OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES, 1914—1918. Edited by Colonel A. G. Butler, D.S.O., V.D., B.A., M.B., Ch.B. (Camb.), A.A.M.C. Vol. I. Published by Australian War Memorial, Post Box 2144, Melbourne, 1930. Pp. xxvi plus 873, with 228 illustrations. Price 24c, Cd. net (per volume). illustrations. Price, 21s. 6d. net (per volume).

THE Australian Army Medical Corps served in such widely separated areas during the Great War, that widely separated areas during the Great War, that it has apparently been found necessary to divide the account of its varied activities into several sections each written by a different author. The volume under review contains three sections, viz.: (1) The record of the A.A.M.C. in Egypt and Gallipoli. (2) The Palestine campaign with administrative matters in Egypt subsequent to the Gallipoli campaign. (3) The capture and occuration of German New Guinea. capture and occupation of German New Guinea.

Section three, which comes at the end of the book, is really the first portion of the history of the Australian I... lian Imperial Force, for this small campaign began and ended before the larger force came into being. The capture of the islands included under the title of German New Guinea was accomplished almost in a few days so the record of this expedition is necessarily very brief brief and gave little scope for extensive medical organisation. The more important fact was the subsequent organisation of a force of occupation which after the containing in Europe handed over after the cessation of hostilities in Europe handed over to an Australian administrative service under a mandate from the League of Nations, and a special chapter is

devoted to this part of the work.

Section one occupies over two-thirds of the wolume and it begins with an interesting outline of the growth of the Australian Army Medical Service from the earliest earliest times in Australia up to the end of 1915, by which time it had become a very large and important body. From the time of the arrival of the first Australian Division in Egypt until after the evacuation of Gallipolis and misunderof Gallipoli a great deal of confusion and misunder-standing appears to have existed. This was because it was the first time in the history of the British Empire of the Empire and under military control of the War Office. As there was no precedent for an occurrence of this nature a system of administration had to be gradually evolved, and this was naturally not done without many mistakes and alterations before a working scheme was produced. Other sources of confusion ing scheme was produced. Other sources of confusion were the apparent impossibility of clearly dividing the lines of demarcation between the commands of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force, the command in Egypt and the necessary overlapping between the army and the party. This greatly hampered the medical and the navy. This greatly hampered the medical service in the evacuation of the sick and wounded, as well as more again fit for well as returning to duty men who were again fit for the front. From this it will be seen that a clear and connected account of this campaign is an impossible task task, and Colonel Butler has succeeded remarkably well in describing the many difficulties that beset the Australian Army Medical Service during the period, and in giving an unbiased account of its internal and external

troubles in the first year of its existence.

Section two deals with the Palestine campaign which was a contraction and which only was a fairly straightforward operation and which only began after the inter-relations between the Imperial and Art. The inter-relations are also and Imperial and Imperi and Australian authorities were more or less well defined defined, so it is much easier to follow than is the account of the of the Gallipoli campaign. Also, on account of the rapid movement of troops over a wide area, many parts of the parts of this section read more like a story of adventure than of a dry historical record. This was largely a campaign and the capacitant of the capacitant and the c a campaign in sandy desert necessitating the evacuation of sick and wounded over long stretches of sand, and more devised to and many ingenious improvisations were devised to

meet the conditions.

An interesting account is given of the successful manner in which epidemics of cholera and malaria were held in check, and, although the claim is not made

by the author of this section, who was in charge of the medical service of the desert mounted corps, it is clear that had these two diseases not been successfully contrat had these two diseases not been successfully controlled the ultimate military success of this campaign would have been extremely doubtful. The book is profusely illustrated by photographs taken at the time of the events described, and there are several useful appendices.

P. A. M.

ANATOMY: INCLUDING HUMAN PIERSOL'S STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTI-CAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Revised under supervision of G. C. Huber, M.D., Sc.D. Ninth Edition. London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1930. Pp. xx plus 2104, with 1,734 illustrations of which 1,522 are original and 460 are in colour. Price, Rs. 33-12. Obtainable from Butterworth and Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.

This being the ninth edition of this well-known book on anatomy it is obviously unnecessary to enter into a detailed account of its special features. After a few introductory sections on such subjects as "early development" and "elementary tissues," the division of the subject is made according to systems, the skeletal, muscular, vascular and so on. A very large number of clear illustrations are given in the text. Colour has been used wherever its introduction was likely to add to the clarity of the illustration. The descriptions given in the text are straightforward and

easy to understand.

Anatomy as a subject does not undergo much change so that extensive revision is seldom necessary. In this instance the revision has consisted mainly in the introduction of a uniform B. N. A. nomenclature; this has been introduced throughout, usually to the total exclusion of the old nomenclature. The time has now come to drop the old nomenclature entirely. The period of metamorphosis, from the old to the new period of metamorphosis, from the old to the new nomenclature, has been an extremely painful one for the medical student. Unfortunately, surgical books have lagged behind in this matter. A few years ago the student had to learn an entirely new language when he passed out of the anatomy rooms, but even the surgeon is now coming into line.

The two thousand odd pages form a very unwieldy volume, but perhaps this is not a matter of great importance. Division into a number of smaller volumes would add considerably to the expense. For a book of its size and quality the price is very reasonable.

DEVELOPMENTAL ANATOMY: A TEXTBOOK AND LABORATORY MANUAL OF EMBRYOLOGY.—By Leslie Brainerd Arey. Second Edition. Reset. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, Ltd., 1930. Pp. ix plus 563, with 532 illustrations. Many in colour. Price, 27s. 6d. net.

This volume is now in its second edition, and gives very clearly and concisely the developmental changes that take place in the embryo from fertilisation to maturity in the uterus. The book is well illustrated, and the few coloured plates are very well done.

The book is divided into three sections; part I deals

with the general development of the ovum and its membranes, describes the formation of twins, and discusses the causation and different types of conjoined twins. Part II describes in detail first the development of the state of the constitution o mental changes that take place in the formation of entodermal structures, and next those in the ectodermal structures, such as the skin, central nervous system and the sensory organs. Part III is more interesting for the advanced student, as it gives the technique used and the different appearances seen in the study of embryology. The account and study starts with the embryo chick, its incubation and development during the first day and up till the fourth day. The second line of study is that of the pig embryo, of varying size from six millimetres up to 32 millimetres. The book can be thoroughly recommended as it gives a very clear and concise