

batants have been sent back, I understand. Are those who have been "out" expected to do the six months' surgeon probationers' appointments?

Well, I have nothing further to relate. We talk about nothing but the outcome of the Hun offensive these days, and vainly hope that their inevitable failure will cause 'em to sue for Peace.

With kind regards to everybody.

Yours sincerely,

R. O. TOWNEND.

MONITOR No. 19.

April 6th, 1918.

DEAR DR. WRIGHT,

After leaving H.M.S. *Inflexible* in April, 1917, I was appointed to this ship.

"Having nothing of interest to relate" must be the only reasonable excuse I can offer for having so long delayed in expressing my appreciation for the copies of the L.H. GAZETTE.

Up to the present Robbins has been the only London man I have run across in the course of my wanderings in this part of the world. He came over to lunch when we chanced to be in the same naval base together, for one day.

From the ship one can see the winding lines of enemy trenches. Things are quiet now; periodic coastal bombardment and more frequent anti-aircraft duels disturb an otherwise peaceful landscape. There was a time when we were fairly regularly bombed, but the Hun is less audacious now.

Last week snow lay a foot deep on the plains—to-day the sun is so hot one can hardly wear a coat with comfort. Such are the extraordinary changes in temperature out here.

It is with profound sorrow I see that Eric Croft's name must be added to an already lamentable list of deceased contemporaries. Croft and I "dugged" together, he and Robinson also shared the same cell with me, after I had been arrested for alleged espionage in Brussels in 1914.

Medical work is practically non-existent. There were a few cases of malaria and sandfly fever on board last summer. At one station I had to attend an R.A.N.S. aerodrome on certain days, which helped to break the monotony.

With the aid of a stereoscopic anatomy outfit I have endeavoured, of late, to employ time more profitably than wondering whether the war would end before I get my leave. The incessant roll of the ship in the winter months and the din of the engines make systematic study difficult. I eagerly look forward to the day when I can

attend your lectures prior to sitting for the primary.

With best wishes, Sir, for yourself and the College.

Yours sincerely,

H. HAMILTON BAILEY,
Temporary Surgeon, R.N.

LADY MURRAY'S HOSPITAL,
TREPOL, B.E.F., FRANCE.
23/4/18.

DEAR MR. BURDON,

I am here gassed and am glad to say that I am now well on the road to recovery. We were in the push at Armentieres, the Boche managing to get within 200 yds. of our battery position before we were really aware of the fact that he had attacked. His plan was to gas all back areas, and this he did very successfully, by putting over about 60 to 100 thousand (excuse figures) gas shells of all calibres—he thus hoped to paralyse the artillery; if he was successful or not you can judge from the news contained in the papers—it was a terrible life—worse than the Chem. Lab. at the dear old "London," when someone has been using the H₂S Cupboard without lighting the draught lamp!

I am sure you must wonder however we can live out here, but although it sounds very dreadful it is not really half so dreadful as it sounds, and if it had not been that we had bad luck we should not have been gassed. Strange to say, we managed to get away except for some poor fellows who were too badly hit to run away—there were only two officers left, myself and the Major, and both of us are here.

Let me have the GAZETTE, will you, as I do enjoy it.

Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

G. CLIFFORD BUTTERWORTH.

39 C.C.S.,
Italian Expeditionary Force.
4th June, 1918.

DEAR WRIGHT,

It must be the association with the older anatomy that prompted me to realise how long it is since I sent you any word, although I would still much rather give you the news on the Gerrard's Cross express. The reference to the older anatomy means that on the way through Milan we had the opportunity to study closely the statue to your friend Leonardo de Vinci and yesterday I blew into Padua and had a look at the

old University. The old anatomy room is exactly as it was in the days of Hunter at any rate, and possibly back to Harvey, and the students at the "London" would certainly never sleep on the narrow rails occupied by their predecessors in the greatest of all arts. The old arrangement of fetching the cadaver up through the floor rather appeals to one, quite as much as the steepness of the benches appals one. I am certain that any somnolent student would fall inevitably into the abdomen of the corpse in the arena, or should the lecturer have no subject, into the corpse room below.

It is only a week since I was sent down here with a surgical team, but we had a very good look at Turin and Milan on the way. Altogether it has been a very pleasant break, and the beauty of the scenery on the journey is not spoilt at all to a Scotsman by the recollection that the Government pays. We had experiences galore, for we brought batmen and orderlies along, and the average man has a wonderful faculty for getting lost in strange cities.

I had had a very stiff couple of months at Rouen, and the change here is quite a holiday. During the week here we have done nothing professional at all, and the weather has been delightful. One week is enough, and we are rather longing to get back to France to work.

J. R. Dick is the only "pure" London man here, but there are plenty of old F.R.C.S. class men. I had forgotten Dolbey, who is at a neighbouring C.C.S. with young Chance—you spoke to me about him once—from Dublin. It is extraordinary really how, wherever one goes, people known at the London turn up.

I hope the College is going strong. We are all merry and bright here, and the fact that I was sent down here with a team and find nothing to do, is not due to any slackness on the part of our British Army. The need for us may be postponed only, so I don't know whether we go back to-morrow or in six months.

Good luck to you, and love to the brethren.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT MILNE.

REVIEWS

SURGICAL APPLIED ANATOMY. By Sir Frederick Treves. Revised by Professor Keith and Dr. Colin Mackenzie. (Cassell & Co.)

