SEXUAL IMPOTENCE.—By VICTOR G. VECKI. Sixth Edition. Published by W. B. Saunders & Co., 1920.

WE do not think the book will be of much help to the general practitioner towards the treatment of a man sexually impotent. The treatment concentrates upon the study of Endocrinology, a subject which is yet at its infancy. The book is well written in an easy style and nicely got up.

THE DUODENAL TUBE AND ITS POSSIBILITIES.—By MAX EIWORN. Published by Messrs. W. B. Saunders & Co., 1920. Price Rs. 13 net.

DR. EIWORN is well known in the scientific world. His researches are useful and at the same time interesting. He has been working on the subject for nearly twenty years. In this book he recounts the degree of success so far obtained and outlines the possibilities for research workers and clinicians of the future.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK.—By F. J. WARWICK, B.A., M.B., CANTAB., M.R.C.P., L.S.A., A.K.C., LOND., and A. C. TUNSTALL, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ed., Eleventh Edition, 1920: Bristol, John Wright & Sons, Ltd. Price paper cover Rs. 2-6 net and leather, Rs. 5.

THIS is the Eleventh Edition. The little book is replete with practical hints; the sections on bandaging and ambulance work are particularly useful.

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL.—By John Wright and Sons, Bristol. Price Rs. 20 net.

THE Medical Annual for 1921 fully maintains the high standard set by its predecessors. Every medical man who has any pretensions to keeping abreast of modern advances in medicine will subscribe regularly to the Medical Annual.

Of special interest are the articles on Tropical Diseases by Sir Leonard Rogers, whose unrivalled knowledge of the subject is still at the service of medical men in India. Among the subjects dealt with by him are Malaria, Kala-Azar, Cholera, Filariasis, Sprue, and Leprosy.

The Medical Annual is of special value to the medical student who has not time to read medical journals and so cannot keep in touch with the most recent literature.

MANSON'S TROPICAL DISEASES.—By PHILIP MANSON-BAHR. Seventh Edition. Rs. 31-6 net. (Cassell.)

THE appearance of a new edition of "Manson" is always an event in the world of the medical men who are interested in Tropical Diseases and though Sir Patrick has given up his active share in the initiating of the matter of the book, his influence is still clearly visible throughout the new volume.

In no branch of Medical Science has there been greater progress in the past few years than in

connection with Tropical Diseases. The rapid advance that has been made is reflected in this new edition in more ways than one.

A vast amount of new material has been introduced and the book has unfortunately ceased to be the delightfully handy volume of bygone days.

A good deal of the recent work on Tropical Diseases has not yet settled down to a definite condition and as is natural there are many points in connection with which there will be differences of opinion.

For the routine treatment of malaria after the fall of the temperature the weekly administration of fifteen grains of quinine is obviously altogether insufficient. The alternative dosage recommended, *vis.*, five grains daily is hardly more effective.

The account of blackwater fever will not satisfy the majority of workers in India. Most of them regard the connection of the disease with malaria as being established.

The statement that blackwater fever is practically unknown amongst the many thousands of Englishmen who live in the fever haunts of India will not be accepted by the doctors of Assam and the Bengal Duars, unless the reservation be made that since careful precautions against malaria have been adopted the disease has now become rare in places where it was a scourge fifteen years ago.

Whatever be the other factor concerned in the causation of blackwater fever it is reasonably certain that the solution of the malarial problem carries automatically with it the solution of the blackwater fever problem. The account of the treatment of the disease is very sound but it appears to be based on the assumption that malaria is the cause of the disease whereas in the discussion of the cause great doubts are expressed as to whether malaria has anything to do with the disease. Somewhat revolutionary views are expressed on the subject of "Seven Day Fever." The author lumps together the Japanese seven day fever in connection with which a spirochæte has been discovered by Ido and others with the seven day fever of India which is now regarded by most people as being a form of dengue. The name seven day fever should be abolished altogether. It is now applied to at least three diseases and it is not at all clear that it is suitable for any of them. The Japanese fever in addition to having a spirochæte very like that of infectious jaundice has leucocytosis, enlargement of the lymphatics and albuminuria as special features.

Altogether it is not easy to see why this disease is considered to be the same as Rogers' seven days fever.

It is also not easy to see on what grounds the author makes the statement that he can see no reason for confusing seven day fever with dengue. Rogers himself who so long stoutly maintained that the two diseases were essentially