A large section of the report is devoted to a discussion of the kinds of preparation necessary for equipping individuals to fulfill these diverse functions. Many of the weaknesses in the structure of nursing education today, which impede progress toward this goal, are exposed, and constructive recommendations are made for their improvement.

This report is based on data collected systematically from varied sources. The analysis of the data and the conclusions, as well as the recommendations are the author's. The real significance of this report lies in the fact that it provides a blue-print for action which is realistic and challenging.

—E. A. HALL

DIAGRAMS OF THE UNCONSCIOUS: Handwriting and Personality in Measurement, Experiment and Analysis. By Werner Wolff. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1948. vii + 423 pp. $8.

Handwriting analysis has a not altogether reputable history—however, as Wolff points out, Thorndike, Downey, Alport, and others have devoted a great deal of research to the study of handwriting. In Wolff's hands graphology has matured into a possible projective technique which might usefully supplement the Rorschach and TAT type of analysis. He seems fully aware of the applications and limitations of such techniques. The particular problems relating to the study of handwriting are exposed with great care and with emphasis on statistical reliability. Of course, the validity of the technique cannot be judged until more adequately trained graphologists are able to make useful diagnoses.

An analysis of handwriting in terms of basic graphic patterns and configurations common to children's drawings, adults' "doodles," and musicians' compositions is given. The presentation of the material is filled with actual examples, many of which are taken from "famous" personalities. Analysis of signatures and of musical scores makes the book fascinating reading even for those more historically than analytically inclined.

This book will not make a graphologist of the reader, despite the blurb on the jacket suggesting that scoring charts, directions for analysis, and tables of trait clusters are included.

—K. H. PRIBRAM

LAMBERT'S HISTOLOGY: An Introduction and Guide. Revised by Helen L. Dawson. The Blakiston Co., Philadelphia, 1948 (2nd ed.). vii + 696 pp. $6.

This text-book has been written for the beginning student in histology. In the preface the author states, "The material has been simplified and unified in an effort to aid the beginning student in learning the fundamental significance of the cells, tissues and organs of the body."

Nine chapters are devoted to the study of the tissues of the body; twelve chapters to the different organ-systems. An excellent laboratory guide is included in the back of the book.

The author achieves her purpose in concise, lucid descriptions. The histological characteristics of each organ-system are summarized at the end of the chapter. The majority of illustrations are notably poor, such as those of the urinary system, the example of hyaline cartilage, and those of the lymphoid tissues, especially of
the spleen and thymus. There is a tendency to duplicate illustrations and the magnifications of most photomicrographs, essential to the beginning student, are not stated in the legends. Inadequate emphasis is placed on the reticulo-endothelial system with only one-half page devoted to it in comparison to sixteen pages devoted to the histology of the teeth.

If the author considers it pertinent to include a chapter on the use of the microscope, then, in all fairness, a chapter on the preparation of sections, the usual staining techniques, and the introduction of artefacts into the histological section should also be included. It is unfortunate that the references are placed at the end of the book rather than at the end of each chapter.

This book can be placed on the list of the many histology texts available for a college course.

If the pre-medical student were exposed to a course in histology with a textbook as this one could have been, then a course of histology in medical school could easily be elaborated into one comprising newer work on histo-physiology, vital staining studies, and experimental methods, stimulating both to the student and to the instructor.

—J. T. WOLSTENHOLME

SHOCK AND ALLIED FORMS OF FAILURE OF THE CIRCULATION. By H. A. Davis. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1949. xii + 595 pp. $12.

Dr. Davis is a clinical surgeon and a scientific investigator with wide interests in pathology, physiology, and biochemistry. He introduces his book as a monograph for the clinician. It is actually a very complete reference text. Few known facts are omitted and few statements are left without documentation. The seventeen chapters divide all fields of knowledge of circulatory failure along flexible lines that enable each chapter to stand alone. Allusions to given investigations are repeated wherever pertinent so that cross-reference between chapters is unnecessary. The index and bibliography are complete.

The physiologist, biochemist, or pathologist wishing a survey of the work on circulatory failure in his or allied fields will appreciate the author's extraordinary command of these fields. A clinician considering investigation of any aspect of shock will surely find the answer to the question, "Has it been done?" As a reference for solving problems brought up by clinical practice the book is of definite value.

The same features—completeness, repetition, integration on a chapter rather than on a whole-book level—which make it an excellent reference book, make it a difficult volume to read through. Even the author's concept of the triphasic response to stress, which might have served as a central theme, is submerged in the mass of facts. The absence of chapter summaries and the paucity of diagrams further lessen the value of the book for other than reference use.

—PAUL R. LURIE

INTRODUCTION A LA BIOLOGIE QUANTITATIVE. By Maxime Lamotte. Masson et Cie., Paris, 1948. 368 pp.

This book, of which there is no previous counterpart in French, was written by a biologist as a guide for biologists in the presentation and interpretation of numerical data. Based in part on the work of R. A. Fisher and G. W. Snedecor,