

When he left the Surgeon-General's service in 1895 he became professor of hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania for a time before moving to his final post as director of the New York public library. He died in 1913 after an operation.

Towards the end of his career he became much in demand for the presentation of public addresses on official occasions. The selected examples and fragments reprinted in this volume are still of interest, and his views are expressed in simple straightforward style, though there are many repetitions of stories, metaphors, and methods of stating a problem, as might be expected. The subjects covered range from the autobiographical to the consideration of such varied fields as medical history (on which he lectured systematically at Baltimore, Boston, and New York), scientific men and their duties, ideals of medicine, education, card-indexing, the military medical officer in the twentieth century, and some library problems of to-morrow.

W. S. C. COPEMAN.

Examining the Joints

Physical Examination of the Joints. By William P. Beetham, Jr., M.D., A.A.C.P., Howard F. Polley, M.D., M.S., F.A.C.P., Charles H. Slocumb, M.D., M.S., and Walt F. Weaver, M.D., M.S., A.A.C.P. (Pp. 198 + x; illustrated. 52s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

This compact and well-produced volume contains all the information necessary for the primary examination of joints, but not of course all that is necessary to make a diagnosis. It is written from the point of view of a rheumatologist and largely (and well) illustrated with pictures of rheumatic conditions. Traumatic conditions affecting the joints are not mentioned, although subluxation of joints in association with arthritic change is.

The fundamental methods of examination of joints are well described, and the logical deductions which can be drawn from them outlined. The section on the spine is good, but in the discussion of inspection changes in shoulder level, waistline symmetry, and rib rotation should be mentioned. The contrast between the patient's ability to bend when standing and when sitting is often important, particularly when there is some neurotic overlay. This is not discussed. It is good to see the stroking test for a slight excess of synovial fluid in the knee-joint properly described under the title of "the bulge sign."

If merit determined the length of a review, this review would be longer, but some proportion between the size of the book and its importance must be maintained. For the rheumatologist and the department of physical medicine the book is excellent, and the younger orthopaedic surgeon will learn much from it. Measurement of joint movement is given in accordance with the recommendations of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons. But it is surely time we decided whether full extension of the knee- and the elbow-joint should be recorded as 0° or 180°.

J. G. BONNIN.

Retiring Gracefully

Facing Retirement. Guide for the Middle Aged and Elderly. 2nd edition. By a Country Doctor, M.A., M.D. Foreword by the late J. W. Robertson Scott, C.H., M.A.(Hon.) (Oxon.). (Pp. 166. 18s.) London: Allen & Unwin. 1965.

The medical profession should be giving more attention than it does to the difficulties and queries of men and women preparing to retire. In this volume it had the essential aid—an eminently readable, quietly authoritative account of the matter for the layman. Already well known now, it deserved the high praise which greeted its first edition. In his second the author has added three of four chapters and emphasizes the part a man's wife should, indeed must, play in the successful accomplishment of his retirement and therefore of hers. There is an extra section, too, on income-tax affairs. There is now a tendency for repetition to creep in, as was likely to happen when new chapters were grafted on to such splendid stock, but the topics concerned bear repetition well enough. The style is easy, lucid and delightfully direct, revealing the author's special blend of realism and compassion.

It seems a pity that the anonymity which the Country Doctor still insists upon must prevent us from giving him to his face the credit for this fine achievement. Truly this is the ideal introduction to that difficult art, withdrawal from the centre of Life's stage, and it deserves to be read with close attention by all his colleagues, for their own sakes, whatever their line. Then they should leave it where their patients can see it, and so buy it for themselves or their parents.

J. N. AGATE.

Operations on the Eye

Eye Surgery. 4th edition. By H. B. Stallard, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., M.D.(Cantab.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.), Hon. LL.D.(St. Andrews). (Pp. 951 + xiv; illustrated. £6 6s.) Bristol: John Wright. 1965.

