we should not forget that with the same data we should have done better.

"Medical jurisprudence and Toxicology." By John Glaister, J.P., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.S. (Ed.). Eighth Edition. 1945. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Pp. xii plus 691, with 222 illustrations. 89 in colour. Price. 30s.; postage, 8d. (home).

This standard work has been revised and brought up to date in this edition. New matter is included on such subjects as immersion foot, crush injury, the Rh factor in blood, etc. A considerable amount of new material has been added, particularly on the identification of firearms and projectiles, states of insensibility and other subjects. Some new poisons have been added to the toxicological section. The number of illustrations has been substantially increased. These, together with the illustrative cases, add to the value of the work as a reliable guide to forensic medicine. In treatment of snake-bite, local application of castor oil has been abandoned and suction of the wound regarded useless; this may not be acceptable to all.

R. N. C.

"Recent Advances in Neurology and Neuro-Psychiatry." By W. Russell Brain, M.A., D.M. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P., and E. B. Strauss, M.A., D.M. (Oxon.). F.R.C.P. Fifth Edition. 1945. J. and A. Churchill Limited, London. Pp. xiv plus 383, with 31 illustrations. Price, 18s.

In this edition, the title of the book has been changed from the old one, "Recent Advances in Neurology", because, as the authors rightly point out in the preface, there is a vast field in which neurology and psychiatry overlap and which may conveniently be described as "neuro-psychiatry". In recent years, the subject has made great progress in certain fields due to the development of knowledge and methods of investigation and treatment. Consequently, the book has been almost entirely rewritten. New topics include electrical convulsive therapy, meningeal disorders, prefrontal leucotomy, peripheral nerve injuries, vasomotor headache after chilling (immersion foot and hand), etc. Among the new forms of treatment are described penicillin for meningitis and thymectomy for myasthenia gravis. The chapter on electro-encephalography has been much enlarged and covers its applications to encephalography, sleep, epilepsy, the psychophysics and psychoses. Much new material has been added on the vitamin deficiencies, vertigo, sciatica, etc., and there is a chapter written by Douglas Northfield on the treatment of head injuries from the surgical standpoint. The book is a valuable compendium on neuro-psychiatry, and follows the intention of the authors expressed in their first edition, that the subjects treated should have a clinical bearing.

R. N. C.

"A Treatise on Hygiene and Public Health." By B. N. Ghosh, M.B.E., F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), F.R.S. (Edin.). Eleventh Edition. 1945. Scientific Publications Limited, Calcutta. Pp. xvi plus 707, with 161 illustrations. Price, 21s.

In this edition of this book, which deals with the subject with special reference to the tropics, and with India in particular, the preface states that "since the whole book had to be reset, it has been necessary to make many changes as were found necessary in view of the experiences and conditions resulting from the war conditions". Also in accordance with the changing situation and outlook on public health, there is now a new chapter on Social Medicine written by Dr. J. B. Grant, C.I.E., Director of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. Another new chapter is on Camp Sanitation, based upon "Field Service Hygiene: Notes." This edition, as the previous editions, should be very useful to medical men and public health administrators in India. The book is well printed and bound and its price moderate.

R. N. C.

"Illustrations of Bandaging and First-Aid." By Lois Oakes, S.R.N., D.N. Third Edition. 1944. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Pp. viii plus 222, with over 390 illustrations. Price, 6s. net.

The aim of this book is, as stated in the preface, "to enable the student, by means of pictures, to master quickly the science and art of bandaging and of first-aid in fractures and haemorrhages". That the book has eminently succeeded in this respect is evident from the fact that three editions, in addition to a cheap one and one in Spanish, have come out within four years. The present edition consists of six sections of illustrations—triaangular bandaging, roller bandaging, shock, first-aid in haemorrhage, first-aid in fractures, and bandaging a stretcher and removal of patient; there is also a supplement of coloured illustrations of war wounds. The book is a valuable guide for students and first-aiders.

