"Migrainous Neuralgia" as it was termed 10 years ago by Dr. Harris, is described in a separate section. In this form of migraine the pain affects the temple, forehead, eye and upper jaw and is considered as probably associated with a vasomotor spasm of the middle meningeal artery. "Ciliary Neuralgia" is described as a form centred mainly in the eyeball itself and behind the eye and in which lachrymation may be profuse. Both this and migrainous neuralgia are amenable to alcohol injection.

The evidence for sensory conduction by sympathetic fibres is well summarised and it is noteworthy that Dr. Harris considers that the return of persistent spontaneous pain after destruction of the Gasserian ganglion or total root resection for true "trigeminal tic" is not of psychogenic origin but that sympathetic fibres may at times be the source of the pain.

Other forms of neuralgia described include traumatic neuritis of the trigeminal nerve and branches; post-herpetic trigeminal neuralgia; pain associated with tumours of the facial bones, nasopharynx or base of the skull; sinusitis; geniculate neuralgia; medullary sclerosis; chronic neuralgias of the jaws, temple and side of the head and neck; and glosso-pharyngeal neuralgia.

Altogether the book is an admirable exposition of all conditions of pain in the face and neighbouring regions and is to be cordially recommended as an authoritative monograph.

THE HISTORY OF MODERN MORALS.

By MAX HODANN, translated by STELLA BROWNE. London. Wm. Heinemann (Med. Books) Ltd. 1937. 12/6 net.

This is an aggressively written book based on the premises that the words of certain physicians, nurses and others, practising in the sexual purlieus of the capitals of Europe and America, are the new Law and Gospel, and anything to the contrary springs from ignorance, prejudice and malice. The homosexual, the exhibitionist, the libertine and the abortionist, are all to have the right to range at large, and not be found fault with.

"While safeguarding the public, the weak and the young, we must ask for thorough revision of existing laws, on the basis of modern scientific knowledge. Our motto should be the sentence chosen by Hirschfeld for the Haeckel Hall of his Institute (of Sexual Science 1919): 'Our Question is not, Who is at fault? but What is at fault?'"

Those who are not of this faith are "ignorant," "incapable of any unbiased judgment of sexual matters." They are "inspired by sex-phobia, hatred and terror of other's joy." On the other side, we have "the great sexologist" . . . recorded as "the opinion of . . . an unbiased observer, the great reformer, most eminent and informed" and "the . . . expert." But, unfortunately, the experts sometimes fail their followers. Two of them believed that "homosexuality might be the result of prolonged and habitual self-abuse" and that this "produced neurasthenia and psychological disorders, such as, paranoia, and maniac depressive insanity may develop on the basis of this neurasthenia." This, and other statements, it seems, is wrong, and "we must admit that the first impressive and effective protest against such lying intimidation, came from the Swedish writer, Auguste Strindberg, and not from the medical profession." After five following pages of "proof" that "self-abuse" is harmless, and quoting with disdain from the "Statement on Continence in relation to Social Hygiene" issued by the British Social Hygiene Council that "There is no evidence from physiology or from experience that for the unmarried, sexual intercourse is a necessity for the maintenance of physical and mental health," we continue to read:—"Every neurological specialist can easily prove the exact contrary, and one is amazed that persons of distinction in medicine and psychology could bring themselves to sign the B.S.H.C.'s thesis. For auto-erotism is certainly preferable to abstinence, but we must never forget that a prolonged habit of self-relief "becomes unsatisfactory and causes deep disturbances, for the lack of an equally responding and sharing partner is soon definitely felt. And if auto-erotism ceases to satisfy, it provokes satiety, weariness and sense of guilt, but is not discarded because of the urge of sex. The result is a compulsive neurosis . . .

And the danger of a full-blown neurosis grows with the length of time during which self-relief is practised." This, certainly, is taking out a patent on both sides and leaves the reader in a state of confusion. The book is largely a farrago of inconsiderate statements, and "lying intimidations" of the reader's reason. No wonder "the stupid and reactionary assertion" has been made, "to the effect that Sexual Science was a deliberate 'cult of the Perverse'."

One may well ask whither are we drifting in this field of propaganda in which the "reformers" are so vocal and prolific of pen? The dangers of *ex cathedra* statements are well known, but there are times when they need to be made. Where is the new leader to arise, Britain or America, who, not bred for years like Freud, in the prurient atmosphere of the Parisian clinics, will breathe the wind of sanity in this channel house of psycho-analysis and sexual psychology?

THE CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MAN.

By NATHAN RAW, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1937. Price
6/-.

Dr. Nathan Raw has enjoyed very intimate and prolonged opportunities, both clinical and pathological, for the study of tuberculosis, and the conclusions he has formed, so far that is as they relate to the

occurrence of bovine tuberculosis in man, he has presented in this book of some 120 pages. The summary is an admirable one, and its appearance is particularly opportune when the subject of the milk supply is engaging both public and professional attention.

Dr. Raw recognizes that the ultimate aim is the elimination of tuberculosis from milk yielding cows, but also that nothing like complete success in this direction is even in sight. Hence he insists that in the existing circumstances pasteurization is the only effective protective measure. To support these conclusions the story is told in detail and with due evidence in support. Given the position stated, and it cannot be seriously contested, there falls upon the medical profession as the guardian of the public health the duty of making the truth known. Hence the present book may be commended to practitioners, and all public health authorities might well be added to the congregation.

Among the finer points raised in the discussion particular attention is due to the chapter which deals with the protective and therapeutic value of immunization. The claim is made that by sub-culture of the bacillus continued over many years an attenuated vaccine is obtained which, the bacilli being killed by heat, is both safe and effective; and this is a highly interesting and important aspect of Dr. Raw's original work. We hope his book will have a wide circulation.

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