

King, when analysed resolves itself into a good setting for one of the oldest of this class of trick. . . . The deceiving of the average scientist is so absurdly easy. And when you have a man like Zöllner with a theory to play with the marvel is that they are not supplied with more. Ochorowicz was very painstaking, but I know for a fact that all his reported marvels were due to trickery. Schrenck-Notzing is another case of a scientist who has not so much been gulled, as gulled himself. His case is on a par with Dr. Crawford's. . . . It seems to me that the point to be stressed is the absolute necessity for a single person being found who has any supernormal power. There are hundreds with these alleged powers, but that is not quite the same thing. The existence of any of this power has yet to be proved. Until it is, all the rest is simply red herrings dragged over the trail." H. J. NORMAN.

Opening Doors. By JOHN THOMSON, M.D. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1923. Crown 8vo. Pp. 20. Price: Cloth 1s. 6d.; paper, 6d.

In this brochure the author has put in plain and entirely non-technical language a number of simple rules by which mothers can discern in their children the earliest signs of retarded mental development.

The instructions are given in such a manner that they will easily be understood even by those of poor education, and at the same time irrelevant matter is excluded, so that the whole can be mastered in a minimum of time.

Methods of home treatment for the main types of mental deficients are described, and the mother is advised as to when medical aid should be summoned.

Those interested in "child welfare" should find this small book extremely useful as a handy method of giving advice to parents.

W. MOODIE.

Colonic and Duodenal Lavage. By Capt. J. T. AINSLIE WALKER. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd., 1923. Crown 8vo. Pp. 12. Illustrations 2. Price 1s.

The author advocates the use of dimol as an intestinal antiseptic, and suggests that it be employed in colonic lavage, following the Plombières treatment, and also in duodenal lavage by the œsophageal tube.

He gives exact descriptions of the methods employed in each case, and ends his monograph with laboratory findings, which support his contention that dimol is a most efficient agent for the destruction of bacteria in the intestine.

W. MOODIE.