Book Reviews

Hematology: for students and practitioners. **Willis M. Fowler. New York-London: Paul B. Hoeber, 1945. Pp. viii + 499. (Illustrated.) $8.00.**

In this carefully written handbook of present-day information in the field of clinical hematology the author presents a discussion of the various hematologic disorders and offers very sound advice for their treatment.

The discussion of the leukemias is outstanding for its soundness. The chapter on iron-deficiency anemias is classical, and the whole subject matter of the anemias is more than adequately handled. The paragraphs on the significance of the various types of leucocytes are especially fine, as is the chapter on agranulocytosis and infectious mononucleosis. The chapter on transfusions is a much needed innovation in a student textbook of hematology. The index on the blood picture in infections is, however, too limited to be of much use.

Dr. Fowler has the ability to clarify the most pertinent information concerning the diseases he discusses. Although more attention could have been given the subject of the biologic significance of the hematopoietic system in relation to internal and external environmental factors of equilibrium, this book in general meets the needs of both students and practitioners.

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Manual of electroencephalography for technicians. **Robert S. Ogilvie. Cambridge, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Press, 1945. Pp. xii + 100. (Illustrated.)**

The book begins by discussing methods of setting up an electroencephalographic laboratory. It describes construction of a shielded cage, arrangement of equipment to avoid electrical interference, and the preparation, repair, and placement of electrodes on the scalp. Numerous details of running EEG tests are elaborated along with suggestions for the successful handling of patients. Most valuable is the discussion and illustration of numerous forms of artifact to which the EEG is susceptible. To the mind of the reviewer the only addition might have been a word regarding the necessity of recording eye movement, along with EEG, if it is to be satisfactorily discounted as a source of slow waves in the records.

Interpretation is necessarily treated sketchily in 33 pages, 17 of which are devoted to illustrating EEG patterns. The neurology presented is rather elementary, but interpretation is not, of course, primarily the province of technicians. Illustrations are limited to "monopolar" (scalp to ear lobe) records. Cuts showing important differences between monopolar and bipolar (both electrodes on scalp) records under various conditions might have been of additional service. The use of the term "monopolar" is questionable but follows precedent. "Fundamentals of Electricity" are touched upon in 10 pages.

A section on cost analysis for the electroencephalographic laboratory gives consideration to numerous cold and candid details.

This little manual will be useful to beginners in electroencephalography.

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Psychology: the fundamentals of human adjustment. **Norman L. Munn. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1946. Pp. xviii + 497. (Illustrated.) $3.25.**

The beginning course in psychology has the different, but not incompatible, tasks of providing many students with an orientation in the science most intimately related to their own lives and at the same time affording specialized stimulation to the few students for whom it will be an introduction to a professional career. Each textbook for the elementary course must be evaluated on the basis of how well it serves these two objectives. In the present instance Dr. Munn has been conscious of the double task, and in this reviewer's opinion he has met both needs well.

Psychology is defined as "the science of experience and behavior," which are "adjustments of the organism to the stimuli which impinge upon it." The emphasis is upon the psychology of the human organism, although animal experimentation is liberally used for illustrations. The major organizational divisions in sequence are: scope and methods, development, learning and thinking, motivation, feeling and emotion, knowing the world, and finally, individual differences. Each of these divisions is introduced by a brief statement of its significance to the whole. Within each part the several chapters discuss specific aspects in detail sufficient to give the beginning student an appreciation of his own behavior as well as of the methods used in its scientific study. Perhaps more space than is necessary is spent on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, but such a judgment would probably not be concurred in by most psychologists. Far more important is the fact that the author has used the experimental literature aptly, and he documents his text well, but unobtrusively, so that the especially interested student may follow his own interests into more technical avenues.

In addition to the documentary references following each chapter there is also a list of further readings. This is only one way in which the author and publisher have sought to facilitate the student's use of this text. There are 226 illustrations, each of which serves a particular purpose, and many have extensive explanatory legends. The text is printed in two columns on a large page, which allows for easy reading and for more material within the total number of pages. In its organization, content, and typography this is an excellent elementary textbook which should find wide usefulness in the current oversaturated college classes.

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