

fever, paratyphoid fever, epidemic jaundice, beri-beri, soldier's heart, war nephritis, and gas poisoning. Each one of these topics is carefully handled by one who has had much personal experience with the conditions discussed. The chapter on nervous disturbances is a most interesting one. The account of shell-shock will well repay a careful study. The author has many very excellent observations on the motor disorders of the soldier, such as convulsive symptoms, paralysis and contractures.

Under the heading of dysentery he speaks of four forms: the amaebic, the bacillary, the flagellate, and the ciliate. The amaebic form is treated by the subcutaneous or intra-venous administration of emetine, the bacillary form is treated by the use of anti-dysenteric serum. For the flagellate form turpentine, methylene blue, and beta-naphthol have been recommended. In the ciliate form thymol is best treatment.

There is in this book a very good account of trench fever. The author concludes that it is insect-borne, and as most of the soldiers are infested with lice this is the most likely cause of the spread of the disease. The blood corpuscles will convey the disease, but the serum will not. The disease may be contracted several times, and no specific treatment is known.

One turns with much interest to the subject of paratyphoid fever. Here the author shows that, though the bacilli resemble each other, and also that of typhoid fever, these organisms differ in their reactions to certain media and in their behaviour with specific immune sera that they must be regarded as distinct organisms. In the treatment of the disease the author lays stress on a generous diet, and the use of hexamine. The organism is found mainly in the gallbladder and the urinary organs; and on these hexamine is a valuable disinfectant..

The soldier's heart is treated of in an interesting manner. Three causes are given, namely, intoxication of bacterial origin, the excessive use of tobacco, or the over activity of the ductless glands from nerve influences. The second cause is over-exertion, and the third is the nervous factor. The treatment is to be found in removing the causes, and giving the soldier assurances that his heart will come all right.

The subject of war nephritis the suggestion is thrown out that it may bear some relationship to the use of meats and foods contained in tins. In many cases tin and lead have been found in the urine. The disease does not seem to be due to any great extent to exposure, and certainly not to the chlorination of drinking water.

This book can be recommended as both interesting and instructive.