

atonic, rigid, and mixed forms. The symptomatology is then discussed in detail with special reference to the positioning of the child. The greater part of the book deals with the individual remedial exercises, and this is done in minute detail.

The book is lavishly illustrated by more than 800 instructive drawings which give a very good guidance to doctors, physiotherapists, and parents. It can be highly recommended for anyone concerned with the treatment and education of the child with cerebral palsy.

LUDWIG GUTTMANN.

Transplantation Immunology

Tissue Grafting and Radiation. By H. S. Micklem and John F. Loutit. (Pp. 228+xii; illustrated. 56s.) New York and London: Academic Press. 1966.

This is an excellent and compact book which provides a good review of the immunology of transplantation, with particular reference to the effect of ionizing radiation on the reaction to homografts and other antigenic stimuli. The sections on immunological tolerance and chimerism and Dr. C. E. Ford's appendix on chromosomal markers are particularly good. The review of the literature is thorough, though there are one or two surprising omissions; in particular it seems strange to find only brief passing reference to the effects of local irradiation of homografts, and in the discussion of methods of immunosuppression no mention at all of antilymphocyte serum, though this agent has been studied now for quite a number of years.

The last chapter, which is devoted mainly to the surgical replacement of tissues and organs, but includes also a discussion of the treatment of experimental and clinical tumours by transplantation of immunologically competent cells, is perhaps the least impressive, and certainly the one in which the authors (and publisher) have apparently found it most difficult to keep up with the march of events. It is over-optimistic to

suggest that all the technical problems of organ transplantation have been solved; if they had we would have people living today with transplanted livers, lungs, and hearts as well as kidneys. On the other hand, the results of human cadaver kidney grafts are far better than the authors suggest, and there have been exciting and important developments in leucocyte typing which deserve much fuller treatment.

It would be unreasonable, however, to expect that a book dealing with such a rapidly expanding field should be completely up to date when published, and the surprising thing is not what has been omitted but how much has been included. There is much here to interest not only the newcomer to transplantation immunology but also the seasoned worker.

M. F. A. WOODRUFF.

Guide to the Perplexed

Consumer's Guide to the British Social Services. By Phyllis Willmott. (Pp. 287. 6s.) Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin. 1967.

General practitioners are often the only people in a position to recognize the social needs of their patients, but most of them are ill-informed about where to find the necessary social services. This book is a guide to those services. Comprehensive, concise, impeccably indexed and cross-referenced, it describes them all. Some are run by Government departments, many by voluntary organizations, a few are nationally available, others exist only in certain places.

There are services for every conceivable contingency. Irreligious couples who want to adopt will find the address of Agnostics Adoption Society, all they need to know about adoption in general, and information about the legal niceties involved. Intimidated tenants need only look up "rent" in the index to find a résumé of their rights, a summary of the 1965 Rent Act, and a list of half a dozen useful publications. Harassed parents of adolescents more than

usually undecided about careers will find no fewer than three sources of vocational guidance, ranging from the Careers Research and Advisory Centre (individual advice for small fee) to the National Institute of Industrial Psychology (one and a half day's testing and interviewing for 16 guineas, but a waiting-list of several months).

Mrs. Willmott writes well. Under "Contraception," noting the reluctance of most Family Planning Association clinics to advise the unmarried, she gives relevant advice to "a young person unable or unwilling to contemplate marriage but very concerned to contemplate sexual experience." A list of people you cannot marry is prefaced by the observation, "it must be rare for any man to marry his dead or divorced wife's aunt, but he can if he wants to. As yet, however [one is intrigued to read] he still cannot in any circumstances marry his mother-in-law."

She is a realist. "Some people with problems need not more help from social workers and the like, but more cash." She tells them how to get it. Other people want to complain. Disclaiming a desire to encourage indiscriminate complaining, she nevertheless gives sound advice on how to do it effectively: use a middle-class accent (if you haven't got one yourself use a friend who has); send a typewritten letter; get two or three others to complain with you and thus form a group, because people, particularly people in official circles, will then sit up and take notice. She advises hospital patients who want information about their illnesses to ask the ward sister or the medical social worker; they can not only fix an appointment with the appropriate doctor but (presumably after he has gone) "are also often able to translate obscure medical remarks."

I commend this book unequivocally to all family doctors. Until they become members of teams which include health visitors and medical social workers they will be confronted with most of the social problems of their patients. Better by far call in the appropriate service than waste clinical time doing amateur social work themselves.

ANDREW SMITH.

Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

The Scientific Basis of Medicine. Annual Reviews. 1967. British Postgraduate Medical Federation. (Pp. 382+ix; illustrated. 40s.) London: Athlone Press. 1967.

Endocrine Genetics. Symposium, Cambridge, 1966. Edited by the late S. G. Spickett. (Pp. 325+xv; illustrated. 70s.) London: Cambridge. University Press. 1967.

Physiology of the Cerebrospinal Fluid. By Hugh Davson, D.Sc.(Lond.). (Pp. 445+vii; illustrated. 84s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1967.

Endocrinology of the Testis. Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.P., F.I.Biol., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A. (Pp. 331+xiii; illustrated. 60s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1967.

Medicine in America. Historical Essays. By Richard Harrison Shryock. (Pp. 346+xviii. 60s.) London: Oxford University Press. 1967.

Résistance et Survivance du Bacille Tuberculeux aux Médications Antibacillaires. By Boris Kreis. (Pp. 727+vii; illustrated. 75 F.) Paris: Masson. 1966.

Les Acidoses Métaboliques. Les Méningites. Edited by Professor P. Mollaret. (Pp. 323; illustrated. 40 F.) Paris: Librairie Arnette. 1966.

Proceedings of the World Population Conference. Belgrade, 1965. Vol. 1. Summary Report. (Pp. 349+vi. \$7.50.) New York: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 1966.

Biomagnetism. By G. W. de la Warr, A.M.Inst.C.E., and Dr. Douglas Baker. (Pp. 92; illustrated. 25s.) Oxford: Delawarr Laboratories. 1967.

The Mathematical Approach to Biology and Medicine. By Norman T. J. Bailey. (Pp. 296+xiii. 57s.) London: John Wiley. 1967.

JAMA. Selected Questions and Answers. Selected from 1965 issues of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Pp. 416+xvi. \$3.00.) Chicago: American Medical Association. 1966.

Clinical Pathology. Interpretation and Application. 4th edition. By Benjamin B. Wells, M.D., Ph.D., and James A. Halstead, M.D. (Pp. 708+xi; illustrated. £4 0s. 6d.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1967.

The Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow. History of a Voluntary Hospital. 1890-1948. By Ian Murray. (Pp. 89; illustrated.) Obtainable from the Board of Management for Glasgow Victoria Hospitals, 24 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow C.1. 1967.

Today's Health Guide. A Manual of Health Information and Guidance for the American Family. Edited by W. W. Bauer, M.D. (Pp. 624+xv; illustrated. \$5.95.) Chicago: American Medical Association. 1965.

Psychiatric Care in Canada. Extent and Results. By Alex Richman, M.D. (Pp. 459+xxvi. \$4.50.) Ottawa: Royal Commission on Health Services. 1966.

Cerebral Vascular Diseases. Conference, Princeton, New Jersey, 1966. Edited by Robert G. Sicker and Jack P. Whisnant. (Pp. 278+ix; illustrated. 60s.) London: William Heinemann. 1967.