New Books

Crown in the celebrated Chantrelle trial at Edinburgh fifty-five years ago. Dr Carmichael was called by Chantrelle to visit his ailing wife. A strong smell of gas was perceptible in the house, and Dr Littlejohn was called in at his request. This was the beginning of the wheels of retribution going round, which resulted in the arrest, conviction, and execution of Chantrelle."

Dr Carmichael's extra-professional interests were wide and varied. He was a member of the Royal Company of Archers, and twice won the King's Prize. He belonged also to the Honourable Company of Golfers, and was for many years a member of a well-known medical foursome which played at Musselburgh every Wednesday. He shared in the relaxations of various social clubs connected with the medical profession in Edinburgh.

Few of his contemporaries and colleagues are left, but many of his old pupils will recall the short, burly, erect figure, in tightly-buttoned frock-coat, and the kindly smile, with affection and gratitude.

One of his sons, Norman, follows his father as a Physician to the Royal Hospital for Sick Children; another, Edward, died some years ago, while he was rapidly making a place for himself among the surgeons in Edinburgh.

NEW BOOKS

The Heart Rate. By Ernst P. Boas, M.D., and Ernst F. Goldschmidt, Ph.D. Pp. xi + 166. London: Baillière, Tindall, and Cox. 1932. Price 21s. 6d.

This book is the outcome of studies with the cardiotachometer—an instrument devised by the authors for the continuous registration of the heart rate over long periods of time. By the fact that it has been possible to count the beats of the heart throughout the activities of the day, and also during rest and sleep, much useful information has been accumulated regarding the multitude of factors which influence the pulse rate both in health and disease. In all, 356 individuals have been studied over many hours. Not the least interesting section of the book is devoted to the behaviour of the heart during sleep, in which it is shown that the minimum rate with the subject asleep may be ten beats less than the rate under basal conditions awake. While the greater part of the monograph is devoted to the consideration of normal individuals, the physician will find much of interest in the studies on the reactions of cardiac patients. In an otherwise complete review of the historical aspects of pulse counting, it would appear that the remarkable work of that early pioneer, Brian Robinson (1732),
New Books

had deserved the authors’ recognition. Attractively written and well illustrated, this book makes a valuable addition to the study of the heart rate.

*The Cardiac Output of Man in Health and Disease.* By ARTHUR GROLLMAN, Ph.D., M.D. Pp. xiv+325. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1932. Price 21s.

This book is of considerable importance not merely to the physiologist but to the physician desirous of interpreting disorders of the circulation in terms of function. Since Harvey’s time the quantitative measurement of blood flow has been the subject of much speculation and many methods applicable to man have been devised for its determination. Not all of these have stood the test of time and but few are of service in the clinic. Dr Grollman, as recently as 1928, introduced the acetylene method, and in the short time which has elapsed it has been thoroughly tested and applied to the elucidation of many problems associated with disorders of the circulation and their treatment. The author has made an important contribution to physiological knowledge when his analyses reveal that in health the heart’s output of blood per square metre of body surface is 2.2 litres per minute under basal conditions. There can be no doubt that by the further application of Grollman’s methods, our knowledge of the circulation in health and disease will be greatly increased. This book comes at an opportune time and will be greatly valued by all those interested in circulatory problems.

*An Introduction to Analytical Psychotherapy.* By T. A. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.P. Ed. Pp. vii+203. London: Edward Arnold. 1932. Price 10s. 6d.

Some years ago the author of this book wrote a treatise on the common neurosis in which he dealt with the diagnosis and treatment of the group of ailments which are now commonly collected together under the general heading of “the neuroses.” The present volume is meant to supplement this work. Dr Ross acknowledges the great inspiration he has had from the writing of Freud, but in doing so, he is careful to point out that he himself adheres to no particular school, being more in the position of one who has endeavoured to reconcile the different viewpoints with his own experience. It is this unbiased stand which makes the work so refreshing and gives to the reader the feeling that he is dealing with facts rather than the too commonly met with hypothesis. There is no branch of medicine in which the necessity of a referee is more apparent and the author’s personal record which forms the subject of this book is definitely constructive and not critical.
New Books

*The Health of England.* By T. W. Hill, M.D., D.P.H. Pp. 302, with 15 illustrations. London: Jonathan Cape. 1933. Price 6s.

This convenient-sized book of 300 pages contains an excellent introduction to the administrative aspects of Public Health in this country. As such it should prove useful to the busy committee-man anxious to gain a little advance knowledge on subjects down for discussion. The embodied historical sketches and summaries of existing problems will prove extremely useful also to future medical officers of health whose experience has yet to be acquired.

The section on Public Health Administration traces the evolution of central government from small beginnings until the bulk of routine grew beyond the limits of parliamentary control. It sets out clearly the correlations of various departments, before the “art of administration” is condensed into four pages and the duties of public health personnel are outlined. Another section deals with Environmental Hygiene. It includes an excellent historical sketch of the housing problem and notes on regional services, food, nuisances, etc. Section 3, on Personal Hygiene, discusses health services for scholars and factory workers, health insurance, hospitals and hospitalisation schemes. In the section on Racial Hygiene, population, mental deficiency and mental disorder problems are discussed.

This work may be accorded a welcome on its first appearance, as meeting an obvious need. Doubtless its second edition will amend some defective illustrations.

*The Sanitary Inspector’s Handbook.* By Henry H. Clay. Pp. xx + 386, with 93 illustrations. London. H. K. Lewis & Company, Ltd. 1933. Price 15s.

For those aspiring to the office of Sanitary Inspector, and those already occupying this important position, helpful text-books on individual aspects of the work are already fairly plentiful. There are few, however, which cover the full requirements of the qualifying examinations. Having regard to the ever-widening scope of sanitary administration, the high standard of general education and technical knowledge now demanded of candidates, and the new information now to hand on various aspects of sanitary science, there was need for a modern comprehensive text-book. For this task there are few so well qualified as Mr Clay, who, before becoming a lecturer at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and at the Royal Sanitary Institute, held office as Sanitary Inspector in an important Metropolitan Borough. Following a brief outline of the evolution of public health, Mr Clay deals in turn with each aspect of sanitary administration, the chapters being prefaced by a brief reference to the legal powers. Public Health students in general will find this a most informative volume.

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