

manner, combined with hard work and a flair for organization, she inspired confidence. While achieving a great reputation as a physician she increased the scope of her activities. She was elected to the staff of the East London Hospital for Children, to the first London School Board, and became the first woman member of the British Medical Association. After pursuing medical postgraduate studies in France she became M.D. Paris in 1870.

At the age of 38 years she married Skelton Anderson. Many little glimpses of her happy home life reveal the success with which she combined the dual role of wife and mother with a busy career.

Her later years were mainly devoted to two causes. The establishment of the New Hospital for Women, which was rebuilt in 1890. This hospital was not only staffed entirely by women doctors but provided much-needed clinical instruction for women medical students, particularly those from India. The London School of Medicine was opened in 1874, and largely owing to her efforts London University opened all degrees to women in 1878. The gradual development of the medical school in association with the Royal Free Hospital absorbed most of her time and interest, and she became the first Dean (1883-1903). Her health then steadily declined till her death in 1917. "By her life she convinced a reluctant society that a woman could qualify for an exacting profession, and in it win the trust of her colleagues."

The pioneer women doctors were not always popular, but they probably did much to raise professional standards and conduct, and in all this "Elizabeth Garrett Anderson faithfully played her part."

BERYL CORNER.

Symposium on Oxytocin

Advances in Oxytocin Research. Symposium, London, 1964. Edited by J. H. M. Pinkerton. (Pp. 150 + xi. 63s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1965.

This volume recounts the proceedings of a recent symposium on oxytocin held by the Blair Bell Research Society at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. In it the reader will find important contributions from eminent authorities on a variety of topics ranging from pure pharmacological research to clinical application in the human subject.

The introduction, by Professor H. Heller, outlines the advances in our knowledge of oxytocin. Significantly the story really begins with the demonstration of the uterine stimulating effects of crude posterior pituitary extract by Blair Bell himself nearly a half century ago. The subjects covered in the first half of the book include laboratory observations on the circulatory effects, on various organs, of synthetic oxytocic and pressor substances. There follows much

interesting work on oxytocin release in animals, with reference to the milking stimulus, after vaginal distension, and during parturition. Much of the evidence for the view that oxytocin is released and functions at birth is circumstantial rather than direct. One of the reasons for this is that there are many problems concerning the determination of the concentration of oxytocin in blood—for example, the very low concentrations to be expected, necessitating bio-assay rather than chemical determination, and in women the presence in the blood of an oxytocinase. Particularly interesting, therefore, are the results reported in a small series of blood oxytocin assays in domestic animals indicating—that high concentrations are found only at the height of the expulsive stage of labour.

The clinical topics discussed are reported in the second section of the book. There were contributions on the oxytocin sensitivity test and the endocrine control of labour. The greatest discussion, however, followed the report of clinical trials of buccal oxytocin. Successful induction of labour was claimed in a high proportion of cases; but in 1,000 cases there were two instances of uterine rupture, and several participants questioned the safety of the method. In summary, this book covers many aspects of recent work on oxytocin. It should be read by all those specifically concerned in this field, but will also be of interest to all obstetricians.

M. P. EMBREY.

Books Received

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

A Catalogue of Eye Signs in Systemic Disorders. By Maurice D. Pearlman, M.D. (Pp. 195. \$7.75.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1965.

Technical Progress in Neurological Diagnostics. Congress, Göteborg, 1964. Edited by Olof Gilland. (Pp. 377 + viii; illustrated. No price given.) Amsterdam, New York, and London: Elsevier. 1965.

1964-1965. Collected Papers in Medicine from the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation. Vol. 56. Compiled by Werner Heidel, A.B., M.D. (Pp. 556 + xiv; illustrated. £4 14s. 6d.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

1964-1965. Collected Papers in Surgery from the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Foundation. Vol. 56. Compiled by Werner Heidel, A.B., M.D. (Pp. 486 + xii; illustrated. £4 14s. 6d.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

Medical Psychology. By Paul Schilder. Translated and edited by David Rapaport. (Pp. 428. 19s.) London and New York: John Wiley. 1965.

