

of the uterus by Victor Bonney, cancer of the intestines by C. A. R. Nitch, malignant tumours of the kidney by R. H. J. Swan, of the bladder by Swift Joly, and of the rectum by W. E. Miles, are of great value and interest both in their pathological and clinical aspects.

As noted by the Editor, the lectures are given as delivered, in spite of the fact that there are occasional divergences of opinion. For example Leitch says that "it is unsafe to argue that the mammary gland in chronic mastitis is any more liable to become cancerous than the apparently normal breast," while Sampson Handley in his lecture remarks that "chronic mastitis is undoubtedly—and in my opinion beyond controversy—one of the predisposing causes of malignant disease."

The Editor leaves it to the reader to decide "what is truth," and in this case we concur with the surgeon.

These lectures, ably composed, and presented in a well produced and illustrated volume, are worth study by both pathologists and clinicians.

**PHYSIOLOGY OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SPECIAL SENSES.**—By N. J. Vazifdar, L.M. & S., F.C.S., F.C.P.S. Fourth Edition. Bombay: S. Govind & Co., 1925. Pp. 238, with 26 illustrations. Price, Rs. 4-8-0.

THE first edition of Dr. Vazifdar's "Physiology of the Central Nervous System and Special Senses" was published in 1911 and the fourth edition has now appeared.

The book is intended for students of physiology preparing for the medical degree examination. The fact that it is compiled from the best known text-books on the subject—Halliburton's "Handbook of Physiology," Howell's "Text-book of Physiology," Schäfer's "Essentials of Histology," Stewart's "Handbook of Physiology," Starling's "Principles of Human Physiology," Short's "New Physiology in Surgical and General Practice," etc., is sufficient guarantee of the quality of the contents. Being a resumé the book is useful to students and practitioners for revision and reference purposes. There are numerous diagrams and tabular statements which help not only in grasping the facts, but in remembering them. The popularity of the book is well deserved.

**HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CHILD.**—Edited by Elizabeth Sloan Chesser, M.D. London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd., 1925. Pp. 302. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

MODERN psychology is prolific nowadays in new publications. This book, however, is a new departure in that it appeals to those who have the physical and mental welfare of the child at heart. To parents, teachers, members of the medical profession and all religious instructors it is a highly commendable book, as its several chapters have all the stamp of authority, being written by men and women whose names recall to one's mind the subject with which they deal. Tredgold devotes a chapter on delinquency in children; Leonard Williams on the endocrine glands and vitamins; Lady Baden-Powell on the value of training; Percy Hall on the value of sunlight on children; Viscountess Erleigh on mothercraft, etc. The book is "all-embracing" in its handling of the subject, and as a perusal of its contents will indicate, the subject is approached from many standpoints.

In a chapter on "the physical aspects of adolescence" by Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, the following occurs:—"There is no doubt the nations of the world who are the most powerful in physique and peaceful in mind are the non-meat eating races and so in the animal world. The animals that do the heavy work are cereal feeders, while the nervous nations and nervous animals are the carnivorous." I believe many distinguished medical men, such as Lieut.-Col. McCay, Lieut.-Col. McCarrison, I.M.S., and Professor Mellanby of Sheffield would dispute such a statement.

Again he states "..... even cancer may be traced to this chronic poisoning (neglect of the bowel)".

This very probable hypothesis regarding the cause of cancer cannot, I believe, be accepted as a scientific fact.

As an introduction to the study of mental phenomena by analytical or psycho-analytical means the study of the child mind is undoubtedly the simplest. This book is therefore commended to all those who have a baby or children to experiment with, and a highly interesting experiment it is bound to be if the thoughts expressed and the principles laid down are taken to heart.

**THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS.**—By J. Godwin Greenfield, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P. and E. A. Carmichael, M.B., Ch.B. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1925. Pp. 272. Price, 12s. net.

THIS is a comprehensive and well arranged work dealing with the characters, normal and abnormal, of the cerebro-spinal fluid, and with its anatomical and physiological relationships.

There are also sections detailing the alterations encountered in certain diseases, and the technique employed in various methods of examination.

The authors write with the authority of their special experience in the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic in London and have produced a valuable work of reference for physicians and laboratory workers.

A good list of references to books and special articles is included.

**"BILHARZIA:" A PAPER FOR THE PRACTITIONER.**—By F. Gordon Cawston, M.D. (Cantab.). London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd., 1925. Pp. 20. Price, 2s. 6d. net.

THIS little booklet, which is a reprint from a paper in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, gives a brief account of Bilharzia disease as it occurs in South Africa, laying particular emphasis on the points which are of interest to the general practitioner.

After a few preliminary pages on the occurrence of the disease, the method of infection and the life cycle of the parasite, the author briefly describes the principal symptoms and pathological conditions associated with the disease, and then devotes most of the remaining half of the article to treatment. Only one course of treatment is described, and the details of the technique are made almost childishly simple, so that any practitioner, however inexperienced, could hardly make a mistake if he followed directions. If one is to judge the technical ability of the practitioners for whom the book is written by the completeness of these instructions then it would seem that the short paragraph on the complement-fixation test which follows is so inadequate as to be practically worthless. For these readers, also, it seems that a more thorough description of the ova and method of recognising them, even at the expense of some of the description of the cercariæ, would have been useful.

**PREPARATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PAPERS.**—By Sam F. Trelease and Emma Sarepta Yule. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co., 1925. English Agents: Messrs. Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, London. Pp. 113. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

THIS book was written for the benefit of the senior student and the scientist who has had little practice in putting the result of his work on paper. If it were compulsory for every contributor to a scientific journal to read a book such as the one under review, much of the editors' time would be saved. The book was not written particularly for the medical man but the advice given is almost all applicable to papers on medical subjects. An attempt is made to show the reader how he should put his ideas on paper, how he should arrange them in the form of a balanced paper and how he should rearrange his paper and correct his mistakes.