

tigation of the Montevideo cattle showed 34.4 per cent to react for Brucella. The author tested 1,173 of the workers and staff [stated as 1,193 and the percentage is worked out in the paper on this total]; 955 were men and 218 were women. Altogether 190 were positive, 16.2 per cent [wrongly given as 15.9]; 130 among the men, 13.6 per cent and 60 among the women, 27.5 per cent. The rate among the women, double that among the men, is ascribed to the closer contact of the former with the cattle and the infected milk. H. HAROLD SCOTT.
Reprinted from "Bulletin of Hygiene," Vol. 18, No. 5.

Reviews.

THE UNFIT MADE FIT. By Dr. Harold Balme. Published for the British Council in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., and overseas (including Eire) by Longmans Green & Co. Pp. 32. Price 1s.

This brochure deals with the rehabilitation of the injured. While appreciating that such a process requires due consideration of the psychological trauma in addition to the physical injury, the booklet concerns itself chiefly with the physical measures undertaken to produce an optimum end result.

The recent advances in physical rehabilitation are considerable including, as they do, special lines of treatment to counteract the after-effects of injury or disease.

The photographic illustrations are excellent and the information contained in the text provides a review of the modern application of physical methods.

These and similar methods play an important part in the treatment of people whose illness is nervous or mental rather than physical and in this type of case the importance of "team-work therapy" is stressed.

The role of occupational therapy as an agent for diversionary treatment, vocational treatment and specific therapeutic treatment is discussed.

This brochure should serve to stimulate the interest of every medical man in the rapid growth and potentialities of this form of rehabilitation therapy.

A TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHIATRY FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS. Sixth Edition. By D. K. Henderson, M.D. Edin., F.R.F.P.S. Glas., F.R.C.P.E., and R. D. Gillespie, M.D. Glas., F.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.M. Lond. Oxford University Press. London: Sir Humphrey Milford. 1944. Pp. xii + 719. Price 25s. net.

The appearance of the sixth edition of this well-known textbook by Professor D. K. Henderson and Air Commodore R. D. Gillespie is a sign of the times. From the way the four impressions of the fifth edition have disappeared it is obvious that this is a popular textbook and the demand for a sixth edition signifies also a growing interest in psychiatry. A comparison of this edition with the first, published in 1927, demonstrates the tremendous progress made in the subject in less than twenty years. It is a matter for sincere congratulation to both authors that this new edition has been brought so thoroughly up to date—it must be a formidable task constantly to maintain in modern form a textbook of seven hundred pages.

Extensive additions have been made to the text of the last impression of the fifth edition, and the authors have added a chapter on what they acknowledge as the "dramatic successes attained by methods of physical treatment." In this chapter are gathered such empirical methods of treatment as insulin therapy, continuous narcosis, cardiazol and electric convulsion therapy, narco-analysis and leucotomy. The description of these methods is sufficiently detailed to give a clear picture of their technical requirements. It is wisely stressed in the text that doctors should have first-hand experience at some clinic practising the methods

before undertaking work of this character, and that they require the assistance of similarly experienced and trained nursing staff. This is an important matter which can never be over emphasized. The light hearted adoption of special techniques in psychiatry without careful preparation and experience on the part of doctors and nursing staffs is productive only of trouble and the resultant discrediting of these empiric methods.

Another change, likely to produce some discussion among experts, is the inclusion of dementia paranoiacs, paraphrenia and paranoia in one group entirely severed from schizophrenia. It makes for clarity and simplicity for students but there will be those who will ask whether such widely divergent characters as the often very normal middle-aged paranoiac, the very obviously insane and hallucinated paraphrenic and the rapidly deteriorating young paranoid schizophrenic are rightly regarded as members of a common ætiological group.