Handbook of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. Edited by Frank H. Krusen, M.D. (Pp. 725 + xix; illustrated. £5 15s. 6d.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

Anaesthetics, Resuscitation and Intensive Care. A Textbook for Students and Residents. By Walter Norris, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S., and Donald Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A. Foreword by John W. Dundee, M.D., Ph.D., F.F.A.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S.I. (Pp. 253 + xi; illustrated. 30s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1965.

The Evolution of Anesthesia. By M. H. Armstrong Davison, M.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. (Pp. 236. 35s.) Altrincham: John Sherratt. 1965.

The Battle Against Bacteria. A History of the Development of Antibacterial Drugs for the General Reader. By P. E. Baldry, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Pp. 102. 22s. 6d. Paperback 10s. 6d.) London: Cambridge University Press. 1965.

Birth Control in the Modern World. The Role of the Individual in Population Control. By Elizabeth Draper. (Pp. 333. Hardback 28s. Penguin 5s.) London: Allen & Unwin. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin. 1965.

The Pathogenesis of Cardiac Cachexia. By Joseph G. Pittman, M.D., and Phin Cohen, M.D. (Pp. 88 + xi; illustrated. \$5.25.) London and New York: Grune & Stratton. 1965.

Surgery. By James O. Robinson, M.A. (Cantab.), M.D., M.Chir., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 859 + xii; illustrated. £4.) London: Longmans, Green. 1965.

Cybernetics of the Nervous System. Progress in Brain Research. Vol. 17. Edited by the late Norbert Wiener and J. P. Schadé. (Pp. 424; illustrated. £6 10s.) Amsterdam, London, and New York: Elsevier. 1965.

Essentials of Human Anatomy. 3rd edition. By Russell T. Woodburne, A.M., Ph.D. (Pp. 673 + xii; illustrated. £6.) London: Oxford University Press. 1965.

What Freud Really Said. By David Stafford-Clark, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Pp. 264. 18s.) London: Macdonald. 1965.

Textbook of Practical Audiometry. By Bernhard Langenbeck. Translated by Francis Bauer, M.D., F.R.C.S.Ed., D.L.O. (Pp. 213 + xiii. 80s.) London: Edward Arnold. 1965.

Dosimetrie zur Betatrontherapie. By Dr. Wolfgang Pohlit. (Pp. 80 + viii; illustrated. DM. 25.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1965.

Radiology of the Digestive System. A Radiological Companion to Truelove and Reynell's Diseases of the Digestive System. By K. Lumsden, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.M.R.E., and S. C. Truelove, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 540 + viii; illustrated. £6.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1965.

Husband-Coached Childbirth. By Robert A. Bradley, M.D. (Pp. 208 + xi. \$3.95.) New York, Evanston, and London: Harper & Row. 1965.

The Theory and Practice of Public Health. 2nd edition. Edited by W. Hobson, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (Pp. 401 + ix. £3 10s.) London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1965.

Forensic Medicine. 2nd edition. By Keith Macrae Bowden, M.S. (Melb.). (Pp. 518 + xii; illustrated. £A.6 6s.) Brisbane: Jacaranda. 1965.

Regeneratie, Volumetrische en Numerieke Hypertrrofie van Skeletspieren bij Kikker en Rat. By Walter Reitsma. (Pp. 118; illustrated. No price given.) Amsterdam: Ruytsendal. 1965.

Practical Management of Spinal Injuries for Nurses. By Reginald Elson, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 151 + xi; illustrated. 21s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1965.

Sterilisation and Disinfection. By T. D. Whittet, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., D.B.A., W. B. Hugo, B.Pharm., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.P.S., and G. R. Wilkinson, F.P.S. (Pp. 277 + ix; illustrated. 30s.) London: Heinemann. 1965.

Sex-Determination. By F. A. E. Crew, F.R.S. (Pp. 188 + viii. 21s.) London: Methuen. 1965.