Brain and Mind, or the Nervous System of Man. By R. J. A. Berry, M.D., F.R.C.S. Pp. xii + 608, with 131 figs. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1928. Price 31s. 6d.

It is a widespread, but quite erroneous belief, that neurology concerns only the nerves, whilst psychology is concerned with the mind, and that the two have nothing in common. Only too frequently psychologists are found who are ignorant of the structure, functions and diseases of the human brain, and yet they imagine they only can explain the phenomena of mind. According to Prof. Berry, psychology at best is only a pseudo-science. What is ordinarily meant by psychology is only the "physiology of mind," and thus psychology can only be regarded as a department of brain physiology. The author reiterates that all mental phenomena are strictly dependent on physical structure, and that the elementary basis of such structure is always the neurone. The core of his argument is, "no neurone, no mind." If these neurones are deficient in numbers, or are in an unhealthy condition, aberrations of the mind will probably result. Structure and function must be co-related, and errors of structure related to errors of function. Psychiatrists nowadays analyse too much the conflict of instinct with environmental stress and ignore variations in the instrument of life itself. The author considers that just as with electric action, an insufficient number of batteries, an imperfectly connected series of batteries, or an improper insulation give indifferent results, so also an insufficient number of cell-bodies, an imperfectly connected series of neurones, or insufficient medullation of axones, especially within the white matter, will cause marked differences in the display of intelligent action.

The main part of the book is taken up with descriptions of the macroscopic and microscopic anatomy of the central nervous system, the human brain, Nature's greatest masterpiece, and her most complex structural achievement, being described last. The physiology of the nervous system is only briefly referred to. The statement that heredity is by far the most frequent and the most potent predisposing cause of nervous and mental disease is not supported by recent investigations. The book concludes with a number of illustrative clinical cases, a short, but useful, bibliography, and an appendix emphasising that all nervous phenomena, whether belonging to psychology, psychiatry or neurology, fall into four great groups—absence, diminution, perversion or exaggeration of the functions of receptor, internuncial and effector neurones.
New Books

Principes Scientifiques de Récupération Fonctionnelle des Paralytiques.
By Docteur Gabriel Bidou. Préface du Prof. Georges Guillain. Pp. 147, with 45 illustrations. Paris: “Le Livre pour Tous.” No date. Price 20 fr.

Dr. Bidou, in this remarkable little monograph, demonstrates how much can still be done in many cases of advanced paralysis to re-establish functional usefulness. He appears to have been impressed during his work on paralyses in the War, with the inadequacy of the methods then in use, and how much they left untouched. He set himself to study this problem in detail with all the enthusiasm of a scientific physiologist combined with that of a mechanical engineer, and by the aid of careful mathematical calculations he has worked out what each condition required. This he describes here at length with the help of numerous diagrams, and the results are as surprising as they are convincing.

Two years ago a generous donor founded in Paris a hospital known as the “Hopital Sainte-Isabelle” for the treatment of such conditions. The author is the director of this hospital.

The book is easy to read, although full of mathematical formulae and mechanical diagrams. It clearly has made for itself a permanent place in the treatment of such advanced paralyses. The illustrations help to make the solutions of the different problems easy to follow, and add greatly to the value of the book.

Treatise on Kala Azar. By Upendranath Brahmachari. Pp. xv + 256, with 52 illustrations. London: John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. 1928. Price 21s.

The book, which is based upon the chapter written by the author for the fourth volume of Mense’s Handbuch der Tropen Krankheiten published in 1926, is divided into seventeen chapters with three appendices. The history, geographical distribution and epidemiology of the disease are dealt with in Chapter I. The following three chapters are on etiology and inoculation experiments. The next two are concerned with the transmission of the disease. The relation of canine to human Leishmaniasis is discussed in Chapter VII. Then a Chapter is devoted to Herpetomoniasis and Leishmaniasis. In Chapters IX to XV the symptomatology, complications, prognosis, diagnosis, pathology and treatment of Kala Azar are considered in detail. “Dermal Leishmaniasis” is dealt with in Chapter XVI. Lastly in Chapter XVII the prophylaxis of the disease in India and the Mediterranean countries is discussed. There is a very full bibliography with some 2000 references and an index of authors and subjects.
New Books

Recent work on the rôle of the sandfly in the transmission of Kala Azar is set forth in a clear manner.

As would be expected the chapter on treatment forms an important part of the work. The author gives a full account of his discovery of Urea stibamine. This drug, which has been largely used in India for the treatment of Kala Azar, has proved its value.

The important and interesting skin lesion known as "Dermal Leishmaniasis" is described very clearly and is well illustrated with coloured plates and microphotographs.

In the appendix laboratory methods employed in the diagnosis of Kala Azar are given in full detail.

The author and the publishers may be congratulated on having produced a valuable monograph on an important disease, the illustrations being particularly good. The book can be confidently recommended to all medical men in the tropics and to others interested in the subject of Kala Azar in various parts of the world.

The Tonsils and Adenoids and their Diseases. By IRWIN MOORE, M.B., C.M. Pp. xix+395, with 107 illustrations. London: William Heinemann. 1928. Price 21s.

Among the many problems of present day medical science, none is more prominent than the tonsil-adenoid question. The removal of tonsils and adenoids is the commonest operation in surgery, and the important part played by those structures in the causation of disease is now clearly recognised.