R. N. C.

"Practical Bandaging." By Eldridge L. Ellison, A.B., M.D., F.D.S., F.A.C.S., F.I.C.S. Sixth Edition. 1943. J. B. Lipincott Company, London. Pp. x plus 128, with 150 illustrations. Price, 10s. 6d.

This edition, like its predecessors, thoroughly covers the field and deals with the newer woven fabrics and adhesive materials as well as the more rigid bandages described. The 150 illustrations contained in the book, both photographs and drawings, have been made as correct as possible and will make realistic and lasting impressions on students and nurses for whom the book is intended.

R. N. C.

"Aids to Orthopedic Surgery and Fractures." By I. E. Zele, M.A., F.R.C.S. Second Edition. 1944. Pp. xlv plus 270. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 6s.

"Aids to Materia Medica." By G. H. News, M.D., F.R.C.P. Third Edition. 1944. Pp. vii plus 211. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 6s.

These two pocket books belong to the Students' Aid Series published by Baillière, Tindall and Cox. This series is compiled with the object of assisting students preparing for their examinations in the different subjects. In the editions under review, considerable transposition of sections has been made, and the books brought up to date. Both the books are based on standard works on the subject and the facts given are accurate and concise.

R. N. C.

"Surgery of Modern Warfare." Edited by Hamilton Balkin, F.R.C.S. Six Parts. Third Edition. 1944. Pp. xvi plus 1108, with 1718 illustrations, many in colour. E. and S. Livingstone Limited, Edinburgh. Price, 15s. net each part.

A team of 78 contributors (who can claim to represent British Surgery) have contributed to this set of six volumes, and the editor states in the preface that "conceived in its present form in Paris in 1913, it has thus been brought up to date. Both the books are based on the facts given are accurate and concise.

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wounds, special infections; wounds, special considerations. Part III contains three sections on wounds of blood vessels, methods of immobilizing the limbs, and amputations. There are four sections in part IV, on wounds of bones and joints, of the tendons and peripheral nerves, and of the spine; it also contains two out of three chapters of the section on wounds of the head and neck. Part V contains the third chapter of Part II, and the fourth chapter of the head and neck. Two sections on ophthalmology in relation to war injuries, and wounds of the eye and orbit, and also five out of 12 chapters of the section on wounds of the trunk. The remaining chapters of the section on wounds of the trunk, a section on surgical diseases encountered in sub-tropical countries, one on administration, and an appendix are contained in part VI.

The book is intended to provide guidance on the special technique and management of the wounded for the trained surgeon who has to deal with the injuries associated with warfare. It represents a magnificent attempt at providing a vade mecum in all spheres of surgical activity connected with war injuries. Illustrations are more in number than the pages themselves, most of them containing such a wealth of colour and attention to detail that the reader cannot fail to regard the descriptions. The set was published in 1941. In the present third edition, scarcely any section has been left unreviewed and obviously no effort has been spared by the editor, contributors, printers and publishers. This is a book embodying only the best of modern practice, and although the war is past, we have no doubt that the utility of the book will long endure. A book to be strongly recommended.

AIDS TO THEATRE TECHNIQUE.—By Maj. Houghton, S.R.N., B.C., D.N., and Margaret Harding, S.R.C.N., S.R.N., S.C.M. 1944. Pp. xii plus 252, with more than 100 illustrations. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 4s.

This is one of the Nurses' Aids Series published with the object of providing "in condensed but easily readable form extensive and comprehensive information on each particular subject." In the first five chapters brief descriptions are given of the theatre unit, the operation table including the position of the patient for various operations, the theatre nurse and her duties, sterilization, and anaesthetics. The sixth chapter gives short notes on technical terms, and the next chapter describes general instruments, ligatures and sutures. The remaining thirteen chapters provide lists of instruments for various common operations, which may be considered standard. A glossary of instruments is given in the final chapter. There are plenty of good illustrations.

