BOOK REVIEWS

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and cortisone and the newer derivatives of cortisone in therapy. The rheumatic conditions, allergies, blood diseases, tumours, kidney affections, endocrine upsets, acute infections, tuberculosis and sarcoidosis are all discussed. The biochemical problems of prematurity and infancy are mentioned, as are some surgical conditions.

Had this monograph been somewhat longer the literature could have been more fully covered; had it not tried to deal with so many subjects in such a short space it might have dealt more thoroughly with some one or other part of its subject matter. As it is, the little bit of everything included necessitates a very curt examination of the many problems involved and it is difficult to know to whom the book should be recommended.

Atlas Hematologiczny, 2nd ed. By W. LAWKOWICZ
and I. KRZEMINSKA-LAWKOWICZOWA. (Pp. 283.

The first edition of this book on haematology was published in 1952 and the advances in this subject have necessitated a further edition after only four years. Having no better insight into the Polish language than knowing the equivalent for 'Good Health', it is difficult for the reviewer to look critically at the text. The colour pictures in this atlas, however, are of a high order and faithfulness of reproduction which makes their contemplation easy and their consultation profitable. The words used in the legends to the pictures are so similar in shape to those to which one is accustomed that, as far as the pictures are concerned, ignorance of the language is no great hindrance.

This book is obviously of much practical interest and could be used for reference and for teaching; the colour pictures are so good, indeed, that it would be nice to know if the text comes up to their standard.

Säuglings-Enteritis. Edited by A. ADAM. (Pp. xii + 534;
43 figures. DM. 60.—) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme
Verlag. 1956.

Professor Adam, who in the early 1920s was the first to suggest that certain types of Escherichia coli were responsible for epidemic infantile gastro-enteritis, has collaborated with nine authors, each of whom is well recognized as expert in the particular aspect of infantile gastro-enteritis. The book they have produced on this subject is an extensive and comprehensive study and should be a useful reference volume.

The antigenic classification of the specific serological types of E. coli is described in detail: the biochemical reactions of the different H antigenic variants of the various serotypes is given, and it is suggested that some of Adam's biotypes were strains of the specific serotypes that are now recognized, although their identity cannot be proved as none of Adam's original cultures has been saved. There is a detailed description of techniques used in Germany for isolating and identifying these serotypes of E. coli.

A short chapter deals with the enteritis due to Salmonella and Shigella; most of the infections occurred caught the eye of the writer, struck by the increasing proportion of psychological disorders in out-patients at a children's hospital, was the information that of men discharged from the army for medical reasons, one-third were for psychiatric disorders. 'Veterinary medicine in relation to human medicine' includes information, to give some random examples, on salmonella infection in day-old turkey chicks and in sheep and abortion in shepherd's wives, the prevalence of leptospirosis in man, domestic and wild animals in Malaya and the spread of rabies in Europe.

Altogether the Annual has maintained its high standards, but here is one suggestion to the eminent editors. Since many will use the volume to find references to original articles, their task would be lightened if the references given at the end of each section included the author's names in alphabetical order, and even perhaps titles of articles.

Tuberculose Initiale. By FRANCK TISSOT. (Pp. 184;

This book is a very comprehensive study of tuberculosis in France. Although it claims to be about primary tuberculosis, it inevitably deals to a certain extent with the more serious forms of the disease, particularly as it affects adolescents and young adults. The book covers epidemiology, diagnosis, diagnostic tests, radiology, bronchoscopy and treatment.

There is an interesting chapter on the relationship between infection and resistance, and the author pleads for more world-wide research on these lines. He also includes a long chapter on the psychological aspect of tuberculosis, and of the part that different temperaments play in causing people to succumb to the infection. A seven-year follow-up by Juteau of 175 cases of primary tuberculosis is included. It is interesting to notice that the author includes eight authentic cases of infection occurring after very short contact.

In the section on treatment there is full discussion on the use of antibiotics and cortisone, but Professor Debrec's practice of giving drugs to any child who becomes tuberculin positive is evidently not universally accepted in France, and indeed Tissot says many French chest physicians reserve judgment on this matter.

The chapter on surgery in primary disease is very short and the least satisfactory section in the book, which ends with a short chapter on B.C.G.; this, the author feels, is a safe and efficacious procedure, particularly with all the evidence in its favour from mass campaigns since the war.

One gains the impression on reading the book that the French regard primary tuberculosis as more seriously than do many chest physicians in this country.

Therapie mit ACTH Cortison und Cortison-Derivaten bei
Kinderkrankheiten. By FRIITZ SOUCHON. Abstracted
from Archiv für Kinderheilkunde, Vol. 32. (Pp. viii+
109; no figures. 3 tables. DM. 21.—) Stuttgart:
Ferdinand Enke. 1956.

This monograph honours the 70th birthday of Professor Rominger. A brief section on general considerations is followed by a consideration of the use of A.C.T.H.