

faulty food habits, family strain, school strain, and physical defects—which are discussed in separate chapters. The subheading of the chapter on faulty health habits is "Americanitis." Among the directions given to parents in connexion with faulty food habits much stress is laid on the elimination from the diet of "added sweets," on stopping cream, and reducing the quantity of butter to scanty proportions. The method of treatment advised is inculcated by the system of the nutrition class, which Dr. Richardson had conducted for some years.

Problems in Psychopathology,⁸ by Dr. T. W. MITCHELL, is based upon a course of lectures delivered to an audience drawn from members of the British Institute of Philosophical Studies. Following a chapter on the earlier development of psychopathology, the remainder of the book is devoted to an exposition and discussion of the theories of Freud. The writer, who is evidently now an adherent of the psycho-analytical school, writes with the clarity which characterizes his other contributions to psychopathology—and it is assuredly not an easy task to make the more recent views of Freud in respect to the development of the ego and the nature of the instincts comprehensible to the uninitiated reader. In concluding his book Dr. Mitchell states that the fundamental conceptions of psycho-analysis are those of conflict and repression, the unconscious, infantile sexuality, and transference; and he then proceeds to show how the post-analytical schools of Rivers, Jung, and Adler have arisen, and in what respects their tenets differ from those propounded by Freud.

A fifth and enlarged edition of Dr. W. D. ROSE's book on *Physical Diagnosis*⁹ has now been published. This has been completely revised both as regards text and illustrations. Important changes appear in the section on the heart, where the clinical aspect of early heart failure has been especially emphasized, and the section on endocarditis also has undergone a good deal of careful alteration. Recent advances in the various methods of diagnosis have been incorporated in the text.

The favourable reception accorded to the first edition of the work by Dr. LEROUX-ROBERT on high frequency in oto-rhinolaryngology¹⁰ has justified the preparation of a new issue. This does not differ in essentials from the first edition, but the author has taken the opportunity of calling attention to improvements in the elaborate instrumentation necessary. The surgical aspect is well described; this has established itself more firmly in England than the medical, which has perhaps been neglected unduly. The author again insists on the necessity of exact measurements in dosage. A work of this kind is necessary to those who employ high frequency in a scientific manner. To those who are content to work by rule of thumb it will not appeal so strongly.

*Lectures on the Biologic Aspects of Colloid and Physiologic Chemistry*¹¹ is a volume of half a dozen lectures given by different authors at the Mayo Foundation and the Universities of Minnesota, Iowa, Washington (St. Louis), and the Des Moines Academy of Medicine from 1925 to 1926. Their general theme is indicated by the title. The lecturers have all made original contributions to knowledge in various departments of colloid chemistry or physics, and their remarks carry with them that freshness of tone and presentation which is almost inevitably lacking in a mere review of the work of others, however painstaking and thorough. Clearly, the appeal of the lectures to individual readers will depend to some extent on personal tastes and interests. Professor Chambers's remarkably clear discussion of the properties of boundary membranes cannot fail to interest the cytologist; Professor Barton's discussion of the ultramicroscope will appeal rather to the colloidal chemist and the bacteriologist. To the general reader, perhaps, the most instructive lectures are the first, by Professor Millikan, on "The principles underlying colloid chemistry," and Professor Bovie's discussion on "The biological effects of light."

The former occupant of the office of bursar and lecturer at King's College for Women, Household and Social Branch, Miss F. E. FINDLAY SHIRRAS, has written an excellent little book, *Aids to Catering*,¹² with special reference to institutions. Her

⁸ *Problems in Psychopathology*. By T. W. Mitchell, M.D. The International Library of Psychology, Philosophy, and Scientific Method. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., Ltd. 1927. (Demy 8vo, pp. v + 190. 9s. net.)

⁹ *Physical Diagnosis*. By W. D. Rose, M.D. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. London: H. Kimpton. 1928. (6 × 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. 819; 310 figures, 3 plates. 42s. net.)

¹⁰ *La Haute Fréquence en Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie*. Par Dr. Leroux-Robert. Deuxième édition, revue et augmentée. Médecine et Chirurgie Pratiques. Paris: Masson et Cie. 1927. (54 × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, pp. xv + 216; 113 figures. 26 fr. sans majoration.)

¹¹ *Lectures on the Biologic Aspects of Colloid and Physiologic Chemistry*. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1928. (Post 8vo, pp. 244; 85 figures. 12s. net.)

¹² *Aids to Catering*. By F. E. Findlay Shirras. Introduction by Walter Ripman, M.A. London: J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd. 1927. (Cr. 8vo, pp. ix + 115. 5s. net.)

chief object is to show that a large and attractive range of food can be provided at the common table, and at no greater cost or trouble to the kitchen staff than the more monotonous stodginess that are too often found in schools and institutions. There are chapters that will be of help to the buyer, and information is given about meat, side dishes, stock, preserves and pickles, bread, and pastry of various kinds. There follow a calendar of seasonable food for each month of the year, hints on how to serve up the meat and fish, and finally the bills of fare of meals actually provided at the college for one whole year, day by day. An uncommonly attractive dietary is presented, good in balance, without hint of crankiness; and if the serving of it proved to be as good as the thought expended on the arrangement, then the girls in that college must have been a well-fed and contented group. The book is a good example of catering mixed with brains.

The number of medical men whose hobby is fishing must be very large; it is an excellent antidote to the cares of practice. The humorous novelist WILLIAM CAINE was a fisherman too, and his widow has collected into a book, *Fish, Fishing and Fishermen*,¹³ sundry articles of his which first appeared in the *Field*, *Punch*, and other periodicals. Mr. Caine was a dry-fly fisher for trout—he preferred to call them trouts—and he regarded other forms of fishing as fit only for the baser sort of men. Even "daping" with the dry fly inspired him to an essay. As a fisherman he was justly indignant at the pollution of streams by the manufacturer, and the fish-killing propensities of the beet-sugar enthusiast would have aroused his wrath. In an article on bad form in fishing there is a comic diatribe against the man in the smoking-room who ventures to doubt the impressive statements of "fact" made by fishermen. Such a man is described as being at heart a "gudgeon-killer," who exchanges glances of the basest significance with his companion, "a doctor who dubs for eels by night with a ball of worms and worsted."

¹³ *Fish, Fishing and Fishermen*. By William Caine. London: P. Allan and Co., Ltd. 1927. (Demy 8vo, pp. xii + 253; 1 portrait. 10s. 6d. net.)

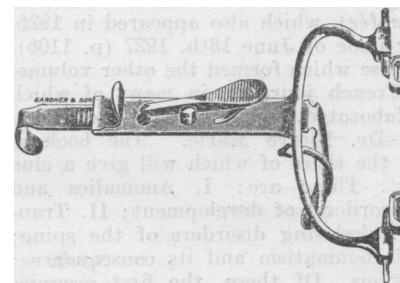
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