The authors are sister-tutors in well-known teaching hospitals, and they have also secured the collaboration of expert medical men on the subjects. The book is a very useful one for nurses.

TREATMENT BY MANIPULATION.—By A. G. Timbrell Fisher, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. Fourth Edition. 1944. Pp. viii plus 224, with 81 illustrations. H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., London. Price, 16s. net

Manipulative treatment has aroused great interest in recent times, and the author of this widely appreciated book was one of those who were instrumental in arousing this interest. The author's object in writing this book was to draw the attention to the value of this treatment "in carefully selected cases, of certain of the sequelae of injuries and diseases particularly affecting the joints, muscles, tendons and fasciae" concerning which the author thinks that the literature is scanty. The book does not deal with "setting of fractures, the treatment of dislocations, and such other surgical pain. The first chapter gives a brief historical introduction to the subject mentioning the work of Hippocrates, John Hunter, John Hilton, Sir James Paget, and Wharton Hood. In chapter II the pathology of the cases that may be cured or benefited by manipulation is described under the following heads: articular or peri-articular adhesions; functional or hysterical conditions of joints; subluxations and dislocations of joints, tendons, or intra-articular viscera; screws of the hand and foot, and the shoulder; fractures; and injuries of the spine. The third chapter deals with the prevention of adhesions, and the fourth is a short one on the diagnosis of adhesions. The next five chapters are on the treatment of fractures, the hand and foot, the shoulder, the knee, and the sacro-ilial joint. The last three chapters are on the management of osteoarthritic joint, the dangers of manipulation in unsuitable cases, and after-treatment. The printing and illustrations are good.

PHYSICAL TREATMENT BY MOVEMENT, MANIPULATION AND MASSAGE.—By James B. Sidney, M.A., M.D., and Margaret Timbrell, M.A., M.D., B.C. Fifth Edition. 1945. Pp. xi plus 512, with 288 illustrations, some in colour. J. and A. Churchill Ltd., London. Price, 30s.

The fourth edition of this well-known book was reviewed in this journal in 1940. The present edition has been revised, and some additions and alterations have been made, particularly in the illustrations. The book has been written with two objects in view, to point out to practising masseurs, the 'rationale' of massage treatment, and to place in the hands of the medical profession a book on the indications and contraindications to their masseurs; it devotes much space to the personal attributes desirable in those who undertake massage work. It is thus an attempt to deal exhaustively with both the subject, and the practical and practical points of view, and with every condition in which this kind of treatment may be indicated including neurasthenia, asthma, and arthromas. The present edition fulfils in a great measure the author's object.

OUTLINES OF PHYSICAL METHODS IN MEDICINE.—By G. D. Kersley, M.A., M.D. (Gantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.). The book has been made, particularly in the illustrations. The book has been written with two objects in view, to point out to practising masseurs, the 'rationale' of massage treatment, and to place in the hands of the medical profession a book on the indications and contraindications to their masseurs; it devotes much space to the personal attributes desirable in those who undertake massage work. It is thus an attempt to deal exhaustively with both the subject, and the practical and practical points of view, and with every condition in which this kind of treatment may be indicated including neurasthenia, asthma, and arthromas. The present edition fulfils in a great measure the author's object.

A TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY.—By D. K. Henderson, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., F.R.C.P.E., and R. D. Gillespie, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M. Sixth Edition. 1944. Pp. xii plus 718. Oxford University Press, London.

The aim of these two authorities in writing this textbook in the English language on the subject, is stated in the preface to be 'to present psychiatry as a living subject, with important relations not only to general medicine, but to the social problems of everyday life'. A perusal of the book shows that they have carried out this aim in an admirable manner. The book reflects throughout its pages the biological hypothesis of Adolf Meyer which regards mental illness as the cumulative result of unhealthy reactions of the
individual mind to its environment, and in accordance with the modern 'dynamic' view, the authors have quoted clinical records of cases rather extensively from their own practice.

