union makes fascinating reading.

Well illustrated also are the occasional deviations from the normal process of healing in bone, in the form of absorption and osteoporosis, bringing in their wake, immediate and remote, the results which disappoint. Here the author describes and illustrates the influences which he has found accountable for the latter, though in some instances the occurrence was without discoverable cause.

A recognition of the importance of the bridge of periosteum, and an idea of the influences accounting for absorption and osteoporosis, causing immediate non-union or its appearance some time after solid union had actually taken place, weigh with the author in concluding his description of the methods which he suggests and adopts, and in applying the all-important principles in treatment.

He decides against the routine practice of open operative procedure and the use of local fixing apparatus, as the reasoned outcome of his own ripe experience and the statistics offered by the experience of other workers. He urges a wise conservatism, and recognises the sphere of usefulness of open operation as a last resort.

In the treatment of fractures of the extremities there is described, with illustrations, a rare abundance of methods to choose from. Some of these involve the use of complex mechanical devices suited only to hospital practice. Their necessity should be rare, as there are few fractures which will
not yield all the result to be desired when treated by a simple apparatus of which the author none the less is an exponent.

Simplicity of procedure is strikingly manifest in the illustrated methods of reducing the more common traumatic dislocations, methods designed to obviate the risks of a general anaesthetic, and, in the author's hands, failures to reduce have been few.

The volume is an excellent guiding reference, and, occupying over 900 pages, provides a large amount of valuable information.

Dream Psychology. By Maurice Nicoll, M.B. London: Henry Frowde and Hodder & Stoughton. 1917. (6s. net.)

Mr. Nicoll's book, which is one of the Oxford Medical Publications Series, is an exposition of the psychology of dreams mainly on the lines laid down by Jung. It combats the Freudian view that dreams are the expression of repressed complexes, chiefly if not entirely of sexual origin, and it develops in its place a systematisled conception of the operations of the unconscious as of a constructive rather than a reversive character, and as tending in symbolistico fashion to suggest correction of repressions or of imperfectly developed interest in the conscious mind. For the term libido, so much in use among German psychologists, and though employed by them in a wider sense than the merely sexual, yet inevitably suggesting the dominance of sexual motive, Mr. Nicoll substitutes interest, a word which he uses much in the sense of Bergson's élan vital, "as an energetic conception which can cover all the aspects of life." His development of the methods of the unconscious, and of the light which can be thrown upon them by the study of dreams, is consistent and rational, and his book will contribute not a little to throw light upon the obscurer workings of the mind.

Medical Diseases of the War. By Arthur F. Hurst, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: Edward Arnold. 1917. (6s. net.)

This comparatively small volume is the result of Dr. Hurst's personal experience in dealing with the conditions of which he treats, both at home and subsequently abroad. While he has
not neglected the literature of the subject, as is shown by the selected bibliographies which he gives at the end of each chapter, it is the personal note which is most prominent in the book, and much to its advantage. The range of subjects covered is not limited only to those diseases which have for the first time been classified in the present war, such as trench-fever and trench-nephritis, but includes the dysenteries, paratyphoid fever, epidemic jaundice, soldiers' heart, and functional nervous disorders. On all these subjects Dr. Hurst has much that is interesting to say, and much that is valuable. If any chapter may be selected as more attractive than the rest, it is, as the author's eminence as a neurologist would lead one to expect, that on functional nervous disorders. The case histories which amply illustrate it add to the vividness of its presentation. Medicine moves in these days with great rapidity, and some of the suggestions for treatment which the book contains are already obsolete or obsolescent—emetine bismuth iodide, for instance, seems to have supplanted emetine hydrochloride in the treatment of amoebic dysentery, but Dr. Hurst's suggestions are based upon sound principles, and his book will be found a useful compendium of the subject for those who wish to take a comprehensive view of it.

Radiography and Radio-Therapeutics. By Robert Knox, M.D. London: A. & C. Black, Limited. 1917–1918. (Part I, 30s. net; Part II, 15s. net.)

The author has now increased the debt of gratitude which all radiographers and radio-therapists owe to him on account of the first edition of his book, by quickly bringing out a second edition, which, excellent as was the first, surpasses it in many ways.

The present edition is in two volumes—an advantage because of reduction in size and also because it presents the subject of radio-therapy in a way more worthy of its importance.

The volume on radiography will be found of great help to the beginner, and even the more advanced worker cannot fail to find some useful hints. There is an excellent description provided of apparatus, its uses and construction, which is quite up to date, including as it does reference to Gunstone's Rectipulce
for the suppression of inverse current, though we are tempted to think that Dr. Knox still pins his faith to the older method of relying on valve tubes for this purpose.

The Coolidge tube had only just appeared on the market when the first edition of this book was written, and though much was promised for it, the time had been too short for much demonstration of its good points. Now the tube has made for itself a place, and no doubt in the future all tubes will come more and more into line with it; in the new edition we have an excellent description of it, which is well worth reading, and which forms a valuable addition to the book. There is also a caution given, which should be taken to heart by beginners in this work.

In that part of the book dealing with the technique of radiography, we note some additions and improvements—more stress is laid on the importance of suppressing secondary radiation by the use of a cylinder diaphragm, and a useful description of a simple and efficient rotating plate apparatus is given. Special attention is paid to stereoscopic radiography, and most workers will benefit by a careful perusal of this chapter. A good deal of space has been given up to radiography in military work, and this section should be useful to those who are responsible for the organisation of the radiographic work in military hospitals and mobile units.

The localisation of foreign bodies is dealt with at some length. Many methods are discussed, and we fancy that the beginner, after reading them all, will wonder whether after all there is safety in the multitude of counsellors, and will end by choosing one method and sternly ignoring all others.

The reproductions of negatives are excellent, and Dr. Martin Berry's work is specially beautiful, yet in some cases we are inclined to believe—in the absence of information to the contrary—that the negatives were taken from the skeleton.

The second volume of Dr. Knox's work dealing with radiotherapeutics is as excellent as the first. There are many improvements and additions in this edition, and it will well repay reading. Most expert workers would be unable to read a work of this kind without finding some helpful criticism to make, and some will cavil at Dr. Knox's rather pessimistic view of the treatment of tuberculous lymphatic glands.
On the subject of the treatment of uterine fibromata he is not very inspiring. The reviewer has treated many of these cases in the last six years—patients of ages varying from 35 to 68 years, with uniform success and no untoward results, and is of opinion that this method of treatment should be preferred in all uncomplicated cases of uterine fibromata.

Dr. Knox gives an admirable résumé of the technique of this treatment, which will be found most helpful. More precise information on dosage is given in Dr. Knox's book than is usual in text-books of this kind, and even more might be given with great advantage.

The chapters on radium have been brought up to date, and the book finishes with some excellent chapters on radiation therapy in military practice.

Altogether this is a work which should produce gratitude in the minds of all radiographers and radio-therapists.

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Electro-Diagnostic de Guerre. Par A. Zimmern et P. Perol.
Paris: Masson & Cie. 1917. (4 fr.)

The war has added much to our medical and surgical literature, and the department of electro-therapeutics has received its share of additions. This little book gives in a simple and concise form all the information required for electro-diagnosis, and it is to be hoped that some one will add to its usefulness by translating it into English.

The authors lay stress on a point which is exceedingly important yet often neglected in English works of this kind, namely, the more accurate standardisation of the examination by faradic current.

The motor points of the body are well shown in duplicate by marks on the skin in the usual way, and in a second diagram showing a dissection by points marked on each muscle. This should be a great help in memorising these motor points.

Altogether this is one of the most useful little books of its kind we have seen.