

warrants special comment. The personalities of the authors are, however, completely submerged, and there is a lack of the critical element. The book partakes more of the nature of a collection of abstracts of the work and opinions of the investigators in this field of nutrition, leaving the reader more or less to formulate his own conclusions.

While the book does not present any previously unpublished material, it must, nevertheless, be considered a distinct contribution to the science of nutrition. The investigator will be delighted with the splendid set of references, while the dietitian, the pediatrician, and the general practitioner will find it a ready and up-to-date handbook.

A. J. Q.

THE PSYCHIC HEALTH OF JESUS. By WALTER E. BUNDY, Ph.D., Associate Professor of English Bible in DePaw University. First edition. Pp. 299. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922.

To most people the mere intimation that the psychic health of Jesus was not normal appears as sacrilege, yet the author has undertaken the task of discussing this subject chiefly in reply to certain articles and books which have been published in German and in French, articles that have pointedly discussed the psychic health of Jesus and in which the authors concluded that Jesus was of unsound mind.

The psychic health of Jesus is discussed by some of his critics under various headings, such as: "Was Jesus an epileptic?" "Was Jesus a paranoiac?" "Was Jesus an ecstatic?" "Was Jesus a fanatic?" None of his critics make mention of the possibility of Jesus having been a sufferer from manic-depressive insanity, despite the fact that there is apparently a clear history of mental disease in his family. His relatives and friends, as recited in *Mark*, 3:21, evidently believed that Jesus was of unsound mind. This verse says, "And when his friends heard it, they went out to lay hold on him: for they said, He is beside himself." On this particular paragraph in *Mark*, Soury has commented as follows: "If Mary and the brothers of Jesus had brought him again into the house of the carpenter of Nazareth, the Galilean prophet would perhaps have ended his life obscurely in some cellar of the paternal dwelling, held by a chain as a Gadarene demoniac." "The Transfiguration," "The Cursing of the Fig Tree," "The Cleansing of the Temple" and Jesus' attitude toward his mother are all additional evidence to those who believe that Jesus was of unsound mind.

The author, in a whole-hearted manner in which his faith is evident, endeavors to refute the arguments put forward by Jesus' critics. The book has an absorbing interest and should be widely read.

G. W.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ELECTROTHERAPY AND THEIR PRACTICAL APPLICATION. By W. J. TURRELL, Consulting Physician, Oxford County and City Mental Hospital. First edition. Pp. 276; 29 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1922.

This small book is divided into four parts. In Part I current electricity is discussed; Part II is devoted to the task of explaining the therapeutic action of radiant energy; Part III is concerned with electrodiagnosis; the last subdivision of the book explains the action of electrotherapy and some of the conditions for which it is used and also gives the indications for electrical treatment. This last part has to do largely with the ordinary uses of electricity.

This book, while not an exhaustive treatise, presents the subject in a clear and concise manner and should be of value to anyone who uses electricity in his practice.

G. W.

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STUDIES IN INFLUENZA AND ITS PULMONARY COMPLICATIONS. By D. BARTY KING, O.B.E., M.A., M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond. and Edin.), Physician to the Royal Chest Hospital, London; Consulting and Examining Physician to the Church Army Sanatorium for Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Fleet, Hants. Pp. 88; 31 illustrations. New York City: Paul B. Hoeber, 1922.

This attractive little book consists of three studies in influenza made by the author while in charge of the medical division of the County of London (Horton) War Hospital during the late war. The first of these has to do with an outbreak of the epidemic among 150 cases of malaria, the second with the after-effects of the acute pulmonary complications of influenza as revealed by clinical roentgenoscopic and postmortem examinations, and the final one with the disease as it affected the nursing staff (329) of the hospital. Numerous case reports, temperature charts, tables and diagrams of chest physical findings and of roentgenoscopic results are included, and serve to greatly enhance the value of the work. The importance of getting the patients to bed promptly is emphasized and strophanthus is the drug which he believes most helpful when pulmonary complications arise. A plea is made for repeated clinical and roentgenoscopic examinations of pneumonia patients during their convalescence in order to discover in their early stages the various complications which, unless properly treated, may end in chronic fibroid lung disease. The chief treatment advocated for this type of affection is respiratory exercises.

T. G. M.