

tests for blood." These reactions being for the most part due to the proteins of the serum, it will be evident that they are not in the strict sense tests for blood, but are tests for the species from which the stain, previously proved to be blood, has been derived.

In view of the extensive use of antimony preparations in modern therapeutics the account of the toxicology of antimony will be read with renewed interest.

The illustrations are for the most part good, though some of the photo-micrographs, e.g., that of gonococci on page 543, are rather poor.

A separate legal index enhances the value of the work to legal readers. The work is a mine of well-arranged information in a book of attractive style which, though of considerable length, is not unduly heavy to hold. The price is very moderate for so large a work. We strongly recommend it to all students and practitioners.

R. B. L.

**PSYCHOLOGY IN GENERAL NURSING.**—By I. G. H. Wilson, M.D., D.P.M. London: Edward Arnold and Co., 1931. Pp. viii plus 216. Price, 5s. net.

THIS book is remarkable for several reasons. The first and foremost is that it is probably unique, for no one has yet written a book on psychology in general nursing. British nurses should feel proud that the first book on psychology and nursing has been written in their mother tongue, and by a member of the sex which has achieved incomparably the greatest achievements in nursing. The author has divided her work into three parts. The first part describes simply and very clearly some of the more important relations between the body and the mind, and the association between what are termed "mental" and what are regarded as "physical" symptoms. This portion of the book is so well done that it seems a pity the author did not write more on this topic. For instance, she would have done well to have given more notice to Adler's work on psycho-visceral correlations, because the majority of doctors and nurses are so deplorably ignorant of their aetiology and significance. While the surgeon, the physician and the gynæcologist habitually overlook the psychical element, the psychologist as often pays too little attention to the visceral aspect of the situation. The second portion of the book discusses psychology in relation to modern thought. Here the author tends to repeat the all-too-common mistake of modern psychologists of overlooking the obvious limitations of psychology. The world awaits a psychologist—or, perhaps, a philosopher—who will mark out the bounds of psychology, as Kant marked out the bounds of metaphysics. For example, the more one ponders over the concept of consciousness, the more one is led to suspect that this concept will one day be found to be outside the bounds of psychology. The third and last portion of the book deals with the practical value of an understanding of psychology in actual nursing. Here the author has a great deal to tell nurses that is of the greatest practical utility. Especially admirable are her considerations and advice on nursing mentally-disordered patients. Every serious nurse, of either sex, will do well to study this book. Indeed, the book is, on the whole, so good that it might very well be made a "compulsory" textbook for all nursing probationers.

O. B. H.

**A MANUAL OF INDIAN MATERIA MEDICA.**—By Dr. M. Ramachandra Mudaliar, G.B.V.C., etc. Printed at the India Printing Works, George Town, Madras, 1930. Pp. 365. Price, Rs. 4.

OF late, the indigenous systems of medicine have received a good deal of sympathy and attention, and a considerable amount of research in the domain of the Indian Materia Medica has already been set afoot by members of the medical profession. It is indeed satisfactory to note that our veterinary colleagues are also coming forward to lend their aid in this promising field

of research. Dr. Mudaliar of the Civil Veterinary Department, Hyderabad, by publishing his "Manual of Indian Materia Medica" has taken a step in the right direction.

The book is replete with much useful information and will repay careful perusal. The chapters on "Drugs used by Hakims" and "Indian Plants and their Medicinal Uses" deserve special mention, and show great diligence on the part of the author. It is regrettable to find that so little care has been expended in seeing the book through the press. Six full pages of *errata*, in a book of such modest size, bear ample testimony to the justification of this complaint. Errors of omission and commission have both crept in. To mention only one or two examples—chaulmoogra oil has been described as "the oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*" whereas it ought to be *Taraktogenos kurzii*. It is now known that oil derived from *Gynocardia odorata* is inactive and is not truly identical with chaulmoogra oil. *Oleum morrhuae* is certainly not indigenous to India and has no right to find a place in a treatise on Indian Materia Medica. In the nomenclature of the drugs, the Hindi names have been given first, but this order has not been religiously followed in the section on "oleum." The inclusion of an advertisement at the end, again, is a thing which cannot be supported in a scientific book like this. We hope these minor details will be properly attended to in a future edition of the book.

