

W. S. J. Shaw that natives in India who develop general paralysis have almost invariably contracted their syphilis from white women. The speech disorder in general paralysis should have been described in greater detail, and some mention should have been made of the prolongation of the vowel sound, giving the plateau speech and the slurring of the consonants. Under the treatment of general paralysis we think some mention should be made of diathermy as a means of inducing pyrexia. It is more certain in its effects and more easily controlled. We tend to lose sight of the fact that a certain number of cases die from the effects of the malaria itself.

Pellagra is not entirely confined to white maize-eaters, for it has occurred to quite an extent in English mental hospitals, and possibly quite a number of cases have passed unrecognized.

Apart from these small faults we think the book has been extremely well done, and although it may not entirely please the neurological purists, it should undoubtedly help to raise the standard of neurology. We look forward to a second edition.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Clinical Examination of the Nervous System. By G. H. MONRAD-KROHN, M.D., F.R.C.P., with a Foreword by T. GRAINGER STEWART, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1933. Sixth edition. Crown 8vo. Pp. xix + 234. Price 7s. 6d.

This popular little book—it has gone through six editions in twelve years—needs no recommendation from us. It has proved most valuable to students, more particularly those reading for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine, and indeed to many who took their D.P.M. years ago.

It is very pleasing to see the substitution of the word “schizophrenia” for the inaccurate expression “dementia præcox”, although there are those who still cling to this expression, and others who hold that the two terms are not synonymous. It is nevertheless a step in the right direction. The most striking improvement is the section dealing with encephalography. The author favours the method described by Laruelle as causing least discomfort to the patient, and carrying with it least risk. Encephalography is not without risk, but the majority of mishaps occur with cerebral tumours. Encephalography, which is a less risky proceeding than ventriculography, is a most useful procedure in many conditions where no question of cerebral tumour arises.

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Les Pionniers de la Psychiatrie Française avant et après Pinel. By Dr. RENÉ SEMELAIGNE. Paris: J. B. Baillière et Fils, 1932. Pp. 284. Price 50 frs.

The first part of Dr. Semelaigne's biographical history of French psychiatry was reviewed in the *Journal* for April, 1930. The present volume contains thirty-seven lives, and covers the greater part of the nineteenth and first years of the twentieth centuries. Of most of the subjects of these biographies Dr. Semelaigne is able to give personal reminiscences; some were his teachers, others almost his contemporaries, and the brief glimpses we get of their personalities are as attractive as the description of their scientific work. The list includes Armand Semelaigne—in whose case the author refrains from a personal