Dr Irwin Moore has seized an opportune moment for the publication of a book which summarises, in an excellent manner, the voluminous literature on the subject. Indeed his wealth of references is almost embarrassing, and perhaps the numerous statistical data may weary some readers. There is no doubt, however, that Dr Moore has checked and verified all his authorities and has produced a synopsis which will be of great value to all subsequent investigators. One wishes that he had devoted more than four pages to the function of the tonsils and to the effect of environment, diet, race, etc., upon tonsillar enlargement. Almost half the volume is concerned with surgical methods of removing the tonsils. Obviously the writer does not favour local anaesthesia, otherwise he would not boldly suggest the injection of 4 per cent. cocaine, a procedure which might readily prove fatal. The technique of removal by guillotine is clearly described and well illustrated, and the method of dissection is also fully portrayed. The various non-surgical methods which have been advocated receive due mention, especially the application of London paste, which has been revived and successfully used by the author. The book is well printed and illustrated and there is a comprehensive index.
New Books

_Fascial Grafting in Principle and Practice._ H. C. Orrin, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.E. Pp. 92, with 47 illustrations. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1928. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr Orrin has done service in bringing before the profession the value and increasing importance of the use of fascia lata as grafts and sutures. The little volume now before us, however, is rather an introduction to the subject than, as its subtitle states, a manual of the operative procedure and technique, for in many cases the operations are indicated rather than described. The principles, however, for the general use of fascial grafts are clearly stated. Desirable emphasis is given to the local variations in the texture of the fascia lata and the consequent suitability of different parts for different purposes, a matter which has not obtained the recognition it deserves. The author's interest in the subject is the outcome of his own experience, and many of the illustrations are from original photographs taken from life, mainly in the plastic surgery of cicatricial deformities. The other illustrations are more or less diagrammatic, but all are clear and well reproduced. Syndesmopexy receives but scant attention; a fascial cap on the mandibular coronoid process after excision of the condyle seems (Fig. 35) not only unnecessary but undesirable; and it is scarcely accurate to designate the list of references, with its imperfections of data, a "bibliography." The index is satisfactory.

_Schizophrenia (Dementia Praecox)._ An Investigation by the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disorders. Pp. xvii + 491, with 61 illustrations. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. 1928. Price $7.50.

This volume is the fifth of a series of publications by the American Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disorders, and is intended to set out the latest views concerning what is in many ways one of the most difficult problems in the whole range of psychiatry. There are twenty-six separate contributions, and these are conveniently combined into sections, each one dealing with some particular aspect of the problem. The book opens with an historical survey and an attempt to delimit the exact scope of the term "schizophrenia." This is followed by sections dealing with statistics as to the disease incidence; heredity; the influence of affective and toxic factors in the ætiology; pathology; prognosis and treatment. A further section is devoted to the investigation of the biochemical and endocrine aspects of the disorder, and still another one deals with the language of schizophrenia and the peculiar graphic art productions which are so common.

It will thus be seen that the volume contains a very comprehensive survey of the whole field, and it can be said at once that all the papers reach a high standard of excellence. Their value is greatly enhanced
Notes

by the very interesting discussions on the main topic which follow each paper. These discussions are often highly suggestive and indicate directions in which further exploration might advantageously be undertaken. Needless to say, due tribute is paid to the pioneer work of Kraepelin, but, as is well pointed out by Macfie Campbell, the Kraepelinian concept of dementia praecox induced an unnecessarily “fatalistic attitude towards this whole group of cases” and “tended to paralyse therapeutic effort.”

The deadlock has been to some extent relieved by the later work of Hoch, Jelliffe, and others of the American School, and of Jung, Bleuler, and Kretschmer of the Continental School. A great deal still remains to be done, but what has been done up to date is here admirably set forth.

NOTES

At a Graduation Ceremonial held on 20th October, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Ewing, conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery on Max Capcan, South Africa, and Benjamin Maurice Melmed, South Africa.

The Diploma in Public Health was awarded to—Lucia Lindsay Crosbie Black, M.B., Ch.B.; Elizabeth Frances Miller Clark, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.; Edith Elizabeth Cromb, M.B., Ch.B.; Isabel Robertson Gordon, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.); Betty Marçal Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B.; Mary Victoria Littlejohn, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.); Ian M’Cracken, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.); Bell Cameron Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.; Margaret M’Donald Miller, M.B., Ch.B.; Adam Lawson Kelly Rankin, M.B., Ch.B.; Ian Nicoll Sutherland, M.B., Ch.B.; Violet Bertha Tulloch, M.B., Ch.B.; John Morrison Watt, M.B., Ch.B.

At the meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on 17th October, Alexander Miles, M.D., LL.D., was re-elected President for the ensuing year; A. Logan Turner, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President; and John William Struthers, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E., Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, held on 17th October, Mr Alexander Miles, M.D., LL.D., President, in the Chair, the following were admitted Fellows:—Douglas A. Abernethy, M.B., B.Ch. Oxford; J. Bernstein, M.B., Ch.B. Leeds, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.; Reginald E. Buckingham, M.B., Ch.M. Sydney; Edwin G. Collins, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.; Robert C. Craig, M.B., Ch.B. Edin.;