It is remarkable that 30 years ago there was no comprehensive book in the English language on the very specialized surgery of the eye. Since the war, however, several have appeared, some of British and some of American origin, and the first of these was *Eye Surgery*, by H. B. Stallard, which now enters its fourth edition.

Books which deal with operative technique fall into two main groups—those which are principally picture books and those which are textbooks with such illustrations as are necessary to supplement the verbal descriptions. *Eye Surgery* belongs to the second category, for it includes full descriptions of operative procedures of which the author has had extensive personal experience and is adequately embellished by photographs and numerous clear and practical line drawings ably portrayed by the writer himself. There must be very few ophthalmic surgeons in the world capable of both writing and illustrating a surgical textbook of this standard.

Like most medical and surgical books the size has increased with succeeding editions, and the author is, as ever, perplexed almost as much by what to omit as by what to include. The temptation to overweigh the

book with details of plastic and reconstruction operations on the ocular adnexa has been resisted, though information which an ophthalmic surgeon may need to revise on infrequent occasions and rather urgently when dealing with an accident has been provided. By careful selection of new material and by omission of some obsolescent he has contrived to keep the fourth edition within about 950 pages, which permits it to remain a book which can be read through and not one purely for reference.

Stallard's *Eye Surgery* is already an established favourite, and the new edition which brings the work up to date is sure to be a welcome and valuable guide for fellowship candidates and practising ophthalmic surgeons.

HAROLD RIDLEY.

Atlas of Anatomy

An Atlas of Anatomy. 5th edition. By J. C. Boileau Grant. (665 plates + index + xiii. £8.) Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1965.

It is a pleasure to review the fifth edition of this well-established atlas. In preparing it the publishers have taken the opportunity of having all the original illustrations re-engraved, as newer techniques can now be employed for reproduction. They must be congratulated for completing what must have been a very costly undertaking. In addition, many new illustrations have been added. They all enhance the value of the atlas.

Professor Grant gives in the preface a full account of the methods employed in illustrating the specimens. The technique used undoubtedly leads to accuracy. The illustrations are clearly labelled, and the observations and comments that accompany them are indeed most useful. The atlas serves as a valuable aid to the understanding and interpretation of the structure of the body, and is undoubtedly of value during dissection. The *Nomina Anatomica Parisienna* (N.A.P.) is employed in place of the Birmingham Revision.

The author and publishers are to be congratulated on the production of an excellent work. It can be recommended without reserve.

W. J. HAMILTON.

Natural Childbirth

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

Dr. Bradley, practising in Denver, Colorado, has been an ardent advocate of natural childbirth since 1947. Soon after that date, stimulated by the fact that a patient showed her appreciation by kissing him at the end of her labour, he has encouraged husbands to take an active part in the delivery of their wives. His basis for belief in natural childbirth is the old questionable premise that domestic and wild animals not only mostly deliver themselves unaided but do so without pain. But since, during labour, female animals banish their male partners invariably and all other observers if possible, Dr.

Bradley has to explain why it is "natural" for a husband, and, for that matter, an obstetrician, to be present at his wife's delivery. To account for the husband's presence he suggests that woman, unlike the female of other species, lacks the necessary instinctive knowledge and must be "guided, directed, and encouraged" by her mate.

Dr. Bradley is as well intentioned as he is enthusiastic, but in pleading his cause he adopts a style which has an emotional appeal to the lay reader, often at the expense of science and logic. Having pointed out that the act of birth is similar to one of defaecation, and is the result of a similar sensation, he has the problem of explaining why it is natural for the husband to attend on his wife at delivery but not when she is at toilet. He also has to try to justify his view that all women should be delivered in hospital, especially when Dr. Montague, in the foreword, says that, in order to keep childbirth a family affair, domiciliary delivery is the ideal.