Epilepsy is well discussed (there are considerable additions to this chapter) and there is another sign of the times in that the clinical sections of the book are opened by the psychoneurotic reaction types. Here again there are many who would prefer to see the authors discard the psycho- and boldly support the use of "neurosis" and "neurotic" for psychoneuroses and neuroses alike. The authors, in company with many psychiatrists, clearly wish for fresh consideration to be given to our conceptions of the obsessional neuroses or obsessive compulsive states, and perhaps they would include neurasthenia, especially from the ætiological point of view.

The long chapter on the organic reaction types is excellent, the section on psychoses associated with syphilis being particularly good in presentation and in its detailed descriptions. There is a section on mental states due to pellagra of importance to Service medical officers who are seldom sufficiently aware of the mental and physical symptoms associated with pellagra. Such dramatic improvement follows the use of nicotinic acid that admission to mental hospitals should be unnecessary provided diagnosis is promptly made. The condition is adequately described except for the fact that the skin lesions can occur on the feet as well as on the hands, a point of some importance to medical officers who may be looking after native troops, either friendly or enemy prisoners, whose feet are often habitually bare and which show very characteristic lesions in pellagrins.

Of special interest to the Service doctor is the chapter on psychoses and psychoneuroses in war. Naturally the many lesions of the present war have yet to be made available for publication. But the authors rightly insist on the importance of selection in the personnel of fighting services, which surely will receive whole-hearted agreement among readers of this *Journal*. Indeed, the Army has built up such an advanced and efficient organization for the selection and accurate placing of its personnel of all ranks, to say nothing of its therapeutic care of psychiatric casualties all over the world, that it would add to the chapter's usefulness for the student and practitioner to know something of the Army's two war-time Directorates, Selection of Personnel and Army Psychiatry.

In a book ostensibly written for students and practitioners it is respectfully suggested to the authors that the next edition contain a whole chapter on Insomnia and its treatment, with the common drugs used and their physiological action. The successful treatment of insomnia occupies an important place in the handling of all mental illness, minor or major. Incidentally, on looking up the references to insomnia in the index no reference of any sort to insomnia or sleeplessness could be found on page 190 as indicated by the index. It is only fair to add that no other lesion of the index could be found after a conscientious search. But these are carping criticisms—this is the best edition of a grand book, a book essential to every psychiatrist, and a very useful textbook for students to use. It is very readable and is distinguished among books on Psychiatry by its admirable collection of illustrative cases. The enthusiasm of both authors for their subject pervades the book, and yet everywhere a sane, balanced and reasoned attitude to the problems of psychiatry is evident. The authors, in an interesting historical survey, point out that psychiatry is entering on a fresh period of activity, swinging away from the mental hospital and becoming more actively social or

communal. The authors are right, and we believe that the Army will make extensive contributions to demonstrate the social value of applied psychiatry. The publishers must be congratulated on getting the book so well printed and bound in difficult times. G. W. B. J.

THE MODERN TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS. Second Edition. 1941. Third printing. 1944. By Joseph Earle Moore, M.D. With five collaborators. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1944. Pp. xii + 717.

That the treatment of syphilis is a matter of very considerable importance is evidenced by the fact that "The Modern Treatment of Syphilis," by Joseph Earle Moore, has now reached a second edition and a third printing. Since the second edition appeared in 1941 the chapter on the Intensive Arsenotherapy of Syphilis has been completely re-written and considerably lengthened and a chapter on Venereal Disease Control in the Army and Navy added. Unfortunately, intensive arsenotherapy, though it appears to have a very satisfactory effect on early syphilis, carries a comparatively high mortality rate if compressed into ten days or less; with neo-arsphenamine the death-rate was 1 in 88 and with mapharside 1 in 250. Toxic encephalopathy too is much more common than with standard treatment, occurring in 1 per cent of patients, of whom about half die. It is made clear that with a dose of mapharside considered to be a curative one the longer the time over which it is given, within limits, the greater the margin of safety. This is well brought out in Table 126, from which it will be seen that when the whole treatment is compressed into from five days to three weeks the mortality is 1 in 200 to 1 in 400; from six to ten weeks 1 in 400 to 1 in 1,000, and from ten to twenty weeks 1 in 1,000 to 1 in 3,000.