In the preface to the first edition of this book, which appeared 35 years ago, the author stated: "This book is intended mainly for the use of students preparing for their final examination in surgery. I hope, however, that it will be of

use also to practitioners whose memory of their dissecting-room work is growing a little grey and who would wish to recall such anatomical matters as have the most direct bearing upon the details of practice. Moreover, it is possible that junior students may find some interest in the volume and may have their studies rendered more intelligent by learning how anatomy is concerned with actual dealings with disease."

The popularity of the work, from the time these words were written up to the present, among students and practitioners, is sufficient evidence that the author's intentions have materialised.

In this, the seventh edition, Professor Keith and Dr. Mackenzie have amply maintained the author's aims. The junior student is supplied with anatomical facts at the hands of two distinguished anatomists; the senior student is shown the latest ideas of pathology in relation to anatomy (in this connection mention need only be made of the clear fashion in which the production of hydronephrosis following an abnormal renal artery is portrayed); while the practitioner is catered for by the inclusion of sufficient anatomy to render any reference to a pure anatomical treatise unnecessary; and above all, by the retention of the old nomenclature by the side of the new. Those of us who have learned to call Poupart's Ligament by that name have before now had cause to wonder what is meant by the Ligamentum Inguinale; here we are spared that.

The changes that necessarily occur in 35 years are such that the re-writing of the book would have been a simpler matter than its revision. In fact, it is a striking tribute to the popularity of the work that the distinguished revisers have gone to such pains to preserve its original identity.

This is a book crammed with information, and that in a most readable and interesting form. He must be a most well-informed surgeon who would read this book without learning something new.

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES. By L. W. Harrison, D.S.O.

In a book of some 450 pages Lt.-Col. L. W. Harrison has endeavoured to put before the medical practitioner the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. We trust our busy *confreres* will make himself acquainted with the ravages which gonorrhœa and syphilis have made and are making upon the vitality of the nation. We think our medical brethren have for the most part greatly fallen short of the mark in efficiency in this branch of medicine, but the blame is far less theirs than that of the examining bodies

whose curriculum of studies demands months of application to the observation of frog muscles and skips syphilis and skin diseases in examinations. The world of education is in the melting-pot, and we trust that medical examinations will not escape revision.

The complications of gonorrhœa (p. 25), of which sterility is of such national importance, are sufficient in their number to frighten our younger men—and women—of the effects of venereal diseases were they but taught the danger of illicit sexual intercourse.

Writing on the difficulty of curing gonorrhœa the author enters upon a short dissertation on "antibody response," but he gives the real cause we think, in paragraph 4, namely, the presence of so many glands and ducts in the urethra.

The more obvious cause is usually the right one.

We remember a distinguished professor who compared the washing of the urethra with antiseptic solutions to the endeavour made to clean the upper floor of the College by swilling the Mile End Road with water. We still smile, and quite agree.

Colonel Harrison has had exceptional opportunities for observing patients, but his systematic examination of the unfortunate victim is, we think, a little too military to be followed by the practitioner.

The anatomy of the male sexual organs is good and well illustrated, but the minute descriptions of syphilitic and other sores are tedious because of repetition (p. 48). Many points raised by the author are little known, but we think of great value and help in clinical diagnosis. The comparative palpation of both corpora cavernosa for the detection of a hidden chancre in the fossa navicularis or urethra is sound advice.

The author's meaning is sometimes obscured by his style (such as p. 61) concerning gonorrheal and tubercular epididymitis, but the labour of reading the book becomes lighter as one proceeds. Precious stones often require much digging.

Dealing with syphilis of the brain (p. 168) the author dwells upon the prevalence of meningitis in secondary syphilis, and quotes Dreyfus as reporting the presence of pathological changes, as shown by the C.S.F., in 80 per cent. of secondary cases. If so let us name this symptomless state the silent meningitis of syphilis, for we quite agree as to the comparative rarity of even headache in the secondary stage.

Gumma of the meninges is extensively dealt with, and Dr. Mott's system of syphilis freely quoted.

We thank the author for making clear the phenomena of Homonymous hemianopsia, and

here again a little scratching reveals Dr. Mott's writings.

Venereal disease in women is dismissed in some 10 pages, but the illustrations, like most in the book, are very good. Some of the coloured ones are of artistic value, though we doubt their necessity. Still, times are changing fast, and the eighteenth century crinoline has made way for the breeches of the twentieth!

Writing upon the examination of the spirochaete pallida, much is made of the centring of the microscope condenser and other matters, but no amount of reading will equal fifteen minutes spent with microscope, slide, exudate, and a good light.

The description of the *Sp. pallida* and its differentiation from the other *Spirochaetes* *refringens*, *gracilis* and *balanitidis*, *microdentium* and *pertenuis* are excellent, but we doubt for all that their value to the busy medical practitioner whose practical knowledge of bacteriology and protozoology is perforce very limited; but an excellent piece of advice is given further, that one's experience should be gained from examination of papules for the spirochaetes.

In conclusion, we commend the book to all. He who wrote it made himself a master of his subject by work, observation and wide reading. He stands forth as one of the few stars of the R.A.M.C., who before the war had taken up a branch of medical study and made headway and became proficient—the right man in the right place. We need say little more. To have achieved professional eminence against odds in the midst of red tape reveals a strong character and worth. The book is the monument of the man. Its success is assured.

GEO. VILVANDRE.

LECITHIN AND ALLIED SUBSTANCES. THE LIPINS.
By H. Maclean, M.D., D.Sc. (Longmans,
Green & Co. 1918.)

