

scarcely be said. James Sully's "Studies of Childhood" (1895) was in Great Britain a pioneer book and is still quotable. But certainly not in Great Britain, nor even in the United States, has child psychology received the attention of the ablest investigators to the extent which one would have thought to be its due. Therefore genetic as distinguished from analytic psychology has suffered.

That progress is being made, however, is shown by the latest addition to the International University Series in Psychology. So rapidly is the subject advancing that this second edition of the "Handbook of Child Psychology" bears little resemblance to the first, published little more than three years ago. In twenty-four closely packed chapters the latest work on the scientific study of children is summarised, not for the general reader, but for experts, by experts. As the book is of American origin it would in any case have been natural that most of the contributors should be American, but as a matter of fact it was inevitably so, because most of the research work has been done by Americans. Single contributions come also from Toronto, Vienna, Berlin and Geneva, but none from Great Britain. Ten of the contributors are women, one of whom makes a remark which some of the men would do well to take to heart: "Too much work upon these problems is being done with paper and adding machines, and too little with human beings".

*Recent Advances in Psychiatry.* By Dr. Henry Devine. Second edition. Pp. xi + 364. (London: J. and A. Churchill, 1933.) 12s. 6d.

It is very gratifying to note a marked improvement in the second edition of this book. The first edition was very good, but Dr. Devine is to be congratulated on the additions and alterations he has made. Three new chapters have been added, dealing with "Germinal Inheritance in the Psychoses", "Mental Disturbances in Pernicious Anæmia" and "Mental Disorders and Deficient Oxidation".

It is a very great pity that the work on toxic foci in the psychoses is practically uncontrolled. There is need of the investigation of a series of 1,000 normal cases, particularly with reference to the presence of infections in the sinuses and the bowel. The work of the toxic schools is unconvincing without control.

We would like to have seen some mention of the use of diathermy in the treatment of general paralysis of induced pyrexia. The use of malaria is attended by a certain death-rate due to the malaria alone. The results from diathermy are just as good as from malaria, particularly if combined with tryparsamide. In the next edition, will Dr. Devine give us a chapter devoted to occupational therapy, which plays such a very important part in the modern treatment of mental illness?

This is one of the best British books on psychiatry.

*Handbuch der Physik.* Herausgegeben von H. Geiger und Karl Scheel. Zweite Auflage. Band 24, Teil 1: *Quantentheorie.* Redigiert von A. Smekal. Pp. ix + 853. (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1933.) 79 gold marks.

THE advances in quantum theory have of late been so rapid that most workers in theoretical physics must appreciate the publication of vol. 24 of the well-known "Geiger-Scheel Handbuch der Physik". Part 1 of this volume is now available; unfortunately, it is impossible to do more than outline its contents here. It contains a description of the origin and development of the older or classical quantum theory by Rubinowicz, followed by a treatment of the general principles of wave mechanics by W. Pauli. Bethe discusses the quantum mechanics of one- and two-electron problems, while Hund contributes a very important article on the quantum mechanics of atomic and molecular structure. Wentzel is responsible for a section on collision and radiation processes, and N. F. Mott contributes the concluding section on the application of wave mechanics to nuclear physics. The whole production is of the same high standard of excellence as its precursors.

*Manipulative Surgery.* By A. S. Blundell Bankart. (Modern Surgical Monographs.) Pp. xii + 150 + 17 plates. (London: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1932.) 7s. 6d. net.

If the practice of manipulative surgery is almost a monopoly of the bone-setter, the medical profession alone is to blame. The art of manipulation, with its therapeutic indications and contra-indications, has received but scanty attention in the curriculum of the medical student; the average doctor's complete ignorance of the subject is not surprising. Mr. Bankart's book, which is intended for the student and general practitioner, is consequently of value in two ways. It demonstrates that a large field of minor orthopædic practice is well within the limitations of any doctor who cares to learn its principles and who remembers his studies in anatomy; and to the physician who does not wish to acquire the art it indicates the large number of conditions which can suitably be referred to the orthopædic surgeon, instead of being allowed to drift into the risks of treatment by the unqualified practitioner.

*The Blue Book, 1934: the Directory and Handbook of the Electrical and Allied Industries.* 52nd edition. Pp. 1474 + xxx. (London: Benn Bros., Ltd., 1934.) 25s. net.

THIS handbook is almost a necessity to everyone engaged in the electrical industry. The handbook section contains the latest data concerning conductors and insulators. It includes a map of the completed grid in Great Britain and a list of overseas telephone routes and rates. The alphabetical, geographical, colonial and foreign sections contain information in a convenient form which would be difficult to find elsewhere.