

Thymus Gland. In his chapter on Angina Pectoris, Sir Douglas Powell states that this disease in the vasomotor form may occur at any age, but is most frequent between puberty and middle life. Though the more idiopathically neurotic forms are most prevalent among women, the attacks attributable to an exhausted nervous system from alcoholic and other excesses are more commonly met with in men. The author states that cold, in the sense of getting chilled, is the most important cause (whether immediate or remote) of attacks of angina in all its varieties. Those occupations and professions in which, through nervous strain, arterial tension ranges high, are favorable to arterial disorders. Gout is a frequent causative element in vasomotor angina. The recent influenza epidemics have had as a result frequent attacks of angina. Dyspepsia, constipation and other disorders of the intestinal tract act as causative agents also. Emotion of any kind will act similarly. Dr. Powell claims that the treatment is both prophylactic as well as medicinal. Mode of life must be considered; over-excitement, moral errors, dissipation, excesses in tobacco smoking and alcohol must be inquired into and corrected. The dietary of the patient must be carefully considered, especially in those about the climacteric period, or who present gouty phenomena or venous plethora. In the latter class of cases such waters as Carlsbad, Homburg and Nauheim are most beneficial. What will do much to relieve the patient also is the definite assurance to them that their distressing and painful symptoms are not dependent upon cardiac disease and not of a dangerous nature. The medicinal treatment of vasomotor angina is of considerable importance. It consists in lowering any excess of blood pressure which is not corrected by the hygienic and dietetic measures spoken of. Careful regulation of the bowels is most important. In highly neurotic persons, especially those about the menopause, a little hydrobromic acid and bromide of sodium may be prescribed for a time. Iron should be given in anemic cases. Arsenic is also a valuable remedy and may be combined with valerian in the form of a tenth of a grain of arseniate of iron with two grains of extract of valerian after food three times a day. The author warns the physician to insist upon the tendency to fly to stimulants and sedatives, during an attack, being stopped.

Under Diseases of Blood Vessels and Lymphatics, Thrombosis, Embolism, Phlebitis, Arterial Degenerations and Diseases, Aneurysm of the Aorta and Aneurysms of the Arteries in the Abdomen, Diseases of the Lymphatic Vessels are also treated, that subject being left in charge of Dr. Rolleston. The other contributors to this department are Dr. F. T. Roberts, Dr. G. Newton Pitt, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Prof. Welch and Sir W. T. Gairdner. Diseases of the Muscles are not taken up at length, there being but four contributions under that heading, including Myositis, by Dr. Batten; Myotonia Congenita (Thomsen's Disease), by Dr. Hale Waite; Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy and Hypertrophy, by Dr. Charles E. Beevor; and Facial Hemiatrophy and Hemihypertrophy, by Dr. Andrew Turner. Under Diseases of the Nervous System, a chapter of unusual interest and completeness is that by Prof. Sherrington and Dr. Sharkey, on Tremor, "Tendon Phenomenon" and Spasm. These two gentlemen present for readers of this book a very complete study of this somewhat obscure subject, and throw light on many points up till now quite obscure. Dr. Turney contributes an article on Neurotrophic Affections of Bones and Joints, and Mr. Hopkins one on Neurotrophic Diseases of Soft Tissues, both of which show considerable research and study. Dr. Allbutt has under this heading a short chapter on Adiposis Dolorosa, a disorder characterized by irregular, sometimes symmetrical, deposits of tissue in various portions of the body, which are preceded by or attended with pain. This is the disease first described by Dercum himself, and therefore the contribution though short is most interesting. Dr. Barlow gives two chapters, one on Raynaud's Disease and one on, what he terms, Erythromelalgia, a chronic disease in which a part or parts of the body suffer with pain and local fever, made greatly worse if the parts are allowed to hang down. Dr. Gibson and Dr. Fleming contribute an article of some length on Diseases of the Spinal Nerves, Dr. Judson Bury one on Multiple Symmetrical Peripheral Neuritis,