This volume is one of the valuable and interesting series of Monographs on Biochemistry. The present contribution is of value to all interested in biochemical problems and indispensable to all interested in this field, as it deals with a literature, very scattered in its area of publication, which badly required a readily available and critical review. In no other subject has there been more diverse and contradictory statements, starting even with the actual nomenclature and certainly no other problem has led to more acrimonious discussions. Dr. Maclean, who has been an active worker in this sphere, has given a very clear and sane account of the points at

issue, dealing fully with the phosphatides, cerebrosides, protagon, plant lipins, etc. As he himself freely admits, if the circumstances had been other than they are, very drastic curtailment of some of the sections could be carried out without interfering in the slightest with the value of the book. It is really a matter for regret that, in spite of the difficulties to be faced and the very unsatisfactory nature of the literature, and in spite of the fact that "little or nothing is known with certainty of the physiological function of the lipins," more space and detail were not devoted to the biological aspects of the subject. The absence of such a full discussion certainly detracts from an otherwise very able and critical study of a most difficult but most important problem.

The volume is provided with a very full bibliography and index.

AIDS TO RATIONAL THERAPEUTICS. *By Ralph Winnington Leftwich, M.D., C.M., M.R.C.S.*

Dr. Leftwich has given us an exceedingly useful little book, full of prescriptions and sound advice,

It is more than a book on Therapeutics: it is a book on general medical treatment and the management of cases—a subject which is often sadly neglected in some of the larger text books on medicine.

The book is well named Rational Therapeutics, and is essentially suited to the newly-qualified man who has not yet had time to buy his experience.

MINOR MALADIES AND THEIR TREATMENT. *By Leonard Williams, M.D.*

It is not everyone who can treat a serious subject in an interesting and amusing manner, but Dr. Williams has succeeded.

He has given the benefit of his own experiences and difficulties as a young general practitioner, and it is to help the novice out of these difficulties that the present volume is written.

When starting our professional careers we have all been faced with difficulties similar to those of Dr. Williams in the treatment of trivial complaints, and although, as the author points out, most of us at the end of our student career have ideas on the treatment of typhoid and tabes we have very little experience in the treatment of the common cold and constipation.

Dr. Williams has achieved his object, and the book can be confidently recommended to the young general practitioner.

MILITARY MEDICAL MANUALS.

FRACTURE OF THE LOWER JAW. *L. Imbert and Pierre Real. Edited by J. F. Colyer, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (University of London Press, 18, Warwick Square. Price 6s).*

Considering the indifference with which the War Office has looked upon the treatment of jaw injuries, it is not surprising to find the former Director-General giving his imprimatur as Editor-in-chief to a series of Military Medical Manuals published by the University of London Press, to a small volume by Messrs. Imbert and Pierre Real, and edited by Mr. J. F. Colyer, entitled "Fracture of the Lower Jaw."

This would lead one to suppose that this volume occupies a place in jaw surgery analogous to that of the other volumes on other subjects, and to allow a book which treats of the mandible only to appear in such a series as *the* up-to-date work on jaw surgery strikes one as evidence of carelessness in general direction, to say the least of it.

It has been shown that the proportion of war injuries of maxilla to mandible is as 1 to 5, and a like proportion has been claimed by some authors to relate to injuries of maxilla and mandible to mandible. It is often the latter cases that are the most difficult to treat on account of the impossibility of immobilizing the mandible to the maxilla, and the discussion of this large class is entirely omitted by the authors.

The whole tone of the book strikes one as being too dogmatic, and much thought should be exercised before accepting the theory of non-interference with the posterior edentulous fragment, or that invariable union is said to occur when occlusion is sacrificed in the hope of thereby obtaining bony union.

It is possible that the work has suffered severely in translation, but the English editor should have taken care that such obvious errors as calling a suction chamber "a sucker" did not occur, as well as allowing such an antiquated idea to pass unchallenged. Again, on page 123, can anyone explain the contradiction of "and, by immobilization of the jaws, to maintain this correction. Further, rigidity must be excluded."

We frankly do not like the classification of fractures used in this book, and cannot at all understand why fractures of the coronoid process or "fracture of the temporo mandibular joint" by which, we presume, is meant fracture in the region of the neck of the condyle, should be classed as "incomplete fractures." As for claiming that fractured alveolar border invariably unites, on the contrary, it generally is seques-

trated, and is one of the reasons for adopting radical methods in the early stages.

It is amazing to read such a statement as that a sinus in connection with a fracture is due to two causes, namely, the presence of dental caries or a sequestrum.

There is an interesting final chapter on the Assessment of the Disablements consequent upon Fracture of the Mandible which would be useful to any Medical Boards who are likely to see this book.

The volume may be stimulating to some, but under such editorship one hoped the English edition would have proved a more readable work.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. *By Broca and Duroquet.*
Edited by R. C. Elmslie. (Military Medical Manuals.)

One of the effects of the war upon medical science has been an immense amount of specialization along certain lines. Not the least important of these is concerned with the subject of artificial limbs. The little volume under review, translated from the French, is one of the series of Military Medical Manuals, and has, for its *raison d'être* the indication of the general principles underlying the manufacture of prosthetic apparatus.

