

part in therapeutics but there is certainly great value to be derived from its carefully appraised application. He points out that it is the afrebrile diseases or those with a minimum amount of low grade fever, which may be expected to benefit most from electropyræxia.

The history of the development of the method is of great interest. It is followed by detailed chapters on the physiology of hyperpyrexia and then the technique of electropyræxia. The rest of the book describes its use in such diseases as syphilis, arthritis, gonorrhœa, and asthma, with a chapter on "other diseases".

The book is of considerable value in connection with the study and use of artificial fever in disease.

Introduction to Ophthalmology. P. C. Kronfeld, M.D. 331 pp., illust., \$3.50. C. C. Thomas, Springfield, 1938.

This book is worthy of more than ordinary attention because of its plan. It was not designed to be exhaustive and, therefore, is of convenient size. At the same time the subjects dealt with are covered adequately. In the Introduction the author states that he has endeavoured to formulate the principles underlying that portion of ophthalmology which is a necessary part of basic medical education. His presentation of the subject is intended to supplement the short and chiefly practical courses on ophthalmology with which the teachers of that subject have had to be content in many colleges on account of the crowded state of the curriculum. There is much more in the book, however, than the medical student is likely to master at the time. Nevertheless, it will be invaluable to him later, and, indeed, contains much that would be of assistance to the mature specialist. Each subject is introduced with a brief consideration of anatomical and physiological principles, and the various diseases are dealt with in the light of their etiology and pathogenesis. The approach to the subject is in all cases scientific. Also, the historical aspects are not neglected. Treatment, operative and otherwise, is not dealt with in great detail but depends logically on the principles previously laid down. The plan of the book, as carried out, seems eminently reasonable, and the book is very readable. A feature is that some excellent pictures of the fundus are collected at the end and the index is combined with an ophthalmological dictionary. This book on the eye is unlike any that we have met with so far, but, in our judgment, abundantly justifies its publication. It is to be highly commended.

Manual of Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene. A. J. Rosanoff, M.D. 7th ed., 1091 pp., illust., \$7.50. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1938.

In this manual of Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene, Dr. Rosanoff has brought up to date the more recent investigations in this rather rapidly developing field. Ample and timely consideration is given to such organic factors as cerebral birth injuries, the infectious encephalitides, avitaminoses and other nutritional disturbances as related to certain common neuropsychiatric conditions, and the psychogenic factors in the development of mental disorders are clearly indicated. The book is divided into five parts; the first of which is devoted to the general problems of psychiatry and deals with etiological factors, symptomatology, special neuropsychiatric syndromes, as well as the general pathology of mental disorders. In section two an attempt is made to classify the various types of mental disorders including the mixed, transitional, borderline, and miscellaneous mental disturbances which are so frequently difficult to delineate. In part three the author discusses methods of psychiatric investigation, therapeutic techniques, and medico-legal questions. In a special section devoted to mental hygiene, the biological, social and economic factors as related to the preventive aspects of psychiatry are given due emphasis. Here the author summarizes the current attitude to mental hygiene problems of childhood and

adolescence. The final section of this book consists of an outline of diagnostic procedures, a detailed account of spinal fluid examination methods, and a description of the Stanford Binet Scale for intelligence testing. The arrangement of the material in this book, the use of numerous illustrative case histories, and the manner in which the author has succeeded in presenting the problems in the field of psychiatry as an expression of the psycho-biological reaction of the individual to his environment, make it a valuable textbook for teaching purposes as well as an excellent reference book for the internist and the neuro-psychiatrist.

A Textbook of Ophthalmology. S. R. Gifford, M.A., M.D., F.A.C.S. 492 pp., illust., \$4.50. McAinsh, Toronto, Ont.

This compact and handy work is designed for the use of students and general practitioners. It does not pretend to be exhaustive, but does deal with the ordinary conditions of the eye which it is essential for the medical man to know about, and it deals with them in a logical and sufficiently lucid way. The book begins with chapters dealing with the examination of the eyes and the instruments involved. It passes on to the functional examination of the eyes, notably, disorders of refraction and ocular motility, and then deals with the various diseases of the eye as they affect the different parts, including their treatment. Useful chapters are appended on the different therapeutic agents employed in ophthalmology and the behaviour of the eyes in relation to many general diseases. There is an appendix which instructs us how to estimate the amount of disability which arises in connection with diseases of the eye for purposes of compensation. Altogether, the work is adequate and well adapted to the author's purpose. It can be commended, within its limits.

Genital Abnormalities, Hermaphroditism and Related Adrenal Diseases. H. H. Young. 649 pp., illust., \$10.00. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1937.

We have in this publication a most interesting presentation of an intriguing subject. From earliest times the possessors of genital anomalies have been the object of widespread attention, which is well brought out by the author's chapter on the hermaphrodite and the pseudo-hermaphrodite in literature and art. The value of this chapter, like those of the whole book, is increased by the excellent and well chosen illustrations.

The cases of true hermaphroditism (three in number) and those of the more frequently found pseudo-hermaphroditism are reviewed, the author's large experience with this class of case adding greatly to their value. Much may be done for the unfortunate victim of these anomalies, though in some cases, notably illustrated here, the anomaly has been made the source of profit. Dr. Young describes many cases where operation was successfully performed, the remedial operations which have been applied being described with full details of the technique used.

The book is well printed and well illustrated. Most of the illustrations are by the well known medical artist, Wm. P. Didusch. They are by no means the least important feature of the work, and lend much value and interest to it.

Sex in Relation to Society. H. Ellis. 529 pp., \$3.75. Macmillan, Toronto, 1937.

The author states in the preface to this book that this volume is an abridged and revised edition of the 6th and concluding volume of his original "Studies in the Psychology of Sex", and that the present edition is intended for a wider public. The content of this earlier work has been revised to include the various manifestations of sexual life particularly as related to the social demands of our present day civilization. The biological and psychological aspects of this problem are presented in detail