phrenia. (iii) Some mild endocrine disturbances are found oftener in schizophrenics than in healthy persons. This is understandable if we realize that schizophrenia is genetically not a uniform pathologic documentation. The concept of schizophrenia includes psychological, sociological, and statistical constitutional facts.

In respect to therapy, Bleuler follows more or less the recommendation of French and English scholars by applying an individual hormonal therapy for psychotics in cases of endocrinal components in psychic diseases.

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Diagnosis and Treatment of the Acute Phase of Poliomyelitis and Its Complications. Albert G. Bower, Ed. Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 1954. x + 257 pp. Illus. $6.50.

Albert Bower, with 14 contributing authors, has assembled a most valuable book on the diagnosis and treatment of the poliomyelitis patient. It is important, first of all because it brings together in a single textbook material that up to now was widely scattered in the medical literature. He has done this by integrating the contributions from the various fields of radiology, anesthesiology, orthopedics, physical medicine, otolaryngology, and obstetrics into the general medical management of the patient. Second, the book is helpful because it presents the current methods of treatment that are the culmination of 25 years' experience in the care of more than 18,000 polio patients at the Los Angeles County Hospital. Bower, furthermore, presents these techniques in a simple, easily understood style with sufficient illustrations and detail to make them easily transferable to a house-officers' manual or a list of nursing procedures. And extrapolating from the Los Angeles County Hospital experience, in the last chapter, he suggests how this material can be applied by describing what "one small community" of Washoe County, Nevada, had done to meet the problem of poliomyelitis.

Although I have no serious criticism of this fine book, I wish that the list of contributing disciplines included psychiatry for help in the management of frequent emotional problems of the polio patient, problems well emphasized, by the way, in early chapters of the book. In this regard too, the contributions to the patient and physician of the social worker and the local chapters of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis could have been described. Likewise, pediatric emphasis seemed lacking in dealing with the disease in infants and young children, with whom a number of procedures highly recommended for adults seem impractical. One might wish as well for more detail on physical therapy. This chapter received only one-third of the space given to orthopedics, for example. Also, a considerable number of drugs were listed by proprietary names, thus lessening the usefulness of the book where it might be most helpful—in remote or foreign areas. There is an inherent danger in basing a book on a single group's experience, because evaluation of certain techniques (in this case the electrophrenic respirator) might be contrary to a more widespread opinion. But these minor criticisms should in no way detract from the book's value to doctors, nurses, physical therapists, health officers, and other groups interested in the problems of poliomyelitis today.

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Television. The electronics of image transmission in color and monochrome. V. K. Zworykin and G. A. Morton. Wiley, New York; Chapman & Hall, London, ed. 2, 1954. xv + 1037 pp. Illus. $17.50.

This book is an up-to-date revision of the well-known television textbook by these same authors published in 1940. Because of the rapid growth of the television field in the past decade, the original work had become somewhat of a museum piece, even though it contained much valuable material that has not found any counterpart in later textbooks. This latter fact has undoubtedly been responsible for the success achieved by it in continuing to hold its place as a leading source book on television theory and practice, even after the appearance of other books whose presentations reflected more fully the continuing development of television technology. It is therefore to be expected that a revised edition will be eagerly welcomed, especially in view of the fact that several new developments in the field had not yet been adequately treated in any existing textbook. Foremost among these is the advent of compatible color television.

In most respects, this revised edition will not disappoint those who hold high expectations for it. It retains that material from the earlier edition not given comparable treatment in more recent general television textbooks, and in some instances this material has been revised to take into account facts of very recent origin. Also, a great quantity of entirely new material has been added. Thus, semiconductors, color television, the new vidicon pickup tube, and modern refinements in picture display systems are discussed in considerable detail.

On the debit side, it must be noted that the new sections, particularly those on color television, show evidence of having been put together rather hastily. Some passages are worded in such a way that they are difficult to understand, and some of the diagrams contain errors. Finally, the subject index is so short in proportion to the total bulk of the book that its use leads mostly to frustration. However, these are all relatively minor objections. The book can be highly recommended as a good source of information on television theory and practice.

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