kept on a normal diet was studied to begin with, and the effects, if any, of experimental dieting on the same classes of animals were compared with the findings in the controls. The study included the clinical features, followed by the histological examination of the fractures. The findings obtained by Dr. Hertz are set forth in the present volume.

The work has been systematically carried out. To begin with, the author made a historical survey of the work of other investigators on deficiency of Vitamins A, B and C, and on the administration of Vitamin D preparations; also on scurvy and on rickets. This review of the work of earlier investigators shows evidence of wide study, and their results are well summarized on p. 35. The drawbacks of working with compound fractures, the avoidance of post-fracture traumatisms, and the author’s selection of the fibula for his experiments are next considered; and the production of simple fracture of that bone by a special forceps is fully described. In the next chapter an account of the Hansen-Häggqvist syncytial theory is given for the convenience of the reader, because the author’s conception is quite in agreement with that theory and his nomenclature corresponds with it. The succeeding chapters set forth the author’s findings, the text being illustrated by many plates. These findings occupy nearly 200 pages, and are followed by the conclusions which Dr. Hertz has arrived at as regards vitamin deficiency.

Dr. Hertz has done an excellent piece of work and his study as now set forth deserves careful attention. It is based on the observation of facts and is a distinct contribution to surgical pathology. His conclusions should be borne in mind by all who may have to deal with the troublesome condition of non-union of fractures. It will be of the greatest interest to learn how far his conclusions will come to be supported by clinical tests in man.

The printing of the text and illustrations is clear. The volume reflects credit on printer and publisher, and is one which no surgeon can afford to ignore.

TREATMENT OF FRACTURES IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

Vol. I (Second Edition) and Vol. II.

By W. H. Ogilvie, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S. John Bale Sons and Danielsson. 1936. Price 2s. 6d. each volume.

The author gives a practical discourse on the treatment of fractures in the compass of 180 pages divided into two volumes. Volume I is divided into two parts. In part I the general principles of fracture treatment are discussed and in part II the treatment of fractures of the upper limbs and limb-girdle is described. Volume II is likewise divided into two parts. In part I the treatment of fractures of the lower limbs and limb-girdle is described and part II is devoted to the treatment of fractures of the spine and thorax.

The book is well illustrated in order to elucidate points in the text. It is recommended to those practitioners who desire a quick résumé of the modern methods employed in the treatment of fractures.

A PREFACE TO NERVOUS DISEASE.


Any work at the hands of one of America’s most distinguished neurologists demands attention. This small volume aims at introducing to students of medicine—of all ages—something of the mechanism of the antonomic and vegetative nervous systems. With this object Professor Stanley Cobb reviews many of the more salient and less controversial points in neurological anatomy, physiology and pathology. Clinical matters are touched upon only lightly. Unquestionably the work is a very sound one, but we feel it will not appeal strongly to British readers. We doubt whether it is sufficiently stimulating to capture the interest of the jaded student, or to tempt him into deeper exploration of neurological problems. Moreover, the phraseology tends to jar upon the ears—or eyes—of the fastidious.