

way which no beginner could disentangle. The top half of p. 46 and the middle paragraph of p. 78 are quite incomprehensible. Page 48 is made difficult to understand by having a paragraph misplaced.

These slim volumes are designed to fit easily in the pocket and may have some appeal to hospital residents, but it should be pointed out that in each case better books have already been reviewed in these pages.

**Research in Immunology.** World Health Organization Technical Report Series No. 286. Geneva, 1964. Pp. 100. Price 8s. 6d.

This is the report of five scientific groups convened by the Director-General of WHO, and deals with immunoprophylaxis and immunotherapy, immunopathology, tissue antigens and transplantation, immunochimistry and research programmes in immunology. It is well written and anyone interested in current or future work in this field should get this report from the library.

**Parr's Concise Medical Encyclopaedia.** J. A. PARR and R. A. YOUNG. Amsterdam. London. New York. Elsevier Publishing Co. Ltd. 1965. Pp. x+514. Price 30s.

This is an excellent dictionary—it is not complete enough properly to be described as an encyclopaedia—for the use of secretaries and receptionists. The short descriptions of the conditions which are mentioned are so elementary as to be easily understood by those untrained in medicine and for many will increase their interest in their work. There must be minor criticisms in so ambitious a volume. For instance, we prefer to spell *antenatal* as one word and not two, and some indication might be given of when to italicize, but, by and large, there is little to carp at.

**The Obstructing Acromion.** Underlying Diseases, Clinical Development and Surgery. BERNARD DIAMOND, M.D., F.A.C.S. Springfield, Illinois, U.S.A. Charles C. Thomas. 1964. Pp. xv+212. Price \$9.50.

This is a well illustrated, well printed volume written in a grammar and style which is to us somewhat unusual. The anatomy and physiology of the shoulder girdle are discussed and the details of 44 cases in which the author found cause to remove the whole or part of the acromion. The bibliography is extensive and the author finds time to introduce the various members of his family and the parts that they played in the production.

This is one of those highly specialized articles in which more and more tends to be written about less and less. It is suitable perhaps for publication in an orthopaedic journal but it is hard to visualize it being of interest to the family doctor or to those interested in the broader fields of medicine.