

specially written by Dr H. C. Frick II. At the end of the book there is a very good index.

This is a well produced book, clearly printed on good quality paper. It contains many first class drawings and diagrams together with several reproductions of x-ray photographs. Undoubtedly, this is an excellent book which covers the subject of gynaecologic cancer in the greatest detail. It is however more the reference book for the specialist gynaecologist, than for the general practitioner.

The Management of Impaired Fertility. M. MOORE WHITE, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. and the late V. B. GREEN-ARMYTAGE, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. London, N.Y. and Toronto. Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xi+320. Price 63s.

Those who have taken a particular interest in the study of the infertile marriage have felt for some years that a standard work by Green-Armytage on this subject should be added to the literature. Just such a book has now been produced by Miss Moore White in conjunction with him, and it is our regret, as it is hers, that the work should as far as Green-Armytage is concerned be a posthumous one.

We join with her in mourning her lively, friendly and inspiring colleague. As a consequence the final preparation of the book must have fallen entirely on her shoulders, and these have proved academically broad enough to bear the strain with success.

Any family doctor with an interest in the subject cannot fail to be aided and impressed with the detail and clarity of the work which covers the entire field of the subject. The work is divided into five parts which deal with the subject as follows:

1. Development, anatomy, and function of the reproductive system are dealt with briefly and factually providing just the essential groundwork which is needed.
2. Causes of sterility or impaired fertility covering psychogenic factors, physical difficulties, faulty nidation disease, and male dysfunction.
3. Investigation. This is discussed in detail from the taking of history and simple bimanual examination to hysterosalpingography, culdoscopy, and cytology, with investigation of ovulation factors and other details. One omission in this section surprised this reader in that the Leech Wilkinson cannula, which avoids the use of the vulsellum, is not included in the hysterosalpingography armamentarium. This is a pity.
4. Medical and surgical treatment. The former we believe is mainly a matter for the family doctor, the latter often needs an expert who has made a particular study of the subject apart from the general gynaecologist.
5. Male subfertility. Let not the man be forgotten for he is all too often overlooked or his seminal specimen is reported on by a general

pathological laboratory and not a specialised one. His examination and treatment are discussed.

As one studies this book one realizes how important is the family physician's part in treatment and while much of the investigation and the surgical approach should be in the hands of the proper expert, the basic responsibility and implementation of treatment should rest with him or her.

Of the various appendices, number 1 which gives a detailed scheme of investigation of impaired fertility is the most important and helpful to the general practitioner and is a foundation for these cases. The book is carefully and usefully illustrated in colour and black and white with charts and drawings. It is whole-heartedly recommended.

Monozygotic Twins. JAMES SHIELDS. Lond., N.Y. and Toronto. Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. i+264. Price 50s.

The main material discussed in this important book relates to 88 pairs of identical twins, 44 of them brought up in different homes, 44 in the same home.

No reader can fail to see in this brilliant study of genetic identity and coexisting environmental diversity, some of those factors that, increasingly, interest general practitioners. Dr Shields is an expert, doing what, with less scientific awareness, each physician and surgeon attempts for every one of his patients. When illness strikes, the doctor strives to see that the relevant factors in the complex resultant of the strands of heredity and environment are revealed. This daily task is a less highly academic but kindred study to this remarkable analysis of twins.

Dr Eliot Slater in his Foreword tells us that experts in genetic science are trying here to measure the effects of a wide range of environmental factors . . . "the personality of the mother or mother-figure, the family structure, social and economic background, in fact all the common differences from family to family in England today which we can expect to react upon the personality of the growing child".

Genetics is an infant science, but its future will see many of those who work among the commonplace illnesses making an increasingly important contribution to its growing data. Here is a book that will kindle in many family doctors the desire to record facts that, often, only they can reach.

A Doctor's Guide to Court. KEITH SIMPSON, M.D., D.M.J. Lond. Butterworths. 1962. Pp. v. + 174. Price 30s.

This is more than a guide to court. Dr Simpson has contrived to write a most readable book about his subject. All the important occurrences which are likely to bring the doctor into court as a witness either of fact or as an expert are mentioned with many revealing "case histories".