was marked by well-defined clinical and histological characteristics. In their opinion this did not exclude a tuberculous aetiology, nor did it favour it. That sarcoidosis can be followed by tuberculosis may be due to a special predisposition. Uehlinger's case, in which sarcoidosis was followed by fulminant tuberculous septicaemia, may support this, but in the reviewer's opinion it was a single, exceptional case. As a rule, when sarcoidosis is followed by tuberculosis the latter is ordinary in appearance and course and lesions of both conditions can be found in intimate association with each other. The authors reject the virus hypothesis. From their suggestion that sarcoidosis should be catalogued as a disease of the reticulo-endothelial system they seem to expect some compensation for our ignorance of its aetiology.

W. PAGEL.

MORGAGNI'S SYNDROME

Morgagni's Syndrome. By Professor F. Henschen, M.D. (Pp. 172; illustrated. £1 10s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1949.

The triad of hyperostosis frontalis interna, virilism, and obesity was first described by Morgagni in 1761, and in 1936 Professor Henschen suggested the term "Morgagni's syndrome." The hyperostosis which he considers the essential component of the syndrome is found in over half the population past 70, and is a necropsy finding rather than a clinical entity, for it is often symptomless. The syndrome itself is admitted by the author to be "a not very strongly pathologically accentuated variant of the endocrine state of the woman after the climacteric." People vary widely in their endocrine equipment, and there is some doubt whether Morgagni's syndrome has yet deserved to be christened. Syndromes are born easily but die with difficulty, and the bestowal of an eponym for some reason guarantees their longevity. Until doctors are clearer in their minds about what constitutes an abnormality, and until they decide how closely abnormalities must be associated to justify their being grouped together as a syndrome, there will always be doubts about the usefulness of a label. This book says, in effect, that many elderly, fat, hairy ladies have thick fronts to their skulls and nobody really knows why.

The volume is well produced and illustrated, and the thoroughness with which this painstaking work has been done results in a complete and authoritative survey of a very specialized subject.

RICHARD ASHER.

The purpose of the series of reviews of which *The Annual Review of Microbiology* (Editor, C. E. Clifton; pp. 532; £1 16s.; London: H. K. Lewis and Co.; 1948) is the second volume is not to survey the whole field of microbiology but to select about a score of important subjects in which significant advances have been made. Each topic is the responsibility of an expert contributor, who gives a critical summary of recent research. Much of this research is of a fundamental character, and it is assumed that the reader is familiar with earlier work. These reviews are thus designed primarily for those engaged in teaching and scientific research. The present volume contains articles on bacterial and protozoal metabolism and growth factors, on antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents, and on chemical disinfectants. Immunology is represented by reviews on the nature of antibodies and complement and the inheritance of immunity, and systematic microbiology by papers on the pathogenic streptococci, spirochaetes, and the neurotropic viruses. There are also several articles on fungi, soil, and water which are likely to be of interest to industrial and agricultural bacteriologists. The contributors have succeeded admirably in producing a concise and readable summary of the work of the last few years, without notable omissions. The extensive lists of references are particularly valuable. The book will be welcomed by teachers and others whose duty it is to keep pace with the ever-increasing volume of new knowledge in microbiology.

BOOKS RECEIVED

[Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received]

Homöopathie und Harmonische Ordnung der Heilkunde. By A. Bier. (Pp. 268. M. 19.50.) Stuttgart: Marquardt. 1949.

The Story of the Johns Hopkins. By B. M. Bernheim, M.D. (Pp. 274. 12s. 6d.) Kingswood, Surrey: The Worlds Work (1913). 1949.

Science and International Relations. By J. Needham, F.R.S. (Pp. 30. 2s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1949.

Body and Mature Behaviour. By M. Feldenkrais. (Pp. 167. 12s. 6d.) London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1949.

Het Rubella-Probleem in het Licht van Nederlandse Ervaringen. By A. E. H. M. Kamerbeek. Foreword by J. P. Bijl. Vol. 14. (Pp. 212. 15s.) London: H. K. Lewis. 1949.

Autobiography of Dr. Robert Meyer. With a memoir by E. Novak, M.D. (Pp. 126. \$2.50.) New York: Henry Schuman. 1949.

Neurocirugia. (Pp. 316. No price.) Santiago, Chile: Instituto Central de Neurocirugia y Neuropatologia. 1948.

Textbook of Bacteriology. By C. H. Browning, M.D., F.R.S., and T. J. Mackie, C.B.E., M.D. 11th ed. of Muir and Ritchie's *Manual*. (Pp. 907. 50s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.

Dental Caries. By T. Ockerse, D.M.D., D.D.S. (Pp. 80. No price.) Pretoria: Department of Health. 1949.

The Energetics of Human Behavior. By G. L. Freeman, Ph.D. (Pp. 344. 20s.) New York: Cornell University Press. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1948.

The Family in a Democratic Society. Anniversary Papers of the Community Service Society of New York. (Pp. 287. 21s.) New York: Columbia University Press. London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.

Hematology. By W. M. Fowler, M.D. 2nd ed. (Pp. 535. 44s.) London: Hamish Hamilton Medical Books. 1949.

Brain and Behaviour. By N. E. Ischlondsky, M.D. (Pp. 182. 21s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1949.

Biochemistry in Relation to Medicine. By C. W. Carter, B.M., B.Ch., and R. H. S. Thompson, B.Sc., D.M. (Pp. 442. 25s.) London, New York, Toronto: Longmans, Green. 1949.

Ophthalmic Medicine. By J. Hamilton Doggart, F.R.C.S. (Pp. 329. 32s.) London: Churchill. 1949.

Tom Cullen of Baltimore. By J. Robinson. (Pp. 435. 21s.) London, Toronto, New York: Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press. 1949.

Therapeutic Group Work with Children. By G. Konopka. (Pp. 134. 14s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege, Oxford University Press. 1949.

Rehabilitation of the Handicapped. Edited by W. H. Soden. Foreword by S. Licht, M.D. (Pp. 399. \$5.) New York: The Ronald Press. 1949.

A Calendar of Food and Wine. By Nell Heaton and André Simon. (Pp. 268. 16s.) London: Faber and Faber. 1949.

Pharmacology and Toxicology of Uranium Compounds. Edited by C. Voegtlin, Ph.D., and H. C. Hodge, Ph.D. (Pp. 1,084. 60s.) London: McGraw-Hill. 1949.

Human Personality and its Minor Disorders. By W. Harrowes, M.D., F.R.S.Ed. (Pp. 260. 15s.) Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. 1949.

The Anatomy of the Female Pelvis. By F. A. Maguire, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. 4th ed. (Pp. 176. 42s.) London: Angus and Robertson. 1949.

Trends in Medical Education. Edited by M. Ashford, M.D. (Pp. 320. 16s.) London: Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1949.