

posterior approach, but Dr. de Takats has included descriptions of this operation by both the cervical and axillary routes.

This book is well written, well illustrated, and well produced. It has been a pleasure to review, and it is strongly recommended.

C. G. ROB.

A PICTORIAL UROLOGY

Urology in Outline. By T. L. Chapman, Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.F.P.S.(Glas.). (Pp. 176+vii; illustrated. 27s 6d.) Edinburgh, London: E. and S. Livingstone, Ltd. 1959.

This is a short book of 170 pages designed for students and hospital residents. As an alternative to a short textbook giving summaries of how to investigate urological cases, and the signs, symptoms, and pathology of diseases of the urinary tract, the author has presented the subject in pictorial fashion, believing that many will learn the essentials more easily in this way.

The first three chapters deal with the symptoms of urological disorders, clinical methods of examination in urological patients, methods of urological investigation, and the essentials of renal function. Series of drawings illustrate diagrammatically those lesions of the urinary tract which may cause renal pain, conditions in the lower tract which are associated with urinary retention, the causes of haematuria and of pyuria, and the elements of the radiography of the urinary tract and of pyelography. These chapters are well done.

Most of the book is devoted to the commoner diseases of the upper and lower urinary tract, including urinary infections, tuberculous and calculous disease, hydro-nephrosis and renal tumours, and the common diseases of the prostate and of the bladder. Each chapter opens with two or more pages of descriptive text, and the subject is then handled pictorially, the drawings illustrating the pathology, symptoms, and diagnosis of the condition which is described. Only the most important operative measures are included, and these are very simply done. A useful chapter is included on the neurogenic bladder.

The book is a very useful one, especially for the student, who in these days is expected to read so many formal medical textbooks. The way the subject is presented should enable him to learn at least the essentials of the commoner urological disorders without much difficulty; the pictorial method may succeed in instilling into the mind a clinical picture of disease which more prosaic methods fail to do. The diagrams are simple to understand, the descriptive notes are adequately done, and the book is well produced.

L. N. PYRAH.

SEX EDUCATION

Sex, Love, and Society. By E. R. Matthews, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Pp. 199. 12s. 6d.) London: Victor Gollancz Ltd. 1959.

Dr. Matthews, once general practitioner and now a psychotherapist, has for some years given sex education to schoolboys and college students; this book represents a development of his lectures. The paper cover claims that this is not "just another sex book," and does so with some reason. The particular attraction of this work is that it places the physical and emotional aspects of sex in their proper context, as part of the whole personality of man and woman. This should make it much more valuable to those facing the problems of

growing up, to those intending marriage, and to those who are concerned with the upbringing of a family.

The author emphasizes that harmonious marriage depends not so much on the partners making satisfactory bed companions as on their understanding of each other's basic outlook and instincts. In so doing he points out the less obvious manifestations of sex impulses, and traces the evolution of family life.

Although Dr. Matthews clearly has religious convictions, his arguments in favour of adherence to the moral code which obtains in Britain are based primarily on the interests of the individual and of the community as seen by a doctor. This is a pleasant and sane book, a corrective to some of the more lurid and so-called advanced views which disturb rather than help the younger generation.

T. N. A. JEFFCOATE.

ADVANCES IN VIROLOGY

Advances in Virus Research. Edited by Kenneth M. Smith and Max A. Lauffer. Volume VI. (Pp. 382. \$10.) New York: Academic Press Inc. London: Academic Books Ltd. 1959.

Advances in Virus Research appears at intervals and consists of reviews of recent work in very rapidly developing fields of virology. These are often highly technical, but are written by experts for research workers in the same and closely related fields, and (despite the fact that they are often out of date almost before they appear) such reviews are extremely valuable. It is doubtful, however, if they will be appreciated by the average doctor who wishes to bring himself up to date painlessly in the clinical aspects of the subject.

Volume VI contains a comprehensive account of the physical and chemical structure of poliomyelitis virus, including a valuable analysis of studies on its inactivation, of great importance for safe production of the vaccine. There is also a review of current work on measles virus, which has only recently been cultivated in the laboratory. Of more general biological interest is an account of the physiology of bacteriophage growth taken from the marvellously detailed experimental findings which are now available. Three chapters relate to the purification, biochemistry, and spread of plant viruses; and finally there is an account of the killer particle, kappa, in *Paramecium*—a phenomenon which comes ever closer to the interests of virologists.

M. G. P. STOKER.

MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY

The Ecology of Human Disease. By Jacques M. May, M.D. Foreword by Felix Marti-Ibanez, M.D. (Pp. 327+xxi. \$7.50.) New York: MD Publications, Inc. 1959.

This is the first volume of a three-volume work produced under the auspices of the American Geographical Society as a contribution to the study of medical geography. The aim has been to write a book useful to physicians, geographers, anthropologists, and social scientists, a fact which has necessitated a good deal of explanation and of repetition, some of it irksome to the medical reader. In this volume a number of transmissible diseases are considered, most of which would in this country be regarded as tropical in nature, though tuberculosis, scarlet fever, and measles are included.

The first chapters deal with the various factors affecting diseases in general. It is emphasized that in many instances a study of "the seed and the soil" is