The subject naturally falls into two parts dealing with upper and lower limbs respectively. The mechanisms for the various amputations are lucidly described and clearly illustrated, and, in the case of the upper limb, the ingenious appliances to enable workmen in special branches such as postmen, packers, plumbers, and brush-makers, to carry out their respective avocations, are particularly well pictured. As to the lower limb, the editor, in his introduction, very pertinently points out that the possibilities of the peg-leg have been neglected in England. This is, in our opinion, a matter of considerable importance. It has always been taken for granted in this country that a sailor or soldier who has lost a limb shall be supplied with a complete artificial substitute rather than, in the case of the lower extremity with a simple peg, irrespective of the patient's social status. To supply a soldier who will return to civil life as a farm-labourer, for example, with an artificial leg instead of the simpler, much more useful, and infinitely cheaper peg, appears to us to be nothing more or less than an expensive concession to sentiment. As the author very rightly says, "Whilst every effort must be made to associate form with function, the latter is bound to take precedence of the former. It is, however, not always easy to impress upon patients, and more especially upon

their protectors, that *form* is for Sundays and holidays, and *function* is for work-days." In this connection, attention is drawn to the potentialities of the convertible peg-leg which have received little attention in this country.

The editor considers that the sole remaining problem in the design of artificial legs would appear to consist in the invention of a knee-mechanism which will sustain weight when flexed. This is, of course, a problem of much importance, but we think that the question of weight is one which is perhaps equally in need of solution. While this latter problem has been overcome by the use of aluminium, and, to some slight extent by using thin wood reinforced by a casing of leather, it must be remembered that the expense of aluminium has rendered it impracticable in the majority of instances. The grant allowed by Government covers the cost of a wooden leg only. A design, both light and cheap, is undoubtedly an urgent need. Correlated to the question of weight there is also that of heat. This is in many cases a very serious matter, particularly in the tropics. Sweating of the stump, with its attendant soreness, is a most disabling occurrence, and one which has so far received no solution.

The book concludes with an excellent chapter on some general principles in the re-education of the disabled, the importance being emphasized of initiating this process as early as possible. To the reader unacquainted with the subject of artificial limbs, this work can be cordially recommended as an elementary text-book.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES.—Vol. I., FRACTURES INVOLVING JOINTS. *R. Leriche. Edited by F. Burghard, C.B., M.S. pp. 207; 97 illustrations; price 6s.*

In recent medical literature the papers of Lockwood, Swan, Gray, Judd, and Tatlow, among English authors, have emphasized the enormous improvement that has followed the treatment of wounds of joints by immediate operation. Such papers are, however, widely scattered, and will probably not be of easy access to those who are confronted with this type of case in France and England. As such injuries form a large proportion of war wounds, it is essential that all surgeons be acquainted with the more modern methods of treatment. The volume under discussion is not in the ordinary sense of the word a text-book, but is rather a monograph strongly supporting the views of the Lyons School of Surgery, which is based on the work of Ollier, and is a complete work dealing with joint injuries rather than with fractures, for as the author shows,

all wounds of joints, with the exception of those of the knee, are probably associated with bone injury. Even in the papers mentioned above there are points in the treatment of which all are not in agreement. So also in this work there is much that would not be universally accepted; for instance, there is practically no mention of the use of antiseptics, including Carrel's method, for the author has found that these are not really necessary if the surgical treatment has been carried out successfully. It is doubtful if all would agree with the wide application given to subperiosteal excision of joints, especially in cases where sepsis is already present. The majority of surgeons agree that under such conditions operations of this sort are associated with grave danger, and even when there is no sepsis it is not always easy to appreciate the value of subperiosteal over simple excision.

After operation most surgeons attempt to close the synovial membrane and capsule, but here it is advocated that the joint cavity be left widely open and the wound plugged with gauze. These, however, are all questions of opinion, for they can by no means be regarded as settled. The importance of immediate complete operation is the essential step which this book advocates and with this probably all surgeons are now in agreement. As the author states in his preface, "I have related what I have seen, what I have done, what I should do, and I have tried to justify my opinions. So doubtless the contents of this little book will sometimes excite opposition. That is only to be expected with a book of this kind. But it is addressed to surgeons who have daily to solve for themselves problems which are still in dispute. I have given them my views. It has appeared to me advisable to furnish them at the same time with the principles necessary for the formation of a critical judgment and a fair trial of a method which is productive of good results. I feel sure that their success will quickly justify the indications I have given."

Viewed in this light the book is of great value, and the evidence brought forward in support of the author's views is very strong. The whole work is based upon experience and not upon theory, and thus will be of inestimable value to all working with the armies in the field.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES. VOL. II. FRACTURES OF THE SHAFT. R. Leriche. *English Trans.* Edited by F. F. Burghard. Pages 304, 156 Illustrations. Price 6s.

To those of us whose military work has chiefly been performed in England no cases presented,

in the earlier months of the war, greater difficulty than compound fractures of the shafts of the long bones. Union had occurred in faulty position, and grave sepsis was present. Gradually, however, improvement has taken place, and now the majority arrive with the fragments in good position and the sepsis well under control or even non-existent. One of the methods by which these improvements have been obtained is described in this volume. As in the case of the first volume, it is complete in itself, but it is a monograph advocating one method of treatment rather than a comprehensive discussion of all the methods. In several details the steps taken differ considerably from those employed by English surgeons at the front, but strong evidence is adduced of the value of the treatment as carried out by the author.

The most essential step in the treatment is the sterilisation of the wound. With this all surgeons will agree. To obtain this result the author believes that the wound should be freely incised, damaged muscles excised and all portions of bone which are loose or infected removed by sub-periosteal resection, a step which he describes as esquillectomy. The wound is then left open and lightly plugged. He claims that this wide resection of bone does not lead to, but in fact prevents, non-union provided that the resection is sub-periosteal.

The points with which most surgeons will probably disagree are that in early cases the wound should be left open and not sutured, that the bone excision should be so free, that operation may be undertaken even after 2—3 weeks with no danger of increasing the sepsis, and that no antiseptics should be used. These questions are not discussed or if mentioned are rather dogmatically dismissed. However, a large number of cases are quoted showing that in the author's hands at least wonderful results have been obtained.

