

the surgeon. He endeavours by means of copious photographs and illustrations to enable his readers to see the various deformities as they appear immediately after the occurrence of the injury, and this graphic method of teaching takes the place of lengthy descriptions in the text. The old classification of fractures under one heading and dislocations under another has been abandoned, and a method substituted, as being more practical, of considering the injuries according to the region in which they occur. The author is to be congratulated on a work which contains the most recent information and which presents it in a form that many will find to be highly convenient. The treatment of fractures by operation is well described, and if the question of operative interference in simple fractures is not very seriously faced, the contribution is nevertheless a valuable one. The subject of bone transplantation, which is likely to continue to attract attention, is fully discussed. Among the copious illustrations many are so poor as not to merit insertion.

LIBRARY TABLE.

The Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and its Grand Priory of England. By H. W. FINCHAM. London: W. H. and L. Collingridge. Pp. 88. Price 6s. net.—The Sovereign Order of Hospitallers, the earliest Order of Chivalry, consisting of military monks of four nationalities, carried on the work of hospitality and healing first at Jerusalem and then in turn at Acre, Cyprus, Rhodes, and Malta. The reader is brought into contact with pilgrims, crusaders, and the leaders in the mediæval struggle with the Turks in Western Europe. The history of the Order is traced through a gradual decline until the dispersion of the Knights by Napoleon. The portion dealing with the Order in England shows how an organisation grew up in direct connexion with the English "langue" in the Mediterranean. Starting in Clerkenwell it spread to various parts of England and also to Scotland and Ireland, absorbing the later Order of Chivalry, the Templars. Dissolved by Henry VIII. and revived for a short time by Queen Mary, it was again revived during last century as a voluntary Order, and became an official Order in 1888 by charter from Queen Victoria. In an interesting chapter the secretary of the Order, Mr. W. R. Edwards, shows how the early humanitarian spirit has worked out in the formation of the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade respectively for instruction in, and practice of, first-aid and nursing. The story is told of the relief of suffering in civil and industrial life, and the important part which the Brigade played in the help of the wounded in the South African War, and is playing in the present conflict. The opening, in 1881, of the British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, a unique institution, now temporarily abandoned, recalls the establishment there of the first hospital of the Order 900 years before.

Of the Grand Priory Buildings, little remains in the general structure, but the author has industriously collected all the known facts and records them in picture or plan, giving details of everything down to the fish pond. The Gate House, now known as St. John's Arch, built by Grand Prior Sir Thomas Docwra shortly before the dissolution of the Priory, is described, and the archives of the Order which are contained there with some relics of the Malta occupation, including examples of the coinage. The staircases and panelling are particularly noteworthy, and the new Chapter Hall is in

keeping with the older portions. In the Chancery is a fine Elizabethan chimney-piece, which was formerly in "The Baptist's Head," at St. John's-lane. The chequered history of the Gate House after the Dissolution is recorded, together with its association with Dr. Johnson. The author's introduction to the Priory Chapel, now the Parish Church, has led to 25 years of research during his churchwardenship, and the result is a book full of interest and very creditable to the writer as an antiquarian. Fifty excellent plates and plans, many of them from the author's own photographs, embellish the pages.

The Molecular Volumes of Liquid Chemical Compounds, from the Point of View of Kopp. By GERVAISE LE BAS, B.Sc. Lond. With diagrams. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1915. Pp. 271. Price 7s. 6d. net.—The question of molecular structure is of interest to medical science, as its study in recent years has resulted in placing treatment by various chemical combinations on a less empirical basis than before. The complicated organic arsenic compounds used in syphilis are a case in point. That the study of these questions is beset with difficulties is admitted by the author of this book, who has given considerable time and attention to the theory of molecular volumes and the application of the views of Kopp to the constitution of organic compounds. It is a long time ago now that Herman Kopp attempted to trace a connexion between the specific gravity of elements and compounds and their atomic composition. He succeeded in discovering a number of relations, and thought that he had established a law governing these relations. Later investigations have shown, however, that the law is only approximately true. It was to the effect that the molecular volume of a compound is equal to the sum of the atomic volumes of its constituent elements. The molecular or specific volume is the quotient obtained from the molecular weight and the specific gravity of a liquid at its boiling point. Since Kopp's work was published a number of additional data have been obtained, and the story of this further development is well told in the book before us. Mr. Le Bas's work, which represents some eight years of preparation, should be of material help to those interested in advancing an important branch of study.

Occupation Therapy: a Manual for Nurses. By WILLIAM RUSH DUNTON, jun., B.S., M.A., M.D., Instructor in Psychiatry, Johns Hopkins University. Illustrated. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 1915. Pp. 240. Price 6s. 6d. net.—This little book is stated in the preface to be the outgrowth of a series of talks given to hospital nurses, although the author has kept constantly in mind the nurse in charge of a private case who is responsible for the occupation of her patient without having anyone to help her who can advise her as to the best method. The first four chapters deal with the history of "occupation therapy," hobbies and their value, the psychology of occupation, and the mechanism of recovery by occupation. The remainder of the book is divided up into a number of short chapters, dealing one by one with 20 or more types of occupation, from puzzles and catches, through card games, string-work and weaving, to gardening and nature-study. The several sections, though necessarily short, are suggestive, and give references for further study in any desired direction. There is a useful bibliography and index, and the nurse who desires suggestions for occupying the patient will get the help she needs.