

30 years, to be shared with readers, and it is gratifying to find that the emphasis on care and treatment, which has been a welcome feature through successive editions, has been retained. The standard of description is high and the only part of the book which makes rather poor reading is the revised account of atelectasis, especially the section dealing with idiopathic respiratory distress. Perhaps when the book is next revised the author will consider refashioning this important, and inevitably rather tentative, section. By then there may also be a place for a little more detail about temperature regulation in the newborn, especially in the premature infant. There is a valuable account of haemolytic disease of the newborn followed by one on kernicterus due simply to hyperbilirubinaemia of prematurity. Not all workers would accept Dr. Crosse's indications for exchange transfusion in those jaundiced cases without evidence of haemolysis. These are small criticisms of a book which can be highly commended.

Clinicopathological Conferences of the Massachusetts General Hospital Selected Medical Cases

B. CASTLEMAN, M.D., and H. ROBERT DUDLEY, JR., M.D. Pp. 295. London: J. & A. Churchill.

This beautiful book is a collection of 50 case reports from the well-known regular series in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Several of the earlier ones are of great historic interest and are followed by brief addenda written many years later, often by the original commentator. Thus Dr. Walter Bauer, discussor of the first case, of abnormal calcium metabolism presented in 1936, adds a postscript 24 years later. Another case of great interest is one of virilism, diabetes and osteoporosis, discussed by the late Dr. Soma Weiss in 1937, three years after Kepler's presentation of three cases of suprarenal cortical syndrome with pituitary basophilism at the Mayo Clinic.

All these discussions are fascinating to read and make an instructive change from textbooks and papers, for not only does one grasp how the clinical history unfolded, one comes to appreciate how a really competent clinician evaluates the evidence and hammers out a diagnosis—usually with the pathologist there to supply the last word. The amount of sheer clinical 'know-how' packed into these pages is enormous.

Each report is illustrated with X-rays, ECGs and photographs and followed by a reference list.

Calcium Metabolism and the Bone

PAUL FOURMAN, M.D., D.S.C., F.R.C.P. Pp. 325. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 37s. 6d.

Dr. Fourman has placed all postgraduates in his debt by filling a real need for an authoritative work on this subject with this brilliant book. The amount of hard work that must have gone into it is prodigious, and it is clearly written, well set out and fully documented with 75 pages of references, as well as a good index. The standard of production is also excellent, so that careful reading has revealed only a very few misprints. Everyone who is interested in this subject—and everyone is—should buy this book.

Quantitative Cellular Haematology

J. M. YOFFEY, D.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.(ENG.). Pp. xv + 122, illustrated. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C Thomas. Oxford: Blackwell. 1960. 44s.

The title of this book is really a misnomer, since it touches only briefly on all the formed elements of the blood other than the lymphocyte and then only in relation to the author's well-known views on the lymphocyte as the totipotential cell. This concept, of

which Maximow was one of the major proponents, is stated at great length for so short a book, and although some of the conflicting evidence is mentioned, especially that derived from studies of recirculation by Gowans and others, there is a lack of balance in the presentation.

Dr. Yoffey quotes the original and an English translation of Maximow's statement about the totipotentiality of the small lymphocyte. This is a classical example of 'I say it, therefore it must be so'. The quality of this pronouncement is evident in the light of subsequent events; over 50 years later there is still no decisive evidence about the origins of the various blood cells.

Dr. Yoffey's readable monograph is a useful statement of his own position, has a good bibliography, and should have no real dangers for the reader experienced in the field of haematology.

The Day Hospital Movement in Great Britain

JAMES FARNDALE, B.Com., F.H.A., M.R.S.H., Barrister-at-Law. Pp. xvii + 430, illustrated. Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1961. 84s.

The steady development of the day hospital movement has been an important feature of the advance in post-war social medicine in Great Britain, and Mr. Farndale's interesting study of the subject will be of the greatest value to all concerned with the establishment and administration of this type of patient care.

In the first half of his book he examines the organization and function of day hospitals; the second half is devoted to a detailed description of 65 day hospitals and day centres visited in 1958-59, presented in a tabulated form for easy reference and comparisons. An extensive bibliography, maps and index are included.

The book is a report on a research project carried out under the auspices of the University of Manchester and The Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, London. Clinical aspects were not included in the investigation. With considerable skill, time and industry, the author has succeeded in producing a comprehensive and balanced assessment of the services now provided within the three broad categories of (a) psychiatric day hospitals, (b) geriatric day hospitals and (c) medical and industrial rehabilitation centres and welfare centres. Particular attention is given to capital and maintenance costs and their relationship to the cost of in-patient services, to the transport arrangements for day patients, to the method of supply of drugs, and to catering services and charges.

The evidence suggests that in maintenance cost day-patients are cheaper than in-patients, but no firm conclusions are drawn because of the great variations in the types of institutions and the services given, a variety which may be a reflection of the gaps still to be found in the treatment of the mentally-ill and in the care of old people. Although at present on a small scale, the work carried out by day hospitals and day centres is impressive, and there is every indication that they will play an increasingly important part in 'the present trend towards treatment outside institutions and keeping people in hospital for minimal periods as in-patients'. No clear-cut picture of the day hospital of the future emerges, and indeed at this formative stage the existing diversity in practice and administrative setting is not a bad thing. Mr. Farndale makes a number of constructive suggestions. He believes that there is scope for further experiment and development of facilities for old people, and that a capital sum of £1½ million might usefully be spent in providing approximately 50 additional day hospitals and day centres for psychiatric patients, and another £500,000 might be required annually for their maintenance and staffing.