

and also a clear picture of house surgeons' duties and of the types of case, responsibility for which should be taken by a consultant or registrar.

The volume is profusely illustrated, particularly Professor Neale's 45-page section with 47 figures. Most are good but one or two are below standard, such as that of the incompetent cervix which might well be abandoned in future editions together with the heading "Appendices". It will be light reading for the general-practitioner obstetrician to whom much of it will be only too familiar. Unlike the student he may regret the lack of full references when the views of other writers are quoted, but it will serve him well as an easily assimilated revision course in professional obstetrics.

Bedside Diagnosis. CHARLES SEWARD, M.D., F.R.C.P. Sixth Edition. Edin., and Lond. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1962. Pp. v + 499. Price 30s.

This is the sixth English edition of Dr Seward's book since it was first published in 1949. This edition is a complete revision of the fifth to which several additions have been made, together with a number of alterations. There is a completely new chapter on "Some uses of radio-active isotopes in diagnosis" written by Dr M. Ridley. This is a short chapter, but concise and very much to the point, covering the subject more than adequately. The general layout of the book remains the same, each chapter presenting a logical diagnostic approach to the topic under consideration. The author is still concerned entirely with diagnosis and treatment is not considered at all.

The book is very well printed and set out, this making it very easy to read. The tables are clear and straightforward, the diagrams simple and easily understood. Throughout the book cross references to other chapters are given, this avoids repetition, but still presents a complete picture. At the end of the book there is a good index.

This is the book of a clear thinking man, with a wide knowledge of medicine, and it will remain of great value to all medical students and doctors in all branches of the profession.

The Growing Brain. An Essay in Developmental Neurology by M. C. H. DODGSON, M.D. Bristol. John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1962. Pp. v + 238. Price 50s.

Here is an informative and thoughtful book that many doctors in general practice will be glad to read, and which not a few will wish to add to a personal library. Announced as the only text-

book in English on the growth of the brain, it deals with the morphology and physiology of the nervous system in their developmental aspects. The work bears the hallmarks of the departments of neurosurgery and neurophysiology of which the South Western Region is justly proud.

Dr Dodgson's book is in three parts. Growth, Vulnerability, and The Establishment of Function. The research and erudition of the first two parts make this a reference work of great value to the clinician. In the third part a brave attempt is made to break with tradition, and to face such problems as "Can machines think?" This wider exploration of the functions of the various parts of the brain commands our interest and our respect.

This is a book which, beyond doubt, will demand further editions, and Dr Dodgson may well find that he can add a short section to his fine essay based upon the implications of Man's unique position in primate evolution, inherent in the work of Bolk, Garstang, and de Beer. The great human brain so carefully examined by Dr Dodgson, has shared fully in the "Foetalization" of structures associated with the phenomena called pedomorphosis, by which evolutionary advance has been achieved by retention in the adult organism of characters formerly present only in the "Young" stages of the species. This concept needs to be integrated among the many ideas competing for space within this important book.

Schizophrenia. F. J. FISH, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. Bristol, John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1962. Pp. iii + 190. Price 32s. 6d.

This short volume on the perplexing and complicated problem of schizophrenia has packed an amazing amount of detail into its 190 pages. This includes a truly comprehensive bibliography of well over 20 authors.

Schizophrenia has in the past been essentially a disease of the mental hospitals and the psychiatrist, and the subject lends itself to a jargon with all the attendant difficulties for the uninitiated. This tendency is emphasized by a lack of clinical pictures to illustrate what is meant, and to alleviate the hard grind of reading a highly technical volume. Chapters IV and V on classification and the paranoid states give the views of the old masters as well as modern trends, and the differences which occur between the continental writers and the Anglo-Americans. To the latter, schizophrenia tends to be viewed as a disease with its onset in adolescence. Thus paranoid symptoms occurring for the first time over the age of 40 in this country and the U.S.A. have been classified as paranoid states, as opposed to an adult or senile form of schizophrenia. The chapter on the special