A host of debatable if not patently untrue statements made by the author include the following: Women doctors comprise the worst class of patients in the delivery room; the best *physical* age for child-bearing is approxi-

mately 14 years; telepathy and clairvoyance are human instincts, and they can be brought into play to make of some value the old discredited method of determining the sex of the unborn child by suspending a ring over the pregnant abdomen. He also alleges that no anaesthetic is necessary for episiotomy because the stretched perineum is insensitive. With a wink he shows the husband the scissors as he prepares to make the incision, yet, in Dr. Bradley's experience, no husband has fainted in the delivery room. Why should episiotomy so often be necessary, and why should routine circumcision be practised on all male babies, as parts of natural childbirth? The author attempts answers to these questions, but they are not too convincing.

Having first stated that the husband's role in the delivery room is that of lover, this book is mainly concerned to make him into a nurse or obstetrician. To this end the husband as well as the wife should attend classes for preparation for labour, there to learn not only simple reproductive physiology but the techniques for physical and mental relaxation, and for controlled respiration. It is his duty to ensure that his wife performs all the prenatal (and post-natal) exercises regularly. He is advised not to allow her

into his bed each night until she has rocked her pelvis a sufficient number of times. He should stop her wearing panties during pregnancy, and should learn to listen to the foetal heart. But it must be added that, if the extravagancies could be eliminated, the section concerning the husband's attitude to his wife during pregnancy contains much that is extremely valuable and informative.

When labour starts, and having assumed his "hatching jacket," the husband enters the labour room, and ultimately the delivery room, to continue to coach his wife in what she should do. For this purpose he is provided with a "daddy stool" to take the place of an anaesthetist; he feels the abdomen to see if the "baby box" ("menstruator" when not pregnant) is contracting, and tells her when and how to push. But for husband-coached childbirth to be perfect, the expectant father should be equipped with a camera to photograph the actual birth. The prints are then available for propaganda, to show to acquaintances, and especially to give to the child, who a few years later, in showing her album to her friends, can boast, "Daddy helped born me."

T. N. A. JEFFCOATE.

Books Received

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

Morbid Jealousy and Murder. By Ronald Rae Mowat. (Pp. 131+xii. 30s.) London: Tavistock, 1966.

Anthology of Orthopaedics. By Mercer Bang, F.R.C.S. (Pp. 243+xi; illustrated. 42s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1966.

Basic Bacteriology. 3rd edition. By Carl Lamanna, Ph.D. and M. Frank Mallette, Ph.D. (Pp. 1001+xiv; illustrated. £7.) Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, 1965.

The Year Book of Anesthesia. 1965-1966 Series. Edited by Stuart C. Cullen, M.D. (Pp. 389; illustrated. 64s.) Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. London: Lloyd-Luke, 1965.

Differentialdiagnose Hämatologischer Erkrankungen. By Professor W. Lawkowicz and Dr. I. Krzeminska-Lawkowicz. (Pp. 642+xvi; illustrated. DM.110.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1965.

Intern's Manual. (Cook County Hospital). 3rd edition. By Arthur Bernstein, M.D. (Pp. 357+ix. 27s.) Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. London: Lloyd-Luke, 1965.

Antibiotika-Ratgeber. By Dr. Rolf Patsch. (Pp. 188. £1 5s. 3d.) Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1965.

Surgery for Nurses. 10th edition. By James Moroney, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Pp. 827+xii; illustrated. 40s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone, 1966.

Chemical Aspects of the Autonomic Nervous System. By D. J. Trigg. (Pp. 329+ix; illustrated. 75s.) London and New York: Academic Press, 1965.

Handbook for Mortuary Technicians. By J. L. Emery, M.D., D.C.H., F.C.Path., and A. G. Marshall, M.A., M.D., F.C.Path. (Pp. 220+xi. 42s.) Oxford: Blackwell, 1965.

The Spiral After-Effect. By Harry C. Holland. (Pp. 128+xii; illustrated. 35s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, Frankfurt: Pergamon, 1965.