In the chapter on treatment we are pleased to see that he lays stress upon the fact that no fractures should be plated in the early stages; the disasters that have followed such treatment are perhaps not yet sufficiently widely appreciated. A good account is given of the method of extension and suspension which in some form or other is now replacing all other forms of retentive apparatus. The book is a clearly written and fascinating account of the methods used by Ollier, and will fully repay perusal. If it does no more than impress upon its readers the importance of early and free operations in combating sepsis, it will have proved of inestimable value.

THE TREATMENT AND REPAIR OF NERVE LESIONS.

A. Benisty. Translated by E. F. Buzzard, M.D., F.R.C.P. 62 illustrations and 4 full-page plates, pp. 173; price 6s.

This book is a continuation of the one reviewed above, and may be regarded as the second volume. Although complete in itself, its title is somewhat of a misnomer, for a large portion including the last three chapters, is largely devoted to clinical descriptions of certain lesions.

Opening with a brief account of the structure of a nerve and of the changes which take place during degeneration and regeneration, there follows an account, which will be found specially useful, of the different pathological conditions which may be found after war injuries. This description is based on the histological studies of Marie and Foix, and, in the common type of lesion which is here called the pseudo neuroma of attrition, has led to the advice being given that resection should never be carried out, a view with which most surgeons would not so readily agree.

The next three chapters are devoted to the signs of recovery, and in that in which the sensory changes are described the work of Head is mentioned for the first time, but the value of his work has not been appreciated, and very inadequate recognition has been given to it. In fact, not even does the difference between the whole and sole areas of supply of an individual nerve seem to be understood. In the description of the electrical changes the condensor tests have been purposely omitted as being more complicated and, therefore, less adapted to military work.

In Chapters V. and VI. there is a full discussion of the signs of nerve lesions, which is practically synonymous with the indications for operation, and although the advice is rather more conservative than that usually given, it must be admitted that it is fully supported by the author's experience, for it has been found that more than 50 of such lesions are cured without operative interference. These chapters will be found of very great help in deciding when the operation should be carried out, and it is of interest to note that early suture, that is within the 2nd and 8th day after the infliction of the wound, is advocated. The actual steps of the operation are clearly described, but no support is given to the prevalent method of enveloping the line of suture with a graft of fascia or subcutaneous tissue.

The following chapters on the after-treatment by massage, electricity, and the use of special splints are concise and well written, and should be very helpful to those working in such a department of any large hospital.

The final chapters give a good account of the

symptoms and causes of some conditions which, although not recognised as due to nerve lesions, are often found associated with, and are difficult to diagnose from them.

The book is freely illustrated throughout, and should be as useful as the first volume. It ought to be in the possession of all who have to treat war lesions.

THE CLINICAL FORMS OF NERVE LESIONS. A.

Benisty. Translated by E. F. Buzzard, M.D., F.R.C.P.; 81 illustrations and 7 full-page plates; pp. 228; price 6s.

In the general training of the medical student the investigation of nerve lesions has been in the past generally neglected. Not only did the examination of such a case entail a considerable amount of care, but the cases themselves were far from common. In the present war an enormous number of such lesions are being met with, and the frequency with which they are overlooked makes it evident that a concise account of the subject is required. This little book, which is one of the Military Medical Annuals published under the general editorship of Sir A. Keogh, admirably fills the want.

The opening chapter clearly describes the method of examination, and is a model of the way in which such a patient should be examined. In the description, however, of the sensory changes some difficulty will be presented to the English student in that the widely accepted views of Head and Sherren receive no mention, and in fact the description of such changes will be found to vary considerably from those which are believed to occur by observers in this country; so much so that they may be regarded by such as incorrect. In every other way the book will be found admirable. The changes occurring with individual lesions are described at length in the ensuing chapters. In each there is a clear and concise account of the anatomy and physiology, so that not only will the work be found useful to those who find themselves required to operate after but little previous training, but the common pitfalls in the diagnosis of paralysis of individual muscles are clearly pointed out.

There is a useful account of the painful lesions of nerves, and the theories of causalgia are discussed at length. It is doubtful, however, whether surgeons would agree that such a condition only occurs in the arm with lesions of the median nerve, for several cases have been published by Sherren and others where the injury has been clearly limited to the ulnar nerve. There are one or two rather confusing misprints, generally the name of the wrong muscle, e.g., in

Fig. 37, the lumbricals are described as the interossei, but these are small points which will be corrected in future editions.

We can strongly advise every recently qualified man undertaking medical or surgical work either at advanced or base hospitals to provide himself with a copy of this work, and indeed even those with a wide experience of this type of lesion will find themselves fully repaid by a perusal of the work.

MALARIA IN MACEDONIA.—*Clinical and Hæmatological Features and Principles of Treatment.* By Armand-Dellile, Abrami, Paiseau and Lemaire. University of London Press, Ltd., London, 1918. Price 6s.

This is one of the "Horizon" Collection which has been appearing in English under the title, "Military Medical Manuals." The present volume is a remarkable one, in that eight people have contributed to it, although the work runs to only 115 pages. In addition to the four authors, it is translated by Dr. J. D. Rolleston, and "edited" by two of the greatest malarial investigators, A. Laveran and Sir Ronald Ross, whose prefaces are much more critical than is usual in such a work. There is also a long preface by the General Editor, Sir Alfred Keogh. The prefaces together take up almost a quarter of the book, which is for the most part elementary and could have been published as an ordinary paper in a medical journal. We cannot think that this work will serve any useful function, unless as an elementary text-book for some of the senior medical officers of the Army, whose knowledge is for the most part in inverse ratio to their rank.

