chapter on the history and use of tuberculin in Lupus Vulgaris with a warning against the use of general ultraviolet light and tuberculin in the presence of pulmonary tuberculosis. Dr. Aitken is much concerned with the public health and social aspects of the disease and suggests the formation of regional Lupus centres. It is to be hoped that the recent remarkable work with Calciferol will render Lupus a much more curable and less dreaded disease than it has been, and it is a pity that the book was published just too soon to mention the new treatment.

THE SYMPTOMATIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GYNAECOLOGICAL DISORDERS
By MARGARET MOORE WHITE. Lewis, London.

Many authors who write for the practising doctor get so caught up in a mass of detail that their books completely fail in their purpose. Not so with Miss Margaret Moore White who has supplied us with a book, not too voluminous, which is eminently suitable for the needs of the general practitioner.

The necessary essentials are concisely dealt with and the doctor who wishes to treat a case of Pruritus, or to interpret pelvic pain, need only refer to the appropriate sections to obtain the information he wants. Miss Moore White has mastered the technique of saying what is necessary and saying it clearly and concisely.

I was particularly struck by the chapter on Contraception. This is a more able treatise than one finds in many larger and more authoritative books. I felt that stress should be laid on the fact that the fitting of contraceptive appliances is highly specialised work and, in my opinion, should be carried out at Clinics. Appliances fitted by comparatively inexpert people so often result in tragic pregnancies. This contraceptive section is written by Miss Mary Redding.

The discussion on pre-operative and post-operative treatment of cases will be a boon to many readers.

NEUROSISS AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

This monumental and stimulating work, at the same time far-sighted and meticulously detailed, consists of an introduction dealing with the origins, history, and scope of the survey, sponsored in the first instance by the Ministry of Health; four principal parts: main findings and their interpretation, the mental health services of the future, psychiatric services of the post-war transitional period, findings of the survey in a series of tables; and seven appendices. Much of the material here presented makes interesting reading, while other sections are useful for reference. The author discusses among others the partial insulation of psychiatry from general medicine, the training of psychiatrists and of mental nurses, the Medical Officer of Mental Health, neurosis in industry, voluntary sterilization in the prevention of mental infirmities, and child guidance centres, psychiatric clinics, and hostels for unstable or difficult children. The book is written in a style refreshingly free of "psychiatric jargon than which none is more exasperating to the general reader nor more inimical to clear thinking." The Index must have been most difficult to compile. But we must confess we do not like the gilt lettering on the spine of the volume.

NOTABLE NAMES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

We welcome the appearance of a second edition of this most useful, delightful, and scholarly book which now carries the cumbersome sub-title "Short biographies of some of those whose discoveries (not necessarily the greatest medical discoveries) have become eponymous in the medical and allied professions." Some of the photographs from the first edition have been retouched, but have, unfortunately, deteriorated in the process. It is pointed out that Bromley Church with the tablet to John Scott's memory no longer exists. The reviewer always understood that Pirquet committed suicide. For their forthcoming book More Notable Names the compilers might consider quoting from the original description of a discovery, since eponymously commemorated. It is felt that a note on "Further Reading" at the end of each entry might be appreciated by many readers. To suggest that not all the biographies have the same succinct intimate characterization as, for example, Murphy and Welch, implies a note, not of criticism, but of regret. No teacher, student, and doctor should be without this book which is remarkably moderate in price considering its wealth of illustrations, and has a good index.

DOCTOR IN THE MAKING: THE ART OF BEING A MEDICAL STUDENT

This book is a very interesting discussion of the medical student course, by an associate Professor of Anatomy and a Lecturer and Research Fellow in the Department of Psychology, both in the University of Toronto. Starting from the motives which influence the choice, and the equipment necessary to make a successful student, the account and synthesis proceeds through eleven chapters in considering such subjects as "Organising your knowledge," "Memory versus Understanding," "Forgetting," "Your Child-self," "Understanding and Applying the Scientific Method," and "Do's and Don'ts for the Student." It actually discusses how "Professor X believes himself to be an essentially kindly soul, but is greatly irritated by stupidity. . . . Actually, Professor X is frustrated in his desire to be important. This makes him irritable, and he vents his emotion in sarcastic outbursts directed at his students. He feels more important after making his students appear confused and awkward. . . ." So there you have the reason for the kind of conduct some of us have suffered from.

The book is one that could well be distributed by the Seats of Learning to their Neophytes in all Faculties, as they arrive to start their gruelling courses of study.