ascribes any connection with agranulocytosis to focal sepsis is already justified by recent observations.

To the general reader the chief interest in the book will be found in the description of the effects of chronic sinusitis upon the pituitary body, with the mental disturbances resulting from the effects on the brain and in the study of a long list of other maladies, cardiac, articular, nervous, ocular, renal, abdominal and in great variety of the skin. There is no system which does not come under review.

The volume is appropriately dedicated to the Bristol Medical School in the year of its centenary, and contains a Foreword by Sir Humphry Rolleston in the form of a generous appreciation of the strength of this link between general medicine and specialism.

HÆMOCHROMATOSIS.

By J. H. SHELDON, M.D.Lond., F.R.C.P. Lond., Hon. Physician to the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, and the Guest Hospital, Dudley; late Huterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 1935. pp. 382. 40 text figs. Price 25s.

In this valuable monograph Dr. Sheldon has assembled practically all the information that is available regarding a somewhat rare disease and in his manner of dealing with this has conferred on it the status of a subject of some importance. 311 recorded cases of hæmochromatosis are accepted as the basis of discussion, only 13 of these being in females. The clinical features of pigmentation, diabetes, sexual hypoplasia, apathy, drowsiness, etc. are fully dealt with in turn, and special attention is given to early manifestations and to evidences of long duration. The numerous observations on pathological changes and pigment deposits in the various organs are recorded in a fashion so meticulous as to render unnecessary much further reference to the original papers. The same may be said of records of quantitative estimations of iron and other elements in the tissues, and of results of experimental overdosage with iron and copper in animals. The significance of all these observations for the general conception for the disease, and for the time necessary for its development, is at each point fully discussed.

To the more difficult and intricate problems of pathogenesis considerable attention is devoted in two whole chapters: one of these deals with theories of the disease and eliminates earlier views on the importance of diabetes as a primary cause, on pigmentation as the cause of hepatic and pancreatic cirrhosis, and on blood destruction as the source of the iron pigment. In this and the final chapter on pathogenesis emphasis is laid on the difficulty which exists in formulating some general conception sufficiently fundamental to underlie all the complex features of the syndrome and to account for abnormalities in melanin-like pigments as well as for hæmosiderin deposit. Reasons are given for this being a disorder of metabolism and congenital in origin and a theory is put forward of disturbance in intimate cellular chemistry, implicating either the process of aging of cells or the phenomena of intracellular respiration. While well considered and argued this theory is only provisional and doubtless requires amplification to account for the quantitative distribution of the pigments, for sex incidence and other features. This book will be valuable to clinicians and pathologists alike, not only in providing information on its subject but in stimulating inquiry in this and allied fields of intricate morbid physiology. The bibliography comprises 565 references.

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY.

By WILLIAM SMITH, M.D., etc.

Pp. 158. Churchill. 1935. Price 5/-.

This book is of a somewhat elementary character devoting a good deal of attention to the not unimportant subject of the collection of specimens.

Blood transfusion is described but the proportion of citrate required is omitted from what is otherwise a good description. The table of findings in the C.S.G. on p.p. 132-3 is useful.