

be relatively old, but our one regret must be that some subjects previously discussed have to be omitted to make room for others. So valuable is every chapter in this edition that we hope to see them all included in the next, even if limited space compels some abbreviation.

*The Mechanism of the Larynx.* By V. E. Negus. Pp. xxx + 528. (London: William Heinemann (Medical Books), Ltd., 1929.) 45s. net.

MR. NEGUS presents here the results of his extensive inquiries into the form and function of the larynx. They range over the vertebrate kingdom from *Lepidosiren paradoxa* to man, and no detail of the structure of the forms examined seems to have escaped from thorough and fruitful consideration. The work is elaborate and, as a sustained effort in comparative anatomy and physiology applied to a field which is restricted but of wide interest, exemplary. In an introduction of great generosity and good humour, Sir Arthur Keith remarks that the author has the same patient power of assembling observation as Darwin had, and the same hot pursuit of function as urged John Hunter in all his quests. If these comparisons should induce a certain negativism in the attitude of some readers, the book will dispel it. Of nearly 500 pages of reading matter, there are few which do not serve as a vehicle for some point of interest, and, if the general reader were forearmed with such a knowledge of laryngeal structure as may be obtained from an hour's dissection and ten minutes' reading, he would find this work of science more interesting than most books about science. For the specialist it will endure as a major treatise. It includes under one cover as large, if not a larger body of facts than the usual specialist compilation, but in addition it casts fresh light upon problems too numerous to particularise in a short notice.

*The Mycoses of the Spleen.* By Dr. Alexander George Gibson. (The Anglo-French Library of Medical and Biological Science.) Pp. xii + 169 + 10 plates. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd., 1930.) 12s. 6d. net.

IN this book Dr. A. G. Gibson has amplified the suggestion he put forward in 1913, that certain forms of splenomegaly were due to a streptothrix organism invading the spleen. His examination of many spleens has convinced him that the threads generally considered to be altered tissue fibres are mainly mycelial fibres, and he regards these as the causal organism of acholuric jaundice and the group of conditions known as splenic anæmia. The evidence for his conclusions is clearly described and well illustrated. The investigations of other workers who have found similar organisms are reviewed, and various criticisms are considered. Although Dr. Gibson puts forward a strong case and is convinced that his views are correct, he does not in any way regard this etiological problem as solved. He indicates a line of study requiring wider investigation, and is content to wait until results shall be general and uniform before considering his theory to be proved.

*The Science of Voice: a Book on the Singing and Speaking Voice based upon the latest Research in Physics and Physiology, with advice to those interested in Talking Movies and other Mechanical Reproducing Devices.* By Douglas Stanley. Pp. vi + 327. (New York, Boston and Chicago: Carl Fischer, Inc., 1929.)

IN this book the scientific aspects of voice receive much more elementary treatment than in the works of Fletcher or Paget. A considerable portion of the volume is devoted to the musical uses of voice, and the attempts made at their definition in physical terms are of interest. In the chapter dealing with researches upon breath expulsion one would have expected to find a careful discussion of the influence of the resonances of the apparatus, which is described as consisting of a French gas mask strapped tightly over the singer's face and connected by a large rubber tube to an air-tight box inverted in a tank of water. Such a system having resonances within the range of the singing voice would unduly facilitate the production of certain notes. The third section of the book, devoted to interpretation and musicianship, might provide useful material for the psychologist.

*Bainbridge and Menzies' Essentials of Physiology.* Sixth edition, edited and revised by Prof. H. Hartridge. Pp. xii + 497 + 30. (London, New York and Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., 1929.) 14s. net.

THIS is a most popular manual with junior students and is very widely used by them in preparation for examinations. The earlier editions were framed on the plan of Starling's excellent text-book of physiology and constituted readable and connected summaries of the latter, which the beginner found rather formidable. Emanating in the first instance from St. Bartholomew's Medical School, this little text-book has undergone improvement under the successive heads of physiology. The present edition has been subjected to drastic revision, with a resulting improvement which places it as the most up-to-date manual now at the disposal of students.

### Psychology and Philosophy.

*John Dewey, the Man and his Philosophy: Addresses Delivered in New York in celebration of his Seventieth Birthday.* Pp. vii + 181. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press; London: Oxford University Press, 1930.) 10s. 6d. net.

THIRTY years ago, the young American who wanted to pursue the higher learning was apt to betake himself to a German university for three or four years. But, independently of the changes brought about by the War, that custom has become greatly modified. If he comes to Europe at all, he is more likely to stay only one year, and it is not a foregone conclusion that the year is spent in Germany. The fact is that America has been growing her own science and her own philosophy. In philosophy she had, following the European model, her school