The first six chapters deal with the preliminary aspects of the subject. Chapter I gives a historical review of the care and treatment of mental illness from ancient times through periods of humane reform, abolition of the workhouse system, up to the present 'social or community period'. Chapter II is on classifications and discusses the subject under biological, physiological, psychological, and symptomatological headings, quoting from modern and American classifications. The authors also suggest a scheme of classification, and discuss future development. Chapter III deals with physiology in detail (55 pages). The next three chapters are on method of examination, symptomatology, and general psychopathology, each about twenty pages.

Chapter VII, describing the psychoneurotic reaction types, is the second biggest chapter in the book. Affective reaction types are described in the next two chapters, one on manic-depressive psychoses and the other on involutional melancholia. Chapter X deals with a schizophrenia reaction type, and the next chapter with paranoid, paraphrenia and paranoid reaction types. Chapter XI is devoted to the psychoneuroses and chapter XIII on special methods of psychological treatment.

Chapter XIV, the largest chapter in the book (105 pages), is devoted to the organic reaction types. It is followed by two short chapters on epilepsy and mental defect.

There is also a short chapter on psychoses and psychoneurosis of infancy and childhood, the chapter deals with the psychiatry of childhood. The last two chapters are on occupational therapy and the relations of psychiatry and law.

In the present edition, necessary additions and alterations to bring the book up to date have been made.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE: A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHIATRY.**

By Desmond Curran, M.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.M., and Eric Guttman, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Second Edition. 1945. Pp. viii plus 246, with 20 Illustrations. E. and S. Livingstone, Edinburgh. Price, 10s. 6d. net.

This book is what it claims to be, a short introduction to psychiatry, designed primarily for medical students and for others approaching the subject for the first time.

The introductory chapter brings out the importance of the subject to the medical student, quotes relevant statistical authorities, and also an excellent statement of Wilfred Trotter. The following thirteen chapters deal with the titles of which are: etiology of mental disorders, constitutional anomalies, organic syndromes, psychiatric aspects of head injury, drug addiction, alcoholism, the affective reaction types, obsessive states, hysterical reactions, and the legal aspects of mental illness. The authors have stressed the clinical aspect of the subject throughout the book. The appendix on psychiatry associated with war conditions contains four chapters entitled general principles, the examination of service patients, clinical syndromes, and management and treatment. Classified references for further reading, together with brief indications of the scope of the book, are given at the end. The book also contains some illustrations, a feature not often seen in books on this subject.

The second edition of this excellent primer, incorporating extensive revision and rewriting, is therefore to be warmly welcomed.

**AIDS TO PSYCHIATRY.**

By W. S. Dawson, M.A., M.D. (Oxford), formerly R. F.R.C.P. and W. S. Fleming, M.D., Fifth Edition. 1944. Pp. vii plus 306. Bailliére, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 6s.

This little book belongs to the 'Students Aids Series' published by Bailliére, Tindall and Cox. The fourth edition was reviewed in this journal in 1940. As pointed out in the previous review, the book is particularly devised to help students preparing for the D.P.M. examination. In the present edition, many sections have been rewritten and extensive revision has been carried out to bring it up to date.

**AN INTRODUCTION TO PHYSICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT IN PSYCHIATRY.**

By William Sargant, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P., D.P.M., and Eliot Slater, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. 1944. Pp. xii plus 171. E. and S. Livingstone, Ltd., Edinburgh. Price, 8s. 6d. net.

The authors state in the preface that the principles and techniques forming the subject-matter of this book have been tested in the hard school of work under pressure and on the largest scale in one of the two evacuation centres of the Maudsley Hospital, and that only those subjects, of which direct clinical study on a fair scale was made, are included.

