

amine usage. An interesting paper by Dr. M. Kramer and his psychiatric colleagues from Cincinnati reviews their and other workers' studies on dreams and the factors that influence them, and certainly narcotics and hallucinogens were shown to stimulate dream production.

One of the most valuable features of this book is the comprehensive bibliography which accompanies each chapter, and the volume will be invaluable as a source book to workers in many fields. It is perhaps significant that representative members from no fewer than eight widely diverse societies participated in the symposium, and a corresponding number of disciplines will benefit from the publication of the proceedings.

ALASTAIR G. MACGREGOR.

Surgical Practice of the Future?

Spare-Part Surgery. The Surgical Practice of the Future. By Donald Longmore. Edited and illustrated by M. Ross-Macdonald. (Pp. 192; illustrated. £1 2s. 6d.) London: Aldus Books. 1968.

This is a popular book, presumably written for laymen. It consists of a rather superficial review of modern surgical developments, including organ grafting, insertion of prosthetic valves and arteries, blood transfusion, the artificial kidney and artificial limbs, the ethical factors in transplantation, and proposals for tissue transplantation in the future. It is obviously impossible to cover these in depth in the compass of 200 pages. The text, however, is easy to read, well illustrated, and will undoubtedly be popular with the laity, obsessed as it is with spare-part surgery.

R. Y. CALNE.

Therapeutic Community in Psychiatry

Adventure in Psychiatry. 2nd edition. By Denis V. Martin. (Pp. 218+ix. £1 10s.) Oxford: Bruno Cassirer. 1968.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1962 and went out of print in 1967, thus the need arose for a second edition. The author decided to leave the whole text of the first edition unchanged, but added a short chapter, only ten pages long, about recent developments. This is followed by a most welcome short bibliography of the research work done in recent years by the hospital staff. If we accept the testimony of this book, the author must be a doer rather than a theoretician. The first twelve chapters of the book—the old part—describe vividly how a traditional mental hospital was changed step by step by the author into a hospital based on the idea of the therapeutic community. In 1962 this change was only partial, in 1968 it has become practically complete. This is a great achievement in itself, but, as is well known, the repercussions of this change have gone far beyond Claybury Hospital, indeed, beyond the frontiers of the United Kingdom.

Chapter 13, the new addition, unfortunately is much too short. Momentous problems are touched upon very briefly, the author's

attitude to them is rather implied than explicitly stated, and the chapter and book end leaving the reader somewhat dissatisfied. To justify my criticism may I mention some of the problems: the relative places of drug therapy and psychotherapy in a mental hospital, the differences in therapeutic efficiency between the technique of therapeutic community and group therapy, the importance of the right kind of personality as compared with knowledge and skill, the effects on therapeutic results of "lack of unity of outlook" among the staff, and so on. May I express my hope that Dr. Martin, who is undoubtedly one of the most qualified people to do so, will in a not-too-distant future give us a more generous account of what he was able to find out about these important problems.

MICHAEL BALINT.

Paediatrics

Diseases of Children. 2nd edition. Edited by Hugh Jolly, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.C.H. (Pp. 752+xii; illustrated. 63s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1968.

The rare book collector seeks for first editions, but the reader of textbooks expects that the second and subsequent editions of any book will be superior to the first. This is not only because knowledge in our day advances with great rapidity but also because the careful and thoughtful author repairs the errors of omission and commission which have disturbed his sleep since the first edition was published.

Dr. Jolly's book is not only a better book in its second edition but it is also a bigger book by 166 pages, and this increased size illustrates the occupational dilemma which teases the authors of textbooks. To what size should the textbook be allowed to grow and what should be omitted from it to keep it within its allotted span? What does the undergraduate and the graduate require to find in a paediatric textbook of moderate size? These are questions which a fool finds it easy to ask and the wise man (by definition the author) finds it very difficult to answer. Dr. Jolly's second edition is better than the first because he has skilfully removed its earlier deficiencies. Clinical physiology, normal and abnormal behaviour, growth and development, and social paediatrics are now given worthy attention. These additions give the book a more modern approach to the problems of child care. A bibliography has been added to each chapter and this recognizes the need of all doctors for continuing education. This is now a good textbook which can be recommended to paediatric students and residents and to general practitioners. It is an attractive-looking text with excellent illustrations, and still reasonably easy to handle despite its increased size.

Having given the book a well-deserved commendation the reviewer may be allowed to pass to constructive criticism. Paediatrics, like other branches of medicine, advances on a broad front. The advance of laboratory paediatrics is as worthy of recognition as are the importance of social paediatrics and child psychiatry. So the author should provide the normal levels for infants and children of the common laboratory investigations and say more of their significance and assessment.

The list of drugs and their doses given in an appendix requires a long, hard look. Hydralazine should be omitted and the dose of methandienone advised is ten times too much. Nor does there seem to be a well-defined policy in regard to whether a drug should be mentioned in the text or included in the appendix. For example, methotrexate, 6-mercaptopurine, and thyroxine are not included in the appendix although mentioned in the text. Again, if the list is intended to be comprehensive it omits many important drugs such as quinalbarbitone, hyoscine, paracetamol, troxidone, cyclophosphamide, and a score of others.

One final comment. Although I can appreciate the reasons which I think have led the author to make the unusual chapter and section arrangements in the book, the result does not seem to me to be entirely successful. Congenital malformations are grouped together, irrespective of the system involved, and disorders of development are treated in the same way. An aetiological grouping is obviously impossible except where, as in genetic and chromosomal disorders, our knowledge justifies it, and it would seem more logical, as well as more useful, to place these congenital and developmental abnormalities in the sections devoted to the systems involved. Thus the congenital cardiac malformations would be included with the disorders of the cardiovascular system, and sexual precocity, hypopituitary dwarfism, and gynaecomastia with the endocrine disorders. There are many diagnostic and therapeutic relationships which justify these more traditional arrangements. These comments indicate, I hope, that this book may be expected to have a long and useful life.

DOUGLAS HUBBLE.

Animal Viruses

Viruses of Vertebrates. 2nd edition. By Sir Christopher Andrewes, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., and H. G. Pereira, M.D. (Pp. 432+xiii. 70s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cassell. 1967.

Some compendia list information in a form as compressed as a railway timetable—and are about as readable. Some few achieve readability through an elegant prose style too spacious for our hurried times. This volume achieves a remarkable blend of readability with high fact-concentration. The appearance of a second edition only three years after the first is a tribute to the rapid advance of virological knowledge, and the information included is up-to-date.

The systematic arrangement of the contents reflects improved classification based on data new since the first edition. Thus the section dealing with "Unclassified Viruses" has shrunk by 16% while those concerning R.N.A. and D.N.A. viruses have increased by 33% and 48% respectively. Cutting down Chlamydozoaceae from a 26-page section to a one-page list befitting agents which are not true viruses has enabled the size of the book to increase by only a modest 8%. Each virus is presented systematically. Measles, for example, is dealt with under the following headings: synonyms; reviews; morphology and development; chemical composition; physico-chemical characters;