

aspects of diagnostic bacteriology, parasitology, and cytology are also dealt with in sufficient detail for elementary students. In addition there are brief chapters on the examination of the urine, faeces, and cerebrospinal fluid.

Junior clinical students need short modern introductory books to help them through the maze of modern investigative procedures just as much as they need books on the technique of eliciting and interpretation of "physical signs." Dr. Lock's book fulfils this requirement admirably, and it is to be hoped that the companion volumes dealing with other branches of pathology will achieve the same high standard.

R. W. E. WATTS.

Pathology of Skin

Comparative Physiology and Pathology of the Skin. Edited by Arthur J. Rook, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., and G. S. Walton, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. (Pp. 794+xiv; illustrated. £7 15s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1965.

The purpose of comparative studies is partly to make the light which shines in one place illuminate another. Secondly, research and a more general interest are stimulated by the wider prospect. The present volume achieves the second objective more completely than the first. It consists of the collected papers of a symposium held in Cambridge, believed to be the first ever devoted to comparative dermatology. There are no fewer than 56 papers, most of them excellent and of such a length that they can be read with great enjoyment and profit.

The whole subject is divided into sections on epidemiology, growth of hair, nutritional changes, light sensitivity, mast-cell disorders, immunology, and tumours. It is perhaps in the field of immunology that man and the other mammals can be most closely compared. While in many of the sections a detailed and informative study of animal pathology is followed by an equally detailed account of

human events, the relation between the two is not very obvious. This is not surprising, since it is the very function of this first symposium to sow the seeds from which may grow a more detailed and fruitful comparative study in the future. Nothing but good can come of this effort, which can hardly fail to act as a catalyst and to break down the unintentional barriers which often exist between people working in related fields.

Most of the papers are in themselves excellent monographs and can stand on their own quite apart from the general purpose of the volume.

F. RAY BETTLEY.

Congenital Defects of Eye

System of Ophthalmology. Vol. 3. Normal and Abnormal Development. Part 2. Congenital Deformities. By Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., F.R.S. (Pp. 317-1190+xix; illustrated. £7 10s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1964.

Part 2 of the third of the 15 projected portions of this encyclopaedia of ophthalmology has now been published. It deals with abnormal development of the visual apparatus and has been compiled in part with the assistance of Mr. C. A. G. Cook, F.R.C.S. Over 1,150 pages and rather more illustrations are found necessary to cover our present knowledge of what is in ophthalmology an interesting and increasingly important field. Congenital abnormalities of the eyes are relatively common and comparatively easy to observe, and in consequence they provide an important study which may in years to come lead to progress in the prevention of genetically determined abnormalities.

The magnitude of this work renders it principally a reference book rather than a textbook except for candidates for higher degrees. It will nevertheless be considered

an interesting and important volume in conjunction with its 14 fellows.

HAROLD RIDLEY.

Statistical Mathematics

Principles of Statistics. By M. G. Bulmer, M.A., D.Phil. (Pp. 214+vii. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd. 1965.

A new addition to the large range of books on statistics poses the question, What is the purpose or need of the book? The reason given by the author is that there is a gap between the elementary and advanced books on statistics. There is no defined limit between elementary and advanced stages of statistics, but generally there are two divisions—books written for the non-mathematician and the mathematical textbooks. An attempt to bridge the gap between these approaches in a short book was a very ambitious project and one that assumes the reader has a knowledge of differential and integral calculus.

The twelve chapters of this book deal with the concepts and laws of probability, properties of distributions—the binomial, Poisson, exponential, normal, χ^2 , t , and F distributions—tests of significance, statistical inference, point estimation, regression, and correlation. The principles on which statistical inference should be based have aroused heated feelings in the past. The author in the chapter on statistical inference gives a fair review of the subject and states his own preference. He outlines the logical difficulties of tests of association and significance and of confidence intervals and discusses the doubts about Bayes's theorem, Fisher's fiducial inference, and Wald's statistical decision function.

The mathematician using this book as a first introduction to statistics will find it very readable, but would probably appreciate more detailed working of the arithmetic of the examples.

W. J. MARTIN.

Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

The Maturation Processes and the Facilitating Environment. Studies in the Theory of Emotional Development. By D. W. Winnicott, F.R.C.P.(Lond.). (Pp. 295. 42s.) London: Hogarth. 1965.

Progress in Medical Virology. Vol. 7. Edited by J. L. Melnick. (Pp. 376+xii; illustrated. sFr./DM. 69.) Basle and New York: S. Karger. 1965.

Frazer's Anatomy of the Human Skeleton. 6th edition. Edited by A. S. Breathnach, M.D., M.Sc. (Pp. 253+vihi; illustrated. 65s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

New Drugs. Evaluated by the A.M.A. Council on Drugs. (Pp. 516+xii. No price given.) Chicago: American Medical Association. 1965.

Symposium on Advanced Medicine. London, 1964. Edited by Nigel Compston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 410+xiii. 35s.) London: Pitman. 1965.

Colour Vision. Physiology and Experimental Psychology. Edited by A. V. S. de Reuck, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., and Julie Knight, B.A. (Pp. 382+xiii; illustrated. 60s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

Hashish. Its Chemistry and Pharmacology. In honour of Professor Dr. G. Joachimglu. Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., and Julie Knight, B.A. (Pp. 96. 15s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research. No. 38. Edited by Anthony F. DePalma. (Pp. 208+ix; illustrated. 60s.) London: Pitman. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 1965.

The Existential Core of Psychoanalysis. Reality Sense and Responsibility. By Avery D. Weisman, M.D. (Pp. 268+xii. 54s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

Strokes Due to Vertebro-Basilar Disease. Infarction, Vascular Insufficiency and Haemorrhage of the Brain Stem and Cerebellum. By Carlo Loeb, M.D., and John Stirling Meyer, M.D. (Pp. 307+xix; illustrated. \$15.75.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1965.

Hemorrhage and Thrombosis. Practical Clinical Guide. By Edwin W. Salsman, M.D., and Anthony Britten, M.B., B.Ch. (Pp. 257+xi. 72s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

Pathology for the Physician. 7th edition. By William Boyd, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.Sc. (Pp. 1022; illustrated. £6 18s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1965.

Human Ovulation. Symposium, New York, 1962. Edited by Chester S. Keefer, M.D. (Pp. 193+xiv; illustrated. 50s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

The Scientific Basis of Surgery. Edited by W. T. Irvine, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.M., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.). (Pp. 571+x; illustrated. £6.) London: Churchill. 1965.

The Freud Journal of Lou Andreas-Salomé. Translated and with introduction by Stanley A. Leavy. (Pp. 211. 30s.) London: Hogarth. London: Institute of Psycho-Analysis. 1965.

Neuroanatomy. Programmed text. Vol. 1. By Richard L. Sidman, M.D., and Murray Sidman, Ph.D. (Pp. 645; illustrated. 82s. 6d.) London: Churchill. 1965.