

work. Much attention is paid to the follow-up of patients discharged from hospital, who are visited in their homes. The value of health education in clinics and factories is well recognized, while schoolchildren also receive a great deal.

There are in the Union some 5,000 *sanepids* concerned with environmental hygiene, immunizations, and communicable diseases, in all of which spheres health education is of vital importance. Special schemes have been devised for rural areas and for factory workers.

A comparatively new venture is the establishment of People's Health Universities, of which there are now 1,000. People of all classes attend them after work for a two-hour session twice a month. A certificate is given after two years' satisfactory attendance.

This short book is packed with information about the Soviet Union, much of which will be new to British readers. It is quite clear that the visitors were greatly impressed by the way in which prevention and health education permeate the whole of the Soviet Health Service. By comparison the health education done in England is puny, though, no doubt, the forthcoming report of the Committee of the Central Health Services Council will point the way to further development. It would be interesting to speculate on why the British are somewhat resistant to health education and why the Russians are avid for more and more. As in most books about the U.S.S.R. there are no vital statistics. Also, there are no concrete facts about changes in popular habits brought about by health education. W.H.O. is to be congratulated on putting the information contained in this volume at our disposal.

ALLEN DALEY.

AMERICAN DRUGS

New and Nonofficial Drugs. 1963. Evaluated by A.M.A. Council on Drugs. (Pp. 902+xxxi; 30s.) Philadelphia and Montreal: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1963.

It is impossible to review adequately a book of this kind. Though reasonably small in volume, it contains a great mass of tightly packed information on the pharmacology and therapeutic uses of many thousands of drugs. For the clinician it is complementary to the *British Pharmacopoeia* or the *Codex* or "Martindale," for it includes drugs generally available in the U.S.A. that have not been

included in the *United States Pharmacopeia*, the *National Formulary*, or recent issues of *New and Nonofficial Drugs*. The book is not a collection of accepted drugs, and, indeed, some are viewed with disfavour. They are usefully divided according to their function. Though a careful reading is bound to disclose occasional errors, the lists of the study groups and consultants make impressive reading and are evidence of the care taken to exclude them. It is a very useful reference book at a very reasonable price.

RAYMOND GREENE.

EARLY INDIAN PERIODICALS

Development of Medical Societies and Medical Periodicals in India, 1780 to 1920. By A. Neelamegham. (Pp. 120+viii.) Calcutta: Oxford Book and Stationery Co. 1963.

This is a slim, unpretentious work, but it provides an indispensable guide for anyone who wishes to locate a medical publication or "transaction" in India or to seek a way through the jungle of often ephemeral Indian medical printing in the years 1780 to 1920.

Removed from Europe by months of weary and often dangerous sea voyage and remote even from other medical centres in India, doctors in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in the latter half of the eighteenth century started medical societies and associations, founded circulating libraries, and initiated medical and scientific journals. Printing and paper are so cheap in India that it has always been easy to start a medical journal there. Many of them have lasted but a short time, but a few, like the *Indian Medical Gazette*, continue to flourish.

After giving introductory chapters on the development of medical societies and periodicals in India, including Goa, the author lists works from 1780 to 1920, both according to the so-called colon classification and alphabetically. He also provides an index to the schedule of classes and a section on Union Catalogues of periodical publications in Indian libraries.

Binding and proof-reading are poor, but this little book, written by a librarian for librarians, will be useful for those interested in Indian medical journalism. There is treasure to be found in some of the earlier publications, especially in the botanical field.

GEORGE R. McROBERT.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

A Synopsis of Gastro-Enterology. By G. N. Chandler, M.A., D.M., M.R.C.P. (Pp. 192. 27s. 6d.) Bristol: John Wright and Sons Ltd. 1963.

Psychiatry and Psychology. By Hirsch Lazaar Silverman, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Pp. 70+xi. \$4.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1963.

Advances in Cancer Research. Volume 7. Edited by Alexander Haddow and Sidney Weinhouse. (Pp. 599+ix; illustrated. £6 8s. 6d.) New York and London: Academic Press Inc. 1963.

E.E.G. and Behavior. Edited by Gilbert H. Glaser, M.D. (Pp. 406+x; illustrated. \$12.50.) New York and London: Basic Books Inc. 1963.

Home Truths for Home Doctors. By Michael P. Winstanley. (Pp. 238; illustrated. 18s.) London: Frederick Muller Ltd. 1963.

Strahlenschutz in Forschung und Praxis. Volume 3. Edited by Hans-Joachim Melching, Hans Robert Beck, Hans-Adolf Ladner, and Eberhard Scherer. (Pp. 331; illustrated.) Freiburg im Breisgau: Verlag Rombach. 1963.

Glucides: Physiologie et Biochimie Normales et Pathologiques. By J. J. Bernier and J. Paupe. (Pp. 249+xii; illustrated. 52 NF.) Paris: Masson and Cie. 1963.

Les Parodontopathies. (Pp. 396; illustrated. 55 NF.) Paris: Masson and Cie. 1963.

Survie et Conservation Biologique. Published under the direction of J. André Thomas. (Pp. 471+vii; illustrated. 90 NF.) Paris: Masson and Cie. 1963.

La Toxoplasmose et ses Manifestations Oculaires. By J. François. (Pp. 613; illustrated. 92 NF.) Paris: Masson and Cie. 1963.

Medical Hydrology. Edited by Sidney Licht, M.D. (Pp. 714+xxi; illustrated. \$16.) New Haven, Connecticut: Elizabeth Licht. 1963.

Control Theory and Biological Systems. By Fred S. Grodins. (Pp. 205+vii; illustrated. 63s.) New York and London: University of Columbia Press. 1963.

Neuroendocrinology. By Ernst Scharrer and Berta Scharrer. (Pp. 289+xiv; illustrated. 63s.) New York and London: Columbia University Press. 1963.

Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural and Medical Research. By Sir Ronald A. Fisher, Sc.D., F.R.S., and Frank Yates, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. Sixth edition. (Pp. 146+x. 30s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1963.