Psychosocial Aspects of Drug-Taking. Proceedings of Conference, London, 1964. Foreword by R. G. Andry, M.A., Ph.D. Summarized by Derrick Singleton. (Pp. 45. 7s. 6d.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon, 1965.

Good Health in the Tropics. Advice to Travelers and Settlers. 2nd edition. By W. H. Jopling, F.R.C.P.(Ed.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.T.M. & H.(Eng.). (Pp. 32. 3s. 6d.) Bristol: John Wright, 1966.

Essentials of Gynecology. 3rd edition. By E. Stewart Taylor, M.D. (Pp. 603. £5 12s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton, 1965.

Oral Antidiabetic Therapy 1956-1965: With Particular Reference to Tolbutamide (Orinase). By H. A. Tucker, M.D. (Pp. 676+ix. \$13.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1965.

Forward to Retirement. By Lorna M. Hubbard and J. N. Agate. (Pp. 32; illustrated. 3s. 6d.) London: B.B.C. 1965.

Cardiac Evaluation in Normal Infants. By Robert F. Ziegler, M.D. (Pp. 170+ix; illustrated. 96s.) Saint Louis, Miss.: C. V. Mosby. London: Henry Kimpton, 1965.

The Stomach. By Stewart Wolf, M.D. (Pp. 321; illustrated. 36s.) New York and London: Oxford University Press, 1965.

Voice Science. 2nd edition. By Lyman S. V. Judson and Andrew Thomas Weaver. (Pp. 496+xxi; illustrated. 63s.) London: Vision, 1966.

Spatiocardiography. Textbook and Atlas. By Vilem Laufberger, M.D., D.Sc., D.h.c. (Pp. 183 +55 illustrated plates. £2 10s.) London: H. K. Lewis, 1965.

The Man They Wouldn't Let Die. By Alexander Dorozynski. (Pp. 207+xiii; illustrated. 25s.) London: Secker & Warburg, 1965.

The Neuroendocrine Control of Adaptation. By K. Lissak and E. Endroczi. (Pp. 180+xii; illustrated. 70s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon, 1965.

Experimental Epilepsy. Progress in Brain Research. Vol. 19. By A. Kreindler. (Pp. 213. 75s.) Amsterdam, London, and New York: Elsevier, 1965.

Ionizing Radiations. By J. S. Stettan, M.A., M.Sc. (Pp. 180+viii; illustrated. 20s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon, 1965.

The Essentials of Roentgen Interpretation. 2nd edition. By Lester W. Paul, M.D., and John H. Juhl, M.D. (Pp. 902+xxi; illustrated. \$5.00.) New York and London: Hoeber, 1965.

Atlas of the Human Brain. By Donald H. Ford and J. P. Schädé. (Pp. 166; illustrated. 60s.) Amsterdam, London, and New York: Elsevier, 1966.

Respiratory Care. By H. H. Bendixen, L. D. Egbert, J. Hedley-Whyte, M. B. Laver, and H. Pontopidan. (Pp. 252+xv; illustrated. \$15.00.) Saint Louis, Miss.: C. V. Mosby, 1965.

Comprehensive Biochemistry. Vol. 16. Hydrolytic Reactions; Cobamide and Biotin Coenzymes. Edited by Professor Marcel Florkin and Professor Elmer H. Stotz. (Pp. 267+xii. 75s.) Amsterdam, London, and New York: Elsevier, 1965.

Management of the Patient with Cancer. Edited by Thomas F. Nealon, jun., M.D. (Pp. 1,067+xix; illustrated. £9 12s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, 1965.

Price's Textbook of the Practice of Medicine. 10th edition. Edited by Sir Ronald Bodley Scott, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P. (Pp. 1,259+xiv. 90s.) London, New York, and Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1966.

A Short Textbook of Midwifery. 8th edition. By G. F. Gibberd, C.B.E., M.D.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 495+xi; illustrated. 45s.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 1965.