

who should be and are not; and that in particular, study should be made of the comparative costs of referral and treatment of cases found by screening, and those which arise from normal consultation. The motives of those with symptoms who choose this method of diagnosis should also be examined.

Geriatrics and the general-practitioner team.

M. K. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G., M.R.C.G.P. London. Baillière, Tindall and Cassell. 1969. Pp.ix+127. Price £1.

This is a short, useful and very readable book which has been modified from the scripts which the author used for a series of tape-recordings for the Medical Recording Service of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

The handbook does not provide a systematic review of diseases in detail as they affect the older person but is rather a collection of essays. The chapters include material on examining the elderly patient, the mind in old age, vision and hearing, cerebral syndromes in the elderly, accident hazards, incontinence, pressure sores and heart disease in old age, and the end of life. There is a particularly useful section on the general practitioner and the social services. Throughout the book there is much practical wisdom based on the author's considerable experience and wide background reading.

The book would benefit by a more comprehensive index, and the addition of sub-headings in each chapter would help to systematize the subject better in the reader's mind.

This is the type of book which should prove valuable to the young principal setting out on his practice career and also to the experienced health visitor and district nurse.

Man, medicine and morality. A. E. CLARK-KENNEDY. London. Faber and Faber. 1969. Pp. 214. Price £2 (£2.00)

A number of books explaining medicine and health to the public has been published. So long as they do not frighten the reader they serve a useful purpose, but it may be assumed, although it cannot be proved, that most readers of books of this nature are introspective and may tend to be worried by what they read. Dr Clark-Kennedy has written a book which will be understood by the intelligent general reader, and will be useful for the sixth former who is contemplating medicine as a career. The main message that Dr Clark-Kennedy has given is that man, medicine and morality cannot be separated. There are sections on physiology—how the body works, how some diseases are capable of amendment, and how the attitude of the patient, the doctor and the public is affected by the advances in medicine and the changing climate of opinion on conception,

birth, living and death. Dr Clark-Kennedy seldom leads with opinions but states the facts on which his readers can form their own ideas.

Care of the newly born infant. W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P. Edinburgh & London. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1969. Pp.749. Price £3 5s. (£3.25).

This book is intended for midwives, family doctors, obstetricians and children's physicians. From the point of view of the general practitioner it seems to have fallen between several stools. A large proportion of the 750 pages is taken up with elaborate descriptions of the obvious. There are however few other books which cover this subject, and none in as much detail. As well as a description of the development of the newly born infant there are chapters devoted to the statistical and administrative backgrounds. Other chapters are given over to full details of nursing care. In addition there are descriptions of the acute illnesses liable to befall the new-born infant and congenital diseases. A chapter has been added on the problems of immigrant babies.

There are three appendices covering laboratory and therapeutic aids, the requirements of a special baby care unit and conversion tables from decimal to metric. The last typifies the unnecessary parts of the book. There is a glossary, which I doubt if even midwives will find useful.

This is the fourth edition and if there were any errors in the previous editions they appear to have been corrected. The quality of the illustrations is usually very good though some points could have been illustrated better if diagrams were used rather than photographs.

The intersexual disorders. CHRISTOPHER J. DEWHURST, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. and RONALD R. GORDON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P. London. Baillière, Tindall and Cassell. 1969. Pp. vii + 154. Price £3 10s. (£3.50).

This book, written by the professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Queen Charlotte's Hospital and by a distinguished Sheffield paediatrician, brings light and hope into an area of human experience that, hitherto, has all too often been dominated by frustration and despair. At a time when our society is increasingly educated to accept the full facts of sexual relationships in Man, it is of practical importance to follow with attention the work of experts who are striving with success to bring help to those suffering from abnormalities of development which involve the structure of the sex organs.

The adrenogenital syndrome is fully discussed, and sex abnormalities that may be discovered at birth are well set out. The intractable problems that arise in later childhood, when failure of early diagnosis has led to error and wrong determination of sex, are wisely emphasized. The tragic problems