In the introductory chapter, the therapeutic aspects of psychiatry are dealt with, including the constitutional approach, and 'towards a rational therapy'. Then follow ten chapters on the insulin treatment of schizophrenia; modified insulin therapy; convulsion therapy; the treatment of cerebral dysrhythmia; chemical sedation and stimulation; continuous sleep treatment; some special uses of intravenous barbiturates; diet, vitamins and endocrines; prognosis; psychoneuroses and treatment of general psychoses. Each chapter contains concise statements on such topics as history, selection of patients, risks and contra-indications, techniques, chemical changes produced by treatment, results (statistically analyzed when possible), follow-up, etc.

The final chapter on the relation of somatic treatment to psychiatric treatment discusses briefly the value of psychotherapy and points out the limitations to the physical approach. The book is written in a clear and easy style and embodies much valuable information on this wide and difficult subject which 'is now at a critical stage in its development'.

**THE JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE. NO. 378. SPECIAL ISSUE. RECENT PROGRESS IN PSYCHIATRY.**

Managing Editor: W. T. H. Fleming. Pp. vi plus 609. J. and A. Churchill Ltd., London. Price, 30s. net.

This book is a special issue of the Journal of Mental Science, published under the authority of the Royal Medico-psychological Association. It is a review of the work published during the five-year period 1940 to 1942 approximately. It contains twenty-eight articles on different aspects of psychiatry, each written by a distinguished specialist in the subject. The organizing editor contributes the introduction, and the articles by: A. Meyer; neuroepilepsy by A. Meyer; schizophrenia and psychopathology by A. Meyer; and endocrine relationships by M. Reiss; obesity by M. Brody; psychotherapy by S. M. Coleman; electrolytes by W. T. H. Fleming; arteriosclerotic encephalopathy by W. T. H. Fleming; nervous and mental health services—present and future, and genetics in psychiatry. The remaining twenty-two articles with their respective authors are listed below: the anatomy of the nervous system by W. E. Le Gros Clark; endocrine status by W. T. H. Fleming; neuroendocrine endocrinology by D. Richter; vitamin deficiency by W. T. H. Fleming; the psychology of schizophrenia by A. Meyer; and the psychology of epilepsy by A. Meyer.
Tennent; and legal aspects of psychiatry by P. K. McCowan. Thus practically all the important aspects of this wide and complicated subject, on which work has been done during the period under review, have been covered. Each article concludes with a comprehensive bibliography. The book provides much information on recent work, indispensable to psychiatrists.

A MANUAL OF TUBERCULOSIS: CLINICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.—By E. Ashworth Underwood, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Third Edition. 1944. E. and S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh. Pp. xvi plus 524, with 88 illustrations. Price, 15s. net

The title and sub-title of this book gives an indication of its scope. The author, as chief administrative tuberculosis officer of Westhead, has a first-hand knowledge of the problem from clinical and administrative aspects, and in this new edition, as he states in the preface, 'the needs of those who approach the subject of tuberculosis work as something more than a mere item in a course on clinical medicine have been borne in mind'. Among the twenty-four chapters it is good to see chapters on the evolution of pulmonary tuberculosis, the mental aspects in tuberculosis, the domiciliary sanatorium, the post-sanatorium regime, the tuberculosis dispensary, administrative measures, the epidemiology of tuberculosis, tuberculosis and social medicine, and tuberculosis and war. In addition to a chapter on the administration of the sanatorium, there are numerous chapters devoted to the more directly clinical aspects of tuberculosis.

The presentation of the subject is very simple and clear, but sufficient detail is given to make the presentation reasonably complete. It is apparently expected that some lay tuberculosis workers will study this book, and for them a glossary of technical terms is given at the end. A few medical men, however, will read this glossary with profit and the reviewer found there several terms of which he did not know the meaning. The book ends with a list of books recommended for further study. This book can certainly be strongly recommended. It is very well printed in large type on imitation art paper and it contains eighty-eight excellent illustrations. The price of the book is very reasonable.