(Published by University of London Press.)

THE PSYCHONEUROSES OF WAR. By G. Rousey and J. Lhermitte. Edited by Colonel W. Aldren Turner.

The present campaign has brought to our notice a large number of cases which are classified under the general designation of Shell Shock.

As the Editor remarks in his preface, the authors of this volume have succeeded in describing in a graphic way and explaining in logical fashion the causes, methods of onset, symptoms, course, and treatment of those functional disorders familiar to us under this term.

In the earlier chapters the more simple motor disorders are considered, and later follow sections in which disturbances of gait, tics, and alterations or loss of sensations are fully described with their differential diagnosis.

The sections are illustrated by photographs of

the conditions under consideration, and these are instructive and extremely well reproduced.

In the later chapters of the book the purely psychical conditions are dealt with, and the importance of distinguishing between mental disorders actually caused by military service as opposed to those in which an inherent mental defect has been aggravated and made more prominent is insisted upon.

The disposal of these cases and their treatment in the French Army is next given, and the authors state that from two of the special clinics established by the French Military Authorities, as many as 98 per cent. of cases are returned recovered.

An excellent bibliography concludes the book which, in our opinion, is of great interest to all who may be called upon to deal with the class of case here described or to those who are desirous of understanding a difficult but important branch of Military Medicine.

HYSTERIA OR PITHIATISM AND REFLEX NERVOUS DISORDERS. By J. Babinski and J. Froment. Edited by E. Farquhar Buzzard, Captain, R.A.M.C. (T.).

In this book two distinguished French neurologists discuss the large question of the differential diagnosis of the Functional Nervous Diseases which occur as a result of military service.

As the result of their observations they suggest that a distinction exists between true hysterical conditions, which they regard as caused by suggestion and curable by the same means, and other conditions following definite trauma which resemble them, and which they designate Reflex Nervous Disorders.

In this category they class all cases which present a definite syndrome described by them on page 84.

Some of the important features of this syndrome on which the differentiation is based are Muscular Atrophy, Slowness of Muscular Contraction, Disturbance of Sensation and Vaso-Motor Control, and Trophic Changes.

Owing also to the confusion which has existed in the past, they also suggest that the old nomenclature be abandoned, and that for the future hysterical conditions be designated Pithiatic disorders.

The first and second parts of the book are taken up by an historical review of previous conceptions of these cases, together with their symptomatology and a full account of the authors' views and their reasons for arriving at them.

The next section which is devoted to the differ-

ential diagnosis of the conditions, includes a number of valuable and helpful tables contrasting the different diseases.

Treatment then is discussed, and a short resumé of the Report of the French Neurological Society on the disposal of soldiers with these disorders is included.

A Bibliography and a short postscript, in which the authors answer some objections which have been raised against the views they hold, conclude the volume.

Many excellent illustrations in the text depict the described conditions and enhance its value.

The subject discussed is one of great interest, and this book provides ample food for thought for anyone who has to deal with military patients, as they will not fail to find the conditions so carefully described in this manual reproduced amongst their own cases.

A MANUAL OF PHYSICS, FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

By Hugh C. H. Candy, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C.

This is a new and enlarged edition of the well-known handbook written for first-year students. To each chapter is now appended a set of numerical exercises to illustrate the bookwork. They are taken from the London 1st M.B. and Con-joint Exams. As regards the text itself, a little friendly criticism may be allowed, e.g., why not substitute a description of the Weston Standard cell instead of that of the now obsolete Latimer Clarke. In the experiment of the Wheatstone Bridge there is no mention of end corrections and the necessity for inverting the positions of the standard resistance and that to be measured. In view of the great prominence of references to ions in modern literature, more space should be devoted to the exposition of the Ionic Theory. Fig. 106 might have been used to suggest a means of determining some boiling points. Similarly, a practical means of finding the nodes on a bar or tuning fork would be of great educative value. As the book is written expressly for medical students some reference should be made to the optical properties of cylindrical mirrors and lenses; also the action of the ultra-microscope.

The tables at the end of the book have been extended. Might we also suggest a Table of Reciprocals. The diagrams are wonderfully clear and simple—so of great value for medical students. Considering the small size of the book an extraordinary amount of good and useful information has been put together. We trust the book will continue in its popularity.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL CLUB

The Medical Agency for Appointments

The Medical Agency was started in 1907 by the London Hospital Medical Club, for the benefit of "Londoners" past and present, and since then a large number of men have availed themselves of its services. The Agency is superintended by the Registrars, with the advice of a Sub-Committee of the Club.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Club on March 15th, 1910, it was decided that certain fees should be charged. A list of these can be obtained from the Registrars. For appointments as *locum tenens* they are as follows:—

- (a) If for a longer period than a week—
Members of the Club, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on amount earned, with a minimum fee of 5/-.
Non-members, 5 per cent., minimum-fee 7/6.
- (b) If for one week or less—
A fee of 5/- to be paid by the Principal.
For appointments of less than one week no fee is charged to the *locum tenens*.
For appointments of more than one week no fee is charged to the Principal.

The proceeds of the Agency, after the deduction of expenses, will be paid to the London Hospital Medical Club to be used for benevolent purposes.

The new regulations came into force on July 1st, 1910.

- (a) Any Practitioner requiring a *locum tenens*, etc., is requested to send full particulars to:—

THE MEDICAL AGENCY REGISTRAR,
LONDON HOSPITAL, E. 1.

