He remained in Calcutta till his retirement in 1888. He was created C. I. E.

There is no need to say anything here of his fascinating book *Echoes of Old Calcutta*—not to have read it is to have deprived oneself of the keenest pleasure.

The Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene has now taken a room from the Medical Society of London at 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., for its permanent quarters. Fellows will now therefore be able to use this room, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, both for reading and for the examination of microscopic specimens. A certain number of exchange publications lie upon the table, and the late Dr. Carnegie Brown’s bequest of books forms the nucleus of a small library. These works can also be consulted.

It is hoped that fellows upon arriving home from abroad will make use of the room and also record their home addresses there. By so doing, men from different colonies will be able to come into touch with each other and so exchange ideas.

Up to the present time the lack of such accommodation has been felt by many, and the Society hopes, now it has been able to get permanent quarters, that this want will be suitably met.

**Reviews.**

**Hygiene and Diseases of India: a Popular Handbook.** By Colonel P. Henhir, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.P.H., I.M.S., Third Edition, Revised and Illustrated; Madras, Higginbothams Id., 1913.

This is the third edition of Colonel Henhir’s popular handbook on hygiene. In many respects it is the best book on hygiene and sanitation for India—for it is written entirely with a view to Indian conditions and in this respect, except for the latest editions of McNally's *Hygiene*, it is far more useful than the ordinary text-books on the subject written in England and primarily for English readers.

The book is not intended merely for the medical profession, though most medical officers will read it with profit; it is a popular handbook and is written like the same author’s *Medical Jurisprudence* mainly for non-professional readers and consequently in clear and simple language.

In addition to being a book on Hygiene, it also deals with diseases of India in a manner much more full than is usual, giving clinical descriptions and even recommendations for treatment.

It is difficult to pick out any chapters which are better than the rest, but perhaps we might choose those on the epidemiology of malaria and on disinfectants as being especially practical and useful.

The book is emphatically a good one, and if the lay public would read such books it would make the spread of scientific sanitation an easier task than it is at present in India.

**Malaria.**—By G. E. Henson. London: H. Kempton, 1913. 27 Illustrations. Price 10s. 6d.

This book on the etiology, pathology, diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of malaria is by Dr. Graham E. Henson of Florida, U. S. A.

It is a useful and up-to-date volume and can be recommended, as no one volume we know is devoted so completely and thoroughly to all aspects of this important disease. The book cannot be expected to be largely original, but as it mainly relies on work done in America, it has all the more value to workers in the East.

Many of the chapters are very good, but possibly the one on the use of quinine is the most valuable.

The author prefers to give five grains of the sulphate every four hours during clinical manifestations, and, after the subsidence of symptoms, five grains three times a day for 10 to 14 days, and after that ten grains every alternate day, for at least a month. He also states that a "fever which will not respond to 30 grains given within 24 hours in divided doses is not of malarial origin." Euquinin he considers most satisfactory for young patients. As regards the hypodermic use (which is more or less under a sort of official ban in India,) he states, and many will agree with him, that "by observing proper precautions the fear of abscess formation need not deter one."

He cleans the surface with soap and water and paints it with tincture of Iodine.

The book is a useful one.

**A Clinical Manual of Mental Diseases.**—By Francis K. Dercum, M.D., Ph.D., published by W. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia.

This book has been written to meet "the urgent needs of the medical student and the practising physician."

In the first chapter the development of psychiatry and asylums is very briefly touched upon and definitions of a few psychical terms are given, the reader being referred to their chance occurrence in the text for definitions of other terms.

Insanity is first considered from the aspect of its mental symptoms and under five groupings:—

i. Delirium, Confusion, Stupor.

ii. Melancholia, Mania, Circular Insanity.

iii. The Hebrid-paranoid Group.

iv. The Neurasthenic-neuropathic Insanities.

v. The Dementias.

The various entities described under these headings seem, in many instances, to depend simply on the intensity of the mental symptoms.

The subject of insanity is next considered from the point of view "of internal medicine." This section of the book is well and ably carried out. It is up-to-date and brings out clearly the importance of intoxications, both "infections"