R. N. C.

**NOTES ON THE PREVENTION OF MALARIA.**—By Cuthbert Christy, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), late Major, R.A.M.C. Prefaces by Sir Malcolm Watson, M.D., LL.D., and Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S. Published by the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London, 1930. Pp. 47. Free of cost.

THE ROSS Institute never seems to be devoid of bright ideas. We have just received their pocket tract on the prevention of malaria. It is intended for the lay public only, but in these days when the lay public, as represented by the Assam planter, is so well informed on matters connected with malaria there is a danger that it may turn up its nose at the elementary information which will be found in this tract.

It contains about 4,000 words and looks like a driving licence (Calcutta variety); however, it has certain features distinguishing it from the reviewer's driving licence, which will be referred to later. The aetiology, prevention and treatment of the disease are explained in a manner and in language that no layman could fail to understand. Under treatment, the usual warning is given against the under-strength samples of quinine which are so frequently found on the Indian market; this is appropriately followed by two full-page advertisements of a well-known English manufacturer.

For so small a book it is profusely illustrated. Figures 2 and 3, which show the adult and larval forms of anopheles and culex mosquitoes in their historical postures, should be useful, and figures 5 and 6, which show the results of mosquito control, should be stimulating, but we cannot see how figures 1, 4, 7 and 8, which are photographs of the Ross Institute, are going to help anyone to control malaria in the malaria-infected countries many thousands of miles away. (This remark must not be taken as a reflection on the excellent work being done in this cause by the staff of this institution.)

To revert to the question of the cover; it is claimed that it is damp- and insect-proof. It is certainly cockroach-proof. We left our copy for a few nights in a heavily cockroach-infested drawer; it came out unscathed, whereas its companions, which included our driving licence, nearly had their backs eaten off. We hope that other medical publishers will discover this secret.

We hope that this little book will have a very wide distribution; it contains many valuable hints for the layman, not the least of which is a subscription form for the Ross Institute.

**MALARIA AND ITS CONTROL.**—By D. K. Viswanathan. Printed at the B. N. Press, Mount Road, Madras, 1931. Pp. 64. Illustrated.

THIS little pamphlet is, the author says, largely a transcription of notes taken at the malaria classes of the Central Malaria Bureau, which he has doubtless felt could be usefully placed before the malaria workers of his province in this form. The author modestly lays no claim to originality and the work may be recommended for the purpose for which it was intended.

C. S.

**ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA 1926-1928.**—By H. S. Leeson, F.E.S., A.R.San.I. (No. 4 of the Memoir Series of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.) Published by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, March 1931. Pp. ix plus 65. Illustrated. Price, 8s.

THIS is a report on the entomological investigations carried out during a blackwater survey in Southern Rhodesia by Dr. G. R. Ross.

The author has concluded that *A. funestus* and *A. gambiae* must be incriminated for the prevalence of malaria in the area investigated.

He has made an exhaustive study into the biology of these species as well as of the others found in the locality. In this respect he has elucidated some important facts. Indian workers will be especially interested in what he says of *funestus*; for instance he found the adults more often sheltering in the open, in bushes, on grass, in natural excavations, etc., than in habitations.

The hibernation of the adult and fecund females deep down in the crevices of rocks along the river beds from which they emerge in the spring to lay their first batch of eggs is reported, but the details of this matter as well as other biological notes must be consulted in the original by all funestologists.

The reviewer has elsewhere reported that, as judged by the relative prevalence of larvæ and adults, *A. funestus* may be considered to be about 16 times as "domestic" as some non-myzomyia anophelines. Dr. Leeson's corresponding figures are as follows:—

	Larvæ.	Adults.
<i>Anopheles funestus</i> (M) ..	117	2,034
<i>Anopheles</i> , all other species	1,350	2,383

This makes *funestus* about 10 per cent. as "domestic" as these other species. The author, however, explains the low larval capture rate of *funestus*, like Malcolm MacGregor has, on the ground of a certain agility in this species in eluding capture.

