being given also to these aspects particularly in infancy and the pre-school years. Very few books written for the layman trace the social and emotional development of the child from birth to adolescence and the bird's eye view which the book gives is valuable. The ground covered is wide and the treatment therefore thinly spread but there are good lists for further reading at the end of each chapter.

A number of technical terms are used throughout the book which may cause difficulty if the glossary placed at the end is not noticed early by the reader. The book aims to increase the general psychological knowledge of parents and teachers and to help them better to understand the children under their care; it admirably achieves its purpose, and can be safely recommended, as sound introduction to the fascinating study of the child's social development, and to the management of the child.

A chapter on children and the war has been added to this second edition of the book first published in 1942.

J. M. O.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION AS SEEN IN THE FOOT.—By Frederic Wood Jones, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.c.s.
Pp. iv and 330, 160 Illustrations. Bailliére, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 26s.

Professor Jones recently published a book on the 'Principles of anatomy as seen in the hand'. This volume on the foot is in some way a supplement to the one on the hand. These books and the other writings of this author are characterized by a desire to get away from the anatomy of the dead to the structure and function of the living, by an original and interesting approach to the subject, and by lively and interesting presentation. These points are well illustrated in the book under review.

After a lively but brief introduction followed by a discussion of the principles of anatomical terminology in which the author expresses the view that much present terminology is quite irrational, there follow chapters on the foot in phylogeny, in ontogeny, chapters on digital formulae and metatarsal formulae. These formulae relate to relative sizes of the digits and the metatarsal bones; then follow chapters on external characters including flexure lines, cleavage lines, papillaiy ridges, and hair. In the subsequent chapters are discussed the fascia and bones, accessory bones, sesamoid bones, joints, extrinsic and intrinsic muscles and the pre-schoo! tendencies, tendon sheaths and bursae, the arches of the foot, the innervation of the foot and the vascular channels. The book is illustrated by 150 line drawings. Each chapter is followed by a brief list of suggested references for further reading. Any detailed review of this book is out of the question. The author has succeeded in giving a most interesting and stimulating account of structure and function as seen in the foot. This is a book which can be strongly recommended to students of anatomy and to surgeons.

J. L.

Abstracts from Reports

REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN MENTAL HOSPITAL AT RANCHI, FOR THE PERIOD, 1ST APRIL, 1943, TO 31ST MARCH, 1944

During the year the number admitted was 121 (91 males and 30 females), which with the previous year’s ‘remaining’ totalled 390. Of the new admissions, 94 were between 20 and 40 years, and 20 between 40 and 60 years of age. About 30 per cent of the patients had schizophrenia including dementia praecox, next in order came those with paranoid delusions, depression, hypochondria, psychoneurosis, mania, etc. The predisposing causes were stress of military service, worries, heredity, etc., but in a good many cases the causative factor was the fear of the war. The year, electric shock therapy was employed and most encouraging results were obtained in psychoneurotics. The method is technically effective, simple and no fear or hostility in the patients. Formerly chemical methods were employed, but the chief drawback was a feeling of horror and apprehension by the patient during the few seconds between the injection and unconsciousness.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF SOUTH INDIA, COONOOR. ANNUAL REPORT, 1944-45

Anti-typhoid treatment was given to 13,280 patients at the institute and the subsidiary treatment centres, and in addition, routine laboratory examinations were carried out on a large scale. The study of the parasite, originally found in the mid-brain of the guinea-pig experimentally infected with rabies, was continued; it appears to be a protozoon and may be connected with the etiologic of rabies. The Negri bodies may represent a stage in the life-cycle of the parasite. An investigation is in progress on tropical encephalitis; the findings so far do not support the existing theories about its etiology, i.e., environmental, allergic or leukemia, but support the possibility of an infection being responsible for the syndrome.

Work carried out by the Nutritional Research Laboratories included (1) analysis of foods, chiefly with reference to vitamins, (2) animal experiments with massive doses of vitamin C had no effect on fluorine poisoning in rats, thus failing to support the conclusions of Pandit and his colleagues that lack of this vitamin is a contributory factor in the causation of chronic fluorosis in man. Experiment was made to find out whether rats which do not normally require vitamin C synthesise it in their intestine. Sulfanilamide which destroys intestinal flora was given to rats fed on a diet complete except for vitamin C, but no evidence of its deficiency was found in the animals. (3) Clinical investigations. A type of nutritional diarrhea marked by glossitis and hiccups, achlorhydria responded well to the injections of nicotinic acid. Studies on the relationship between dental caries and fluorosis, and investigations on infantile beri-beri are proceeding.

Correspondence

COMPLEMENT FIXATION TEST FOR KALA-AZAR

Sirs,—I am glad to say, in October 1944 issue of the I.M.G., that Dr. P. C. Sen Gupta, by reporting the results of a very large number of complement fixation tests, carried out according to the technique originally described by Greval, Sen Gupta and Napiar (Indian J. Med. Res., 27, 181), confirms the findings of those workers that the reaction is more specific for kala-azar than for any other disease. The establishment of the value of the test in the diagnosis of early cases when all other laboratory tests, except serological, are still negative is particularly significant. Dr. J. Lowe, in the same issue, rightly stresses the value of the test in the early diagnosis of kala-azar. The value of the