

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 paedomorphosis, 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

varieties of the disease is of considerable interest as a number of marginal conditions are described, such as a periodic schizophrenia with complete recovery during remission. Cases like this can be seen in general practice. The chapter on prognosis is far from clear. In spite of the difficulties innate in the subject some simple scales of recovery rates should be possible. As regards treatment, the family doctor is not mentioned. Surely with modern trends he has a place, albeit a small one, especially in after care.

Obviously this book is intended for the student of psychiatry who is working for his diploma, and as such it is excellent value. On the other hand, most general practitioners will be able to satisfy their needs in a less technical treatise.

Childhood Schizophrenia. WILLIAM GOLDFARB, M.D., PH.D. Published for the Commonwealth Fund by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1961. Pp. vii + 216. Price 36s.

This book reports the findings of a research project. Eighteen boys and eight girls, all seriously disturbed, were studied in a residential school set up for the purpose and compared with a control group. Much money and effort was expended. The results amount to a first-level exploration with the object of opening new avenues for study. The most important result is a tentative subdivision of schizophrenic children into two broad groups with different features.

It may be that this book will interest people who already have considerable understanding of this difficult subject. It might have interested a wider audience if it had been written with any consideration for the reader. Abstract and technical jargon may not be completely avoidable, but here it luxuriates unashamedly. For determined readers only.

Typhoid Fever and Other Salmonella Infections. R. L. HUCKSTEP, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. Edin. and Lond. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1962. Pp. vii + 334. Price 42s.

It is many years since a text-book on typhoid fever was published and, in my view, it has been worth waiting for this one for it is eminently readable, well illustrated, both with good photographs, diagrams, and pictograms which bring out excellently the points that the author wants to make.

The background for the diagnostic and clinical bases of the book are the epidemics of typhoid fever in East Africa in 1954 and 1955 with additional cases since that time, and constitutes an analysis of some 1,300 personal cases. The first five chapters discuss the