diversify the word and the theory in an atmosphere of increasingly narrow professionalism, schisms, and schools.

The book ends with surveys of psychoanalysts in England and America. Glover, a doyen of British analysts, writes: “Despite various suggestions that we are now witnessing ‘modern advances,’ there is little in current ‘neo-Freudian’ psychology that extends our knowledge and much that would retard it.” Millet voices like disenchantedment: “Theoretical advances attributable to the efforts of leading psychoanalysts in the United States have been minimal . . . we have learned that the psychoanalytic experience holds no special magic”; and he hints that “the present financial ward is today ‘the chief desideratum in psychoanalytic training.”

These lives help to explain historically why psycho-analysis, despite its invaluable insights into mental mechanisms, has paradoxically failed to supply clinical psychiatry with psychotherapeutic principles for its everyday interview techniques. One senses that few of the subjects or their biographers would still maintain that intolerable analysis is the ideal form of psychological treatment, a belief which resulted in every attempt at short psychotherapy being branded as makeshift, so creating a vacuum to be filled by the drug firms. Finally, the book as a whole begs the question whether psycho-analysis, having created “for itself an abode outside of medicine” as Freud insisted it should, will survive in its present form—a self-perpetuating system of indoctrination for its practitioners and a fashionable confessional for its patients.

RICHARD HUNTER.

**Nephrology and Urology**


In spite of a personal bias against synopses, I have to confess that the merits of this book outweigh what are to me the disadvantages of its form, while for those who like synopses substance and form will make an unusually happy union. There are several larger books which combine nephrology and urology, but the scale of this book has allowed a really efficient collaboration among the two surgeons and one physician who have come together to write it, so that it forms a real unit, as the authors in their preface hope it will do. We can say at once that it will suit urologists who want to learn some nephrology, and nephrologists who want to learn some urology. It will certainly prove popular among candidates for postgraduate diplomas, though the undergraduate may find it too detailed. The general information appears sound, though the note on haemodialysis and transplantation (p. 64) is a little way behind the very rapid advances in these fields. The index has been compiled with the aid of a computer, it is thought for the first time in this field; but such aid imposes a stern discipline of uniformity on the authors in their terminology. For example, “medullary sponge kidney” appears in the index only in relation to nephrocalcinosis, and “spoon kidney” not at all. Moreover, the nearest equivalent in the section on cysts of the kidney (pp. 213–216) seems to be the question-begging term “medullary cystic kidney.”

The discussion on the association of the form of medullary cystic disease associated with salt-wasting and renal failure. No book and no index are free of error and omission, and this first edition deserves the success which will allow an opportunity for early revision.

D. A. K. BLACK.

**Ophthalmology for Orthoptic Students**


This textbook contains some of the essential facts about the anatomy, physiology, and optics of the eye, and provides the elementary knowledge of these subjects which is required by orthoptic students. The information which it gives will require amplification in certain respects by lecture and from other books, but it provides a framework upon which further knowledge can be built. The optics section describes errors of refraction and the principles of retinoscopy. The main points of the anatomy of the brain and cranial nerves are described, and the anatomy of the visual pathway is discussed in great detail. There is a fairly full description of the oculomotor nerves and of the trigeminal, facial, and auditory nerves. The section of physiology covers most of the aspects which would be required by orthoptists, including a short section on colour vision and some discussion of visual fields. The book is not fully illustrated, but this is direct policy in order to keep down costs, and it is pointed out that illustrations are available in other books. This volume is likely to be very useful to orthoptic students and also to ophthalmic nurses.

A. G. CROSS.

**Current State of Hormonal Cytology**


This concise volume on endocrine cytology is the fifth monograph by the same author whose pioneer work in this field has won him an international recognition. The present work is not meant to be a revised edition of previous volumes but a simple standard textbook of the current state of hormonal cytology. Purposefully most controversial subjects have been omitted and the presentation is mainly directed towards the practical application of cytohormonal assessments for the benefit of clinicians and student cytologists.

The subject is presented in ten chapters which cover the histology of the normal vaginal epithelium and its modifications during the various phases of life; the technique of taking and preparing smears; normal vaginal cytology, including physiological variations from birth to old age; the effects of the sex hormones on vaginal cytology; non-hormonal factors influencing the cell patterns; hormonal evaluation of vaginal smears; practical applications of hormonal cytology, and the evaluation of smears from pregnant women. The text is illustrated by many excellent black-and-white photographs, and, although one regrets the lack of colour, the characteristic features of the cell patterns are well brought out. The author must also be congratulated on having adopted the standard terminology recommended by the International Academy of Cytology in 1961.

The book as a whole forms a summary of the current state of cytohormonal assessment. There are but few points on which the expert cytologist might disagree with the author, such as the somewhat dogmatic statements concerning the patterns preceding and indicating the onset of labour and, perhaps, the diagnosis of androgen effects. These are, however, only minor points. The monograph as a whole is highly commendable. At a time when exfoliative cytology has been largely replaced by hormone cytology with the emphasis on cancer diagnosis, there is hope that Dr. Pundel’s book may stir up the interest for the equally important cytohormonal evaluation of exfoliated cells.

ERICA WACHTEL.

**Progress in Medicine**


The eagerly awaited 5th edition of this popular book differs from its predecessors in that it is now a book of multiple authorship. This change was inevitable, for it simply mirrors the present-day fragmentation of medicine. Of the nineteen contributors eight are from provincial centres and two from overseas (Canada and Australia). The same able editors (cardiologist and neurologist respectively) have seen to it that what is included is intelligible also to general physicians. All important recent progress in the diseases they commonly see is considered here and no major subject seems to have been left out. Think of almost any new concept or concept and comments on it will be found here—obliterrative pulmonary hypertension, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, dysproteinosis, electrophysiology, echo-encephalography, the renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system—to mention a few. It is a pity that more space could not be given to some of the subjects, such as pulmonary function tests, but there is no serious curtailment. The chapter on cardiovascular disease by Dr. D. Mendel and Mr. M. Brainbridge contains valuable progress statements on the surgery of mitral and aortic valvular disease.

Of subjects of interest though not of daily clinical concern for the bedside physician special mention must be made of Professor C. A. Clarke’s chapter on the chromosomes in man, with its excellent, common-sense interpretation of genetic sex.

Organ transplantation, at any rate of the kidney, is a subject likely to concern many more physicians in the future, and its present