The use of the telephone saves much delay. Messages will be received at any time between 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m., at the Registrars' Office, No. 5020 Avenue (5 lines). Telegrams should be addressed "Registrar, London Hospital, White-chapel."

- (b) Anyone seeking an appointment as *locum tenens* or otherwise, should add his name to the list kept in the Registrars' Office. Information will be sent by post or telegraph, as soon as a suitable position is heard of.

Men who are entering their names for the first time must do so personally to the Registrar in charge of the Agency.

- (c) Particulars of practices, partnerships, Hospital appointments, etc., can be obtained from the Registrar in charge of the Agency, who can be seen daily at 12 o'clock in the Registrars' Office.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

[Note.—In the attempt to make this column as complete as possible, the Editor would be much obliged if readers of the "Gazette" would kindly forward to him any newspaper cuttings, or other announcements of this nature, that they may chance to come across].

BIRTHS

BARKER.—On the 23rd February, at Much Hadham, Herts, the wife of Dr. Aubrey Barker (Temporary-Lieutenant R.A.M.C.)—a son.

COOMBES.—On 27th March, 1918, at Manchester, to Lieutenant G. W. Coombes, R.A.M.C., and Mrs. Coombes, née Evelyn Meadows (late Staff Nurse Anne Zung & Surgical Hélène Raphael)—a son.

LACK.—On the 7th May, at 16, Devonshire Place, W. 1, to Dr. and Mrs. Lambert Lack—a son (Oliver).

PATON-POLLITT.—On Sunday, the 2nd June, 1918, at 51, Latimer Road, Eastbourne, the wife of Gerald Paton Pollitt of 50, Brook Street, W., and 56, West Cromwell Road, S.W.—of a son.

ROTH.—On the 28th May, 1918, at 51, Harley Street, W.1, the wife of Paul Bernard Roth, F.R.C.S.—of a son (Michael Heriot).

SCOTT.—On the 4th May, at 185, Fore Street, Edmonton, N. 18, to Ruby, the wife of Alex. R. Prinski Scott, Lieutenant R.A.M.C.—a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES

BULL-TAYLOR.—On 19th February, at Congregational Church, Hadleigh, Essex by Rev. H. Davis Bull, W. Milton Bull, L.D.S. Eng., to Dora, younger daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Standish, Lancs.

CLARK-KENNEDY: JEFFREE.—On the 1st April, at St. Mary-le-Park, Battersea, Archibald Edmund, Lieut. R.A.M.C., only son of the late Rev. A. E. Clark-Kennedy, Lieut.-Commander R.N., formerly Rector of Ewhurst, Surrey, and Mrs. Clark-Kennedy, to Phyllis Grace, only child of the late Charles Howard Jeffree, and niece of Miss Jeffree, Rose Hill Cottage, Dorking.

FENTON: TREWARTHA-JAMES.—On the 17th April, at All Souls, Langham Place, W., Victor N. Fenton, of Hans Mansions, to Doris Trewartha-James, of Manor Lodge, Grove End Road, N.W. 8.

JONES-JONES.—On 3rd April, at St. Cadran's Town, by Rev. N. Williams, D. W. F. Jones, M.B., Temporary Captain R.A.M.C. (late R.M.O. Brompton Chest Hospital) to Megan, eldest daughter of R. Jones, Esq., M.R.C.V.S., and Mrs. Jones, Towyn, North Wales.

LYLE-ALABASTER.—On the 28th March, 1918, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Canon H. W. Turner, Rector of Sutton, Captain James Duncan Lyle, R.A.M.C., Audley House, Margaret Street, W., only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lyle, of Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire, to Irene Violet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alabaster, of "Milton," Sutton, Surrey.

THOMSON: LAWRENCE-SMITH.—On 14th March, at Hurstpierpoint, Captain James R. K. Thomson, R.A.M.C., to Laura F. M. Lawrence-Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence-Smith, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

DEATHS

BARNES.—On Monday, the 13th May, at 47, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, Herbert Cooper Barnes, M.D., husband of Diana Barnes.

COUPER.—On the 30th April, at Falmouth, John Couper, M.D., F.R.C.S., of 80, Grosvenor Street, W., aged 82. Buried at Falmouth on 2nd May.

MUNRO SCOTT.—On the 24th April, at Aldington, Kent, Munro Scott, late Warden of the Medical College, of 196, Gloucester Terrace, W., in his 71st year.

EXAMINATION RESULTS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

March, 1918

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL DEGREES

Part II.

(Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology)

Clavier, G. H. A. P.	Madgwick, R. A.
Garden, M.	Tree, M.
Heber, F.	

Part I.

(Organic Chemistry)

Lawson, H. D.	Sandler, S.
Oliver, T. C.	Steinberg, P.
Rémy, L. I. M.	Thomas, W.

EXAMINING BOARD IN ENGLAND FOR M.R.C.S. (ENG.)

L.R.C.P. (LOND.)

April, 1918

Diploma

Conoley, O. F.	Sunderland, R. H.
Hilliard, R.	Troup, H. B.
Miller, E.	Vint, M. D.
Putnam, P. W.	Watters, H. G.
Sennett, S. N.	Wood, J. E.

FINAL EXAMINATION

Medicine

Eidinow, A.	Slater, B. L.
Goldhurst, S. V.	Sunderland R. H.
Palmer, H.	Troup, H. B.
Pauw, J. C.	Wallace, D.
Putnam, P. W.	Warren, H. P.
Rowland, C. C.	Willson, A. H.
Scott, J. A. A. P.	Wood, J. E.
Sennett, S. N.	

