

sante, irréversible et s'accompagnant d'atypie cellulaire) et systématisée des cellules réticulaires et histiocytaires qui peuvent soit rester sur place, soit passer dans le sang sous forme de monocytes plus ou moins typiques." Despite the fact that some of the views put forward in this monograph may not be fully acceptable to all workers, a most stimulating contribution to a confused subject has been presented.

The work of Drs. van der Meer and Zeldenrust from the University of Leiden sets out to present a clinico-pathological account of diseases of unknown aetiology associated with the reticulo-endothelial system. Little new in this confused field of study is presented, and the review of literature is largely confined to that coming from the Continent, American contributions being largely ignored. The fundamental concept is retained which divides diseases of supposedly hyperplastic origin from those which are thought to be true malignant tumours and applies the separate titles reticulosis and reticulosarcoma to them. No new evidence, either clinical or pathological, is presented to substantiate this claim, however.

The reticulosos are described as acute or chronic, but little attempt is made to correlate this clinical subdivision with pathological entities. Reticulosarcomata are described as being localized or generalized, but no stress is laid upon the prognostic significance of these varieties. The authors' presentation suffers from an inadequate English translation which makes it difficult sometimes to follow their reasoning.

GEORGE LUMB.

MODERN PRACTICE IN PSYCHIATRY

Modern Practice in Psychological Medicine, 1949. Edited by J. R. Rees, M.D. (Pp. 470 and an Appendix. £2 10s.) London: Butterworth. 1949.

The editor explains that this well-produced volume is intended for medical students and general practitioners, not for specialists in psychiatry. He has invoked the aid of twenty-eight collaborators with widely different backgrounds and viewpoints, who have contributed essays on the topics assigned to them. The result is a most uneven production with much overlapping and repetition and some regrettable omissions. The treatment recommended varies, and sometimes flatly contradictory opinions are expressed. Difficulties of this kind are likely to arise in any symposium in default of the most rigorous editorial planning and pruning, but they are specially likely to arise in a relatively short volume on psychological medicine which covers an undefined field without proper delimitations between the different parts of it.

In view of the title the medical student and general practitioner may reasonably expect to find clear guidance on practical problems of diagnosis and treatment, but both may be excused if at times they feel baffled and bewildered by the work. In particular, the therapeutic implications of expositions in terms of "dynamic" psychopathology are puzzling to the reader, for they seem to lead to the deduction that patients should be analysed, which, it is then pointed out, is for the specialist. The chapter on physical methods of treatment is disappointing: and what is the beginner likely to make of such *obiter dicta* as that of Dr. Brock Chisholm, who identifies "amongst factors that commonly tend to slow, to distort, or to prevent satisfactory mental and social development . . . teaching of children to believe in the reality of phantasies such as fairies and Santa Claus. . . " ?

In brief, the book does not fulfil its intended purpose, as a random collection of essays on psychiatric topics can scarcely be expected to do. Yet in spite of the lack of editorial planning both student and general practitioner could gain much from it, for in parts the symposium is not only good but excellent. The section on sexuality and the sexual disorders, by Professor D. Ewen Cameron, and that on psychosomatic medicine, by Dr. E. D. Wittkower, both contain much interesting matter; while among many valuable essays "Nature and Nurture—The Factor of Inheritance," by Dr. Eliot Slater (which is all too short), "Psychiatry and Neurology," by Dr. Russell Brain, "Mental Deficiency," by Dr. E. O. Lewis, and "The Schizophrenic Disorders," by Dr. Hunter Gillies, are outstanding.

DESMOND CURRAN.

BOOKS RECEIVED

[Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received]

Acute Injuries of the Head. By G. F. Rowbotham, B.Sc., F.R.C.S. With a foreword by Professor Norman Dott, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.Ed. 3rd ed. (Pp. 480; 259 illustrations. 35s.) Edinburgh: Livingstone. 1949.

The Elements of Genetics. By C. D. Darlington and K. Mather. (Pp. 446. 25s.) London: George Allen and Unwin. 1949.

Sexual Behaviour, Normal and Abnormal. By E. Chesser. (Pp. 220. 21s.) London: Medical Publications. 1949.

English Social Services. By E. W. Cohen. (Pp. 169. 8s. 6d.) London: George Allen and Unwin. 1949.

Sanitary Science Notes. By H. Hill, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E., and E. Dodsworth, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. 2nd ed. (Pp. 135. 7s. 6d.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1949.

The P.J. Poisons Guide. 5th ed. (Pp. 46. 3s. 6d.) London: The Pharmaceutical Press. 1949.

Ward Administration. By M. Randall, R.N., M.A. (Pp. 326. 20s.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1949.

Psychology and the Nurse. By F. J. O'Hara, C.S.C., Ph.D. 3rd ed. (Pp. 253. 14s.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1949.

Laboratory Manual of Chemistry. By J. I. Routh, Ph.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 98. 6s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: Saunders. 1949.

The Cerebral Palsies of Childhood. By H. K. Lucas, M.Ch.Orth., F.R.C.S.Ed. (Pp. 28. 1s. 9d.) Sanderstead, Surrey: British Council for the Welfare of Spastics. 1949.

Perspectives in Medicine. The March of Medicine, 1948. (Pp. 163. 14s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.

Blakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary. Edited by H. Wellington Jones, M.D., N. L. Hoerr, M.D., and A. Osol, Ph.D. (Pp. 1,294. \$8.50.) Philadelphia and Toronto: The Blakiston Company. 1949.

Marihuana in Latin America: the Threat it Constitutes. By P. O. Wolff, M.D., Ph.D., M.A. (Pp. 56. \$1.50.) Washington, D.C.: The Linacre Press. 1948.

Nelson Loose-Leaf Medicine. Renewal pages.

Hygiène et Sécurité du Travail. By M. Marchand. (Pp. 332. No price.) Lille: Martin-Mamy, Crouan, and Roques. 1949.

La Enfermedad de Addison. By G. Marañón and J. F. Noguera. (Pp. 212. No price.) Madrid: Espasa-Calpe, S.A. 1949.

Fünfzig Jahre Pathologie in Deutschland. By W. Fischer and G. B. Gruber. (Pp. 334. M. 33.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Die Wiederherstellungs-Chirurgie. By K.-E. Herlyn. (Pp. 200; 357 illustrations. M. 32.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Die Pathologie des Harnleiters im Röntgenbild. By A. Thelen. (Pp. 97. M. 10.50.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Das Lange Becken. By H. Kirchhoff. (Pp. 153. M. 19.50.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Prognose und Therapie der Geisteskrankheiten. By M. Müller. 2nd ed. (Pp. 217. M. 16.50.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Weitere Fortschritte in der Blutgerinnungslehre. By K. Lengenhager. (Pp. 251. M. 22.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Über Zwischenhirnsyndrome. By F. Laubenthal. (Pp. 47. M. 3.60.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Das Adenocarcinom des Collum Uteri. By H. Limburg and K. Thomsen. (Pp. 87. M. 6.80.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1949.

Funktionelle Pathologie in der Chirurgie. By C. van Gelderen. 2nd ed. (Pp. 206. M. 18.60.) Berlin: Springer. 1949.