CHEST SURGERY FOR NURSES.—By J. Leigh Collis, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.S. 1944. Pp. viii plus 128, with 97 illustrations, 14 plates. Baillière, Tindall and Cox, London. Price, 7s. 6d. net

This small handbook attempts 'to present the more common details of the study of the benefit of the nursing staff treating such cases'. It is divided into two sections. The first section on anatomy and physiology contains a chapter on the anatomy of the chest, and one on the physiology and mechanics of the chest. The second section on the pathological conditions and their treatment begins with a chapter on general clinical principles and contains five more chapters on the pathological conditions of the chest wall, pleura, lung, mediastinum, heart and pericardium, diaphragm, and vessels. In the preparation of this book the author has collaborated with a nursing sister experienced in surgical chest cases, and the text matter is presented with clarity and without undue complexity. The illustrations are good.

SURGICAL NURSING AND AFTER-TREATMENT.—By H. C. Rutherford Darlow, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.P.S. Eighth Edition. 1944. Pp. 686, with 210 illustrations. J. and A. Churchill Ltd., London. Price, 12s. 6d. net

This excellent treatise on surgical nursing has been written in accordance with the syllabus for the final examination of the Australian College of Nurses Association. The seventh edition of this book was reviewed in this journal in 1942. In the present edition the book has been revised and brought up to date. We may repeat the opinion expressed in our last review that 'a book of this type is invaluable for it enables the medical student, as well as the nurse, to understand fully the nursing aspect of matters which are only too often barely mentioned in the textbooks'.

INDUSTRIAL NURSING: ITS AIM S AND PRACTICE.—By A. B. Dowson-Welkskopf, S.R.N. 1944. Pp. vii plus 159. Edward Arnold and Co., London. Price, 8s. 6d.

As the title of this indicates, and as the author states in the introduction, the purpose of this book is to give an account of the practice of industrial nursing, indicating how this varies from institutional nursing and how a health department may be organized and maintained.

The industrial nursing service is a comparatively new field. Its history and expansion, the training, recruitment and attributes of the industrial nurse, the scope and conditions of service of the industrial nurse, and the relations of the nurse with the factory personnel are explained in detail in the introduction and first two chapters. The actual duties of the industrial nurse are explained in the next eight chapters, of which 'tuberculosis and social medicine' is the most important. Appendix I gives a specimen 'standing orders' which should govern all routine treatment and deal with the reference of patients for medical advice. In appendix II details of the industrial nursing courses are given.

The author writes from her own experience and has presented the subject in an interesting and informative manner.

Abstracts from Reports

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, JOHANNESBURG, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1944

The activities of the Institute were wide and varied. Only a few of these are mentioned here.

1. War work.—The production of typhus vaccine was raised over two million doses, most of which went to Russia. Two methods were used, viz egg culture and gerbile culture. Both yield vaccine with a high rickettsial content. The manufacture of a crude penicillin filtrate was begun when the supply of the purified drug fell very low, and its production will be discontinued, now that the supply of pure penicillin is plentiful.

2. Research.—Since the introduction of sulphonamide therapy, few specimens of sputum have been sent for examination in pneumonia cases. A study of seven lungs from patients who had died of pneumonia in spite of sulphonamide treatment showed drug-resistant strains of pneumococcus in them, Friedlander bacillus in two, and Staphylococcus aureus and H. influenza in another. A serum prepared from highly virulent strains of H. influenza isolated from cases of meningitis, was found very effective in influenza meningitis when used with sulphathiazole. The immunizing effects of typhoid endotoxoid were studied in a gold mine; it has virtually eradicated the disease. Immunization with a virulent vaccine against plague has been widely practised in threatened areas with good results; it gave a high degree of protection, though the vaccinal reaction was mild in nature. Large numbers of cases of relapsing fever were studied; their origin traced and recommendations made with a view to the prevention of spread. An investigation was carried out on the epidemiology of typhus in the Transkei. A house census being taken and may show tight on seasonal variations in their density and other important questions; the cropped hairs of prisoners collected and boiled in a solution which dissolves the hair but leaves