Surgery

Conoley, O. F.	Sennett, S. N.
Evans, D. W.	Vint, M. D.
Hilliard, R.	Watters, H. G.
Miller, E.	Woodhouse, S. C.
Putnam, P. W.	

Midwifery

Carter, H.	Livingstone, P. C.
Fenton, V. N.	Warren, H. P.
Lack, V. J. F.	

SECOND EXAMINATION.

(Anatomy and Physiology)

Barnard, W. G.	Langridge, F. F.
Divecha, R. F.	Lawrence, F.
Downing, R. N.	Sofi, S. H.
Gullertein, A.	Tomkinson, C. W.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

(Pharmacy)

Good, F. J.	Scott, J. A. A. P.
Harris, R.	Troup, H. B.
Robinson, H. S.	Williams, H. E.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE

DIPLOMA GRANTED BY THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES
(L.M.S.S.A.)

Ho, S. C.	Leak, E. A.
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Medicine—Section I.

Goldhurst, S. V.

Medicine—Section II.

Goldhurst, S. V.	Leak, E. A.
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Forensic Medicine

Goldhurst, S. V.	Jenkins, R. E.
------------------	----------------

Surgery—Sections I & II.

Ho, S.C.	Lewis, L. E.
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Midwifery

Berman, A. M.	Goldhurst, S. V.
Carter, H.	

EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
IN ENGLAND FOR THE DENTAL DIPLOMA OF L.D.S.R.C.S.

Diploma.

Cairns, A. J.

REGISTER OF HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

MEDICAL REGISTRARS

FROM

Dr. R. A. Rowlands ... June 8th, 1914.
Dr. F. G. Crookshank ...

SURGICAL REGISTRARS

FROM

OBSTETRIC—Mr. Gordon Ley Oct. 15th, 1914.

RESIDENT ACCOCHEUR

FROM

Mr. E. C. Davenport (Sen.)...Nov. 7th, 1917.
Mr. J. F. Sadlair ... April 2nd, 1918.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS

FROM

Mr. D. W. Evans ... May 22nd, 1918.
(Dr. Percy Kidd and Dr. Wall).
Mr. G. Jones ... July 14th, 1917.
(Dr. F. J. Smith and Dr. Leyton).
Mr. R. Jenner Clark ... May 22nd, 1918.
(Dr. Hadley and Dr. Lewis Smith).
Mr. H. S. Bryan ... Feb. 4th, 1918
(Dr. Hutchison).
Mr. G. T. Calthrop ... Feb. 5th, 1918.
(Dr. Head and Dr. Thompson).

HOUSE SURGEONS

FROM

Mr. C. C. Rowland ... March 29th, 1918.
(Messrs. Hutchinson and Howard).
Mr. R. W. Ryan ... May 22nd, 1918.
(Messrs. Furnivall and Walton).
Miss M. Basden ... April 9th, 1918.
(Sir Hugh Rigby).
Mr. G. A. S. Madgwick ... Oct. 11th, 1917.
(Mr. Sherren).
Mr. H. G. Watters ... March 26th, 1918.
(Mr. Lett).

To Ophthalmic Department

FROM

Mr. E. G. Harris ... Oct. 9th, 1917.

To Aural Department

FROM

Mr. C. H. Carroll ... Jan. 19th, 1918.

RECEIVING ROOM OFFICERS

FROM

Mr. W. H. Forshaw (Sen.
Casualty Officer) ... July 24th, 1916.

SENIOR

FROM

Mr. C. H. CARROLL ... March 12th, 1918.
Mr. R. MUGLISTON ... March 12th, 1918.

JUNIOR

Mr. H. L. Hooker ... Feb. 7th, 1918.
Mr. C. C. Beatty ... Feb. 20th, 1918.
Mr. E. A. Leak ... March 25th, 1918.
Mr. G. H. Gidlow-Jackson ... April 17th, 1918.

EMERGENCY OFFICERS

FROM

Mr. H. E. BATES, Dr. PANTON...Nov. 12th, 1917.
Mr. Rhys Jones ... Feb. 2nd, 1918.
Capt. W. A. BOWMAN ... April 29th, 1918.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICAL ASSISTANTS

Medical FROM

Surgical FROM

Mr. R. HILLIARD ... April 3rd, 1918.

To Ophthalmic Department

FROM

Mr. Roxburgh
Mr. J. Eadie ... May 21st, 1912.
(Renewable).

Mr. Lister

Mr. H. R. Jeremy ... July 31st, 1912.
Mr. A. Dyce-Davidson ... Jan. 1st, 1909.

SKIN AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT

FROM

Mr. G. E. Vilvandré ... Feb. 1st, 1917.

SENIOR DRESSERS TO OUT-PATIENTS

PATHOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS

FROM

Mr. R. Donald ... Aug. 10th, 1914.

ASSISTANTS IN INOCULATION DEPARTMENT

Senior FROM

Dr. G. T. Western ... July 25th, 1905.

Junior

CLINICAL ASSISTANTS FOR COUNTY COUNCIL CASES

To Ophthalmic Department

FROM

Mr. M. L. Hepburn ... Jan. 24th, 1910.
Mr. A. Dyce-Davidson ... Jan. 24th, 1910.
Mr. J. Eadie ... Nov. 21st, 1912.
Mr. H. R. Jeremy ... July 31st, 1914.

To Throat and Ear Department

FROM

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

Anæsthetist FROM

Mr.

House-Surgeon FROM

Mr. N. L. Smallbone ... Jan. 1st, 1918.