The foregoing remarks refer to early syphilis; the effects of intensive arsenotherapy on syphilis in the pregnant woman and on late syphilis cannot yet be evaluated.

The chapter on Venereal Disease Control in the Army and Navy shows the rates from 1840 to 1940, and clearly demonstrates how they rose in each of the previous wars—the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and World War I, when ratios per thousand per annum were approximately 160, 190, 180 and 110 respectively; these may be compared with a figure of about 40 for the present war. It is of interest to note that the Naval figures have always been higher than the Army ones.

As regards control of venereal disease, the first desideratum is to reduce the incidence in the civil population whence, obviously, most of the Service infections arise, the second is early diagnosis and treatment which are amply provided for in the armed forces, the third is what are known as "substitutive" activities which correspond to what we should call "welfare," the fourth is prophylaxis and the fifth education. There is an interesting section on punitive measures which are condemned as unlikely to achieve their purpose, and most venereologists will agree wholeheartedly with this.

(It should be noted that an American Serviceman forfeits pay whilst in hospital for venereal disease; possibly this is partly the reason why so much trouble has been taken to put treatment on an ambulatory basis.)

Finally, there is a section on the Venereal Disease Control Officer in this war which shows what he can and ought to do.

This book is a mine of information and should be studied by every syphilologist; the treatment of early syphilis may be easy, but that of late syphilis will often tax the ingenuity of the most experienced.

T. E. O.

MEDICAL CARE FOR CITIZENS. Published for P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning) by Europa Publications, Ltd., London, W.C.1. Pp. 32. Price 1s.

We have received a copy of the above pamphlet, which has been forwarded to the Library, Royal Army Medical College.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. 88, No. 3. September 8, 1944. Symposium on War-time Advances in Medicine and the R.A.F. Penrose, Jr., Memorial Lecture.

A copy of the above can be seen, by those interested, in the American Library, U.S. Office of War Information, American Embassy, London.

Retirements.

THE closing months of 1944 saw the retirement of four officers to whom the Corps owes much for their work during the war years. They are:—

Major-General Sir Percy S. Tomlinson, *K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., F.R.C.P., K.H.P.*

Major-General J. A. Manifold, *C.B., D.S.O., M.D., K.H.P.*

Major-General O. W. McSheehy, *C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.B., K.H.S.*

Major-General S. W. Kyle, *M.B.*

Each, in his own niche, had done much, under often trying circumstances, to weld the Corps into its present efficient state.

It was given to Sir Percy Tomlinson to direct the medical arrangements in the Middle East from the days of peace to the triumphal conclusion of the North African campaign. He had the unique experience of being the only General Officer to hold uninterrupted office during these eventful years. The inexorable provisions of the Royal Warrant led to his retirement when actively engaged in another important task. Beloved by all who served under him he is still seen frequently in our midst, a shining example of the ever-youthful heart.

After a distinguished career as a pathologist, Major-General Manifold was just as successful as an administrator. The professional side of the Corps owes him much.

Major-General McSheehy has had long experience as an administrator. His never failing interest in all his officers has always been an outstanding characteristic. (He is, for the time being, still serving.)

Major-General Kyle had retired as a Colonel and was then employed as a temporary Major-General. His most important work was done in the War Office away from the limelight. Here he carried out one of the most delicate and difficult tasks with never-failing tact and urbanity.

One and all, these officers earned the respect and affection of those who knew them and served under them. We wish to take this opportunity of wishing them many happy days of useful employment into whatever niche they may now fit themselves. We know that their interest in the Corps will ever remain and assure them we hope that, like the Green Bay Tree, they will continue to flourish.

Notices.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

A.M.D. Bulletin No. 42 and Supplement No. 19, December, 1944, have now been published by the War Office. Distribution scale: One copy to every Medical and Dental Officer.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Article No.

322. *Results of Forward Surgery.*—Figures to show the good results of forward surgery in the invasion of Europe (June-August, 1944).