Mentally Retarded Children—An intensive study of 100 cases, the Motibai Thackerey Institute of Research in Mental Retardation; Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1972. pp 103 Rs.28.

The book is based on a research study undertaken by the Project Directors, Drs. I.C. Marfatia, N. H. Wadia, D.K. Dastur, K. A. J. Lalkaka, N. M. Wagle, R. G Ginde and Dr. (Miss) M. Garnat, in collaboration with Dr. (Mrs.) Usha K. Shah and Dr. N. C. Asher. It has a total of 97 pages of text and 5 pages of references, containing 64 references. There are 13 chapters, each chapter giving an account of meticulous research work on rather difficult but varied topics. Even though the number of cases is not very large, the investigations done have been quite intensive. The work on classifying the etiological factors in these 100 cases is indeed very revealing. The last three chapters 11, 12 and 13, dealing with ‘Problems Created by the Mentally Retarded,’ ‘Analysis of the Whole Group of 100 cases’ and ‘Further Comments’ respectively have significant implications for the care of the mentally retarded. It can be easily surmised that this monograph will be very useful for all persons dealing with the problem of ‘Mental Retardation in Children.’

Baldev Singh


The monograph is devoted to a complete discussion of the Ultrasound probe method for the measurement of intravascular pulsatile flow velocity in the central arteries. First chapter traces the development of various flow measuring devices including Ultrasound probe method. Second chapter describes the problems of intravascular flow measurement. Here the advantage of Ultrasound probe method over the other methods has been discussed. The third chapter discusses the Ultrasound probe in the light of its development and construction and principles of measurement. The subsequent chapters describe uses of Ultrasound probe method in different in vitro and in vivo conditions including its application in man. Finally the physiological significance of the measurement of central arterial velocity has also been discussed. The text is well supported with 34 figures and nine tables. It is a useful addition to the library of a circulatory physiologist.

Rama Bhattarai

Guest Editorial

DRUGS AND CROP PRODUCTION

There is an increasing growth of the world population. The food supply has become comprehensive and dynamic production has been done on a scale that is unprecedented. The programme is also beginning to change. Experience with the need for a variety of methods of fertility control has been attempted for about 4,000 years and said to be 1850 B.C. In a recipe of a number of Ayurvedic medical literature of India, the minerals recommended are copper, zinc, manganese, iron, cobalt, selenium, and magnesium. With advancing medical knowledge, it is now possible to pragmatically prepare and use these nutrients more effectively, acceptable an

The scientific basis of the biological mechanism of development of gamete union, implantation, and delivery of the offspring as well as of the offspring such as hormone regulation, with regard to the balance between maternal and fetal development, fertilization and implantation, and birth control...