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