

from the method of Dowd, with which it is compared. Morestin himself admits that cartilage grafts do not determine firm continuity when used to fill a bony defect. The space devoted to this operation might well be used to describe other and more effective methods. The same remarks apply to the method of transplanting a bony implant. Imbert & Real have adopted this plan in a series of cases, but the results obtained have not been satisfactory.

Chief among the controversial matters considered are the primary suture of wounds; the use of open-bite splints; and immediate as opposed to gradual reduction of bony deformities. These questions are approached in a manner that is at once accurate and broad-minded. Guidance on these and other matters can only be obtained, however, by assembling scattered references, a disadvantage previously mentioned.

In the section on general anaesthesia, it is pleasing to note that the value of intratracheal insufflation is justly recognized.

There are certain indications of hurried revision. Marten should be spelt Martin, as in the second edition. Wrong figures are occasionally indicated. The defects, however, are relatively trivial. Viewed as a whole, the issue of the third edition is amply justified by the value of the added matter.

Blood-Pressure: its Clinical Applications. By GEORGE W. NORRIS, A.B., M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Third edition. Pp. 448, with 110 engravings and 1 coloured plate. 1917. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. \$3.50.

NEARLY one half of this volume consists of an account of the physiology of the blood-pressure and of the instruments used in estimating and recording it. These sections are of great value both for their clearness and for purposes of reference. The greater part of the remainder is concerned with the blood-pressure in various medical diseases, only thirty-one pages being devoted to surgical matters. The events which follow hæmorrhage are analyzed in some detail; the work of Crile is described in a fair and critical manner, and other views relating to shock, such as those of Yandell Henderson, are summarized. The treatment and prevention of shock are dealt with by taking one by one the various factors in an operation—e.g., manipulation, anaesthesia, etc.—and discussing the relation of these to the question of blood-pressure. Surgical considerations are confined chiefly to those relating to the abdomen or thorax, and there is no direct reference to limb surgery, and especially to operations upon bones or joints, in the production of shock.

A Text-book of First-Aid and Emergency Treatment. By A. C. BURNHAM, M.D., Medical Corps U.S.R. Pp. 307, with 160 figures and 2 plates. 1917. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. \$2.00.

THIS book, as its title implies, is intended for the instruction of the unqualified student, and it includes a clearly written account of so much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for the intelligent comprehension of the first principles of diagnosis and treatment. Wounds, wound infection, bandaging, fractures and dislocations, burns and bites, shock and heat stroke, suffocation and drowning, various common regional injuries, poisons, some common diseases (varying from toothache to appendicitis), transportation, and the general principles of nursing, are successively and concisely dealt with, aided by well-chosen illustrations. It is an up-to-date and most useful book.

SHORT NOTES ON BOOKS.

THE University of London Press has published a most valuable series of Military Medical Manuals under the editorship of Sir Alfred Keogh. Unfortunately these are only translations from the French 'Collection Horizon,' and we deplore the fact that it was not possible for the Metropolitan University to produce original English works on the subjects in question. These books have for the most part been reviewed in the original, and therefore it is not necessary to notice them in great detail. The following are among the most important from a surgical point of view:—

The Treatment of Fractures. Vol. I (Fractures involving the joints), pp. 207, figures 97; Vol. II (Fractures involving the long bones), pp. 305, figures 156. By PROF. LERICHE, edited by

F. F. BURGHARD. These are volumes of great value, especially to English surgeons, because they represent the Lyons school of teaching which has been so little known or understood in this country. Early radical operation, free removal of loose bone, preservation of the periosteum, are the principles maintained throughout. It must be for the thoughtful reader to choose between the dangers and advantages of this teaching, and that of the extreme Liverpool doctrine of the preservation of all fragments.

The Treatment and Repair of Nerve Lesions, pp. 181, figures 62. *Clinical Forms of Nerve Lesions*, pp. 235, figures 78. By MADAME ATHANASSIO-BENISTY, preface by PROF. PIERRE-MARIE, edited by FARQUHAR BUZZARD. These two books will probably remain authoritative when many of the other members of this war series are forgotten. Not only is there a careful description of all types of clinical injury, but there are many original observations relating both to the vascular and vasomotor phenomena complicating the results of the injuries of the peripheral nerves, and to the examination of nerve trunks in regard to the position of the various bundles of fibres of special distribution. Unfortunately it is not possible yet to give very extensive figures relating to the results of surgical intervention; but these volumes are a useful guide to diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.

Artificial Limbs, pp. 156, figures 210. By PROF. A. BROCA and DR. DUCROQUET, edited by R. C. ELMSLIE. A useful description of general principles and the way in which these have been carried out in France. We could wish that the editor had, in addition to his introduction, added a section to each chapter indicating the types of English and American limbs which had been found most useful in his experience.