

ments with tables in the text. These tables are amplified by much statistical data in numerous appendices at the end of the book. There is only one error where a table on page 71 has been misplaced and should occur on the next page.

The final chapter is a succinct summary of their findings and recommendations. The census by the team of over 3,600 patients showed that about 30 per cent occupied acute beds for medicine, surgery, orthopaedics and gynaecology in Scotland. Of this 30 per cent quite a large group now retained in 'acute' wards did not require the level of medical and nursing attention normally associated with these units. Their recommendations were twofold, the first being the case for the design and building of special 100-bed units supporting the acute wards and the second being the type of follow-up that should be done as a result of the survey. Indeed the authors describe in some detail with costing, the plans, equipment and nursing staff for such a supporting unit of 100 beds. One obvious omission is that they have not attempted to make any suggestion on the more controversial subject of the medical staffing of such units by doctors. For the work to be done in the follow-up, they suggest more dynamic hospital planning for the care of the elderly and closer links between hospital and general practice.

Although this book is primarily written for hospital planners, it is of indirect interest to the general practitioner who must be aware and have an informed opinion regarding the broad principles of future hospital planning as it affects his work in the community and his patients. The implications from this report are obvious in the attempt to conserve greater numbers of skilled nurses for use in the intensive care units with a lesser density of staffing in the supporting units. A further implication could be that in minimal care units the general practitioner, who is interested in having a part-time role in the hospital service, may find a useful function and place.

Working together. Published by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. 1968. Pp. 76. Price 8s. 0d.

It is fashionable to blame most of the failings of the National Health Service on its tripartite organization, and to imagine that new legislation would of itself produce a Utopian service. In fact, co-ordination of the medical services must depend on co-operation between workers in all sections of the service whether the Act is changed or not.

The King Edward's Hospital Fund carried out an enquiry to discover how much is already being done by regional hospital boards, local authorities and executive councils to enable the three branches of the health service to work together. This booklet describes the results of this enquiry, and shows that many successful examples of co-operation are already being carried out, and that further experiments are being conducted. The authors do not claim that the list of experiments is comprehensive, but they have produced a very stimulating booklet and a valuable bibliography.

An atlas of clinical neurology. JOHN D. SPILLANE, M.D., F.R.C.P. London. Oxford University Press. 1968. Pp. 376. Price £3 10s. 0d.

It is a pleasure to review this book. It is dedicated to the memory of Dr Milton Davies, "a country practitioner in Pembrokeshire for half a century, to whom the art of clinical observation was a source of constant delight". The 800 clinical photographs with their brief, but always lucid, legends, bring to life the many common and also the less common neurological illnesses that we have seen as students, and over the years meet again in our practice. The beautiful