C. S.

**CATALOGUE OF INDIAN INSECTS. PART XVIII. "CARABIDÆ."**—By H. E. Andrewes. Calcutta: Government of India, Central Publication Branch, 1930. Pp. 389. Price, Rs. 8-10.

THIS catalogue will doubtless be of great value to zoologists and economic entomologists, but to the medical man its value is only slight. Beetles have very little direct medical or public health interest, but let us presume that a species has come within the purview of the medical man and been identified, then the catalogue aided by a good index will show all the synonyms and pseudonyms of the species, from what localities it has been previously taken, and will provide references to the literature.

There is nothing slipshod about the work, either on the part of the author or its publishers.

C. S.

**"KHADYA" OR FOOD-STUFF, IN BENGALI.**—By Rai Bahadur Chunilal Bose, C.I.E., I.S.O., M.B., F.C.S. Fifth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Published by Dr. J. P. Bose, M.B., F.C.S. (Lond.). Calcutta: Bedanta Press, 1930. Pp. 477. Price, Rs. 2.

THE book is one which has proved to be of immense value to the people of Bengal for whom it is intended. It is written in a charming style and presents the mature views of a brilliant and widely educated worker of this country. The author has spared no pains in elucidating the dietaries best suited for the people of the country. He has also brought to light the vitamin value of the various indigenous food-stuffs in this new edition. There is a chapter describing the methods of preparation of sick diet. The book is strongly recommended to the public.

S. B.

**LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE. COLLECTED ADDRESSES AND LABORATORY STUDIES. VOL. V. 1928-29.**—Compiled by John F. C. Haslam and Edited by R. T. Leiper, London. Illustrated.

As usual, the staff of the London School are to be congratulated on their output of work for the year covered by this volume of collected reprints. Of the 56 papers included in the volume 10 are statistical, 7 bacteriological, 5 protozoological, 21 helminthological, 7 entomological, 1 physiological and 5 general. Almost all have originally appeared in well-known publications, and will have been seen by specialist workers in the various journals they regularly study. The probable exception is Dr. Haslam's most able study of "Schistosomiasis and Malaria in Relation to Irrigation," which is an Empire Marketing Board Pamphlet. This is of outstanding interest and importance, and yet runs far too serious a risk of being completely overlooked by medical workers.

A paper which has greatly amused us is Professor Greenwood's "The Study of Industrial Hygiene," in which, rightly, he has torn to pieces an International Labour Bureau brochure on the special diseases associated with laundrying; this should serve as a lesson to all interested in industrial diseases, how not to go about it.

Leiper's "Landmarks in Medical Helminthology" will fill a great want as a good introduction to a very scattered subject, nomenclature in which is as historically interesting, and as controversially complicated, as it is in entomology.

The remaining papers are too specialized for general criticism in these columns.

Though it would doubtless add to the cost of publication, we think that reference to the volume would be greatly facilitated by continuous pagination, instead of numbering each reprint from unity, and reference back to the contents pages. As each reprint has been re-numbered from unity, and not left with the original journal pagination, this should not be very difficult.\*

R. S. W.

**THE PATHOLOGY OF DIABETES MELLITUS.**—By S. Warren, M.D. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Pp. xi plus 212. Illustrated with 83 engravings and 2 coloured plates. Price, 21s. net.

WE welcome Dr. Warren's book not only because it presents that side of a subject which is essential for the successful study of the problem of diabetes, but also because it contains a record of the results of his very useful and interesting hard work during very many years. Though fresh evidence is accumulating every day in support of the fundamental morphological observations made by pioneer workers like Opie, Allen, and others, that the *beta* cells of the islands of Langerhans have a very close relationship with the sugar metabolism, yet the absolute proof of the fact that lesions of the *beta* cells are the cause of diabetes

\* (This suggestion is not feasible.—Ed., I. M. G.)