

CLINICAL NEURO-OPHTHALMOLOGY

By FRANK B. WALSH, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.Sc. 2nd edition. Pp. xvi + 1294, with 441 illustrations. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox Ltd. 1957. £11 11s.

This book, by its very size, must be essentially one of reference and there can be few neurological conditions associated in any way with the eyes and their adnexa which are not mentioned in these pages. It is, in fact, a textbook of neurology with special reference to ophthalmology and many subjects are discussed which one would not expect to find in such a work. Each section is complete in itself and is as concise as it should be in a book of this type. Use is made of case summaries to illustrate clinical points and a full bibliography follows most of the sections. This is a feature of particular value and one that is all too often lacking in textbooks. If any one item is to be singled out as especially contributing to the success of such a book, it is the index. It must be possible to refer quickly to the subject of which the reader is desirous of gaining further knowledge and there is a very comprehensive index in this volume which has stood up to repeated testing by the reviewer.

In a review of this length it is not possible to discuss the subject matter in any detail. The relevant anatomy and physiology is not dealt with in a preliminary section, but whenever it is applicable in the text. The chapter on the ocular complications of various drugs and poisons is of particular interest, as many of these are rare and, therefore, not likely to be common knowledge.

In this second edition new information has been added to bring the text up to date, but no fundamental changes have been made. Although there are obvious advantages of keeping this edition in one volume, they have to be weighed against the size of the book, which makes it somewhat difficult to handle. This is in part offset by the attractive format, the division of the pages into three columns making for easy reading. The numerous illustrations are well reproduced and make a considerable contribution in their own right.

The first edition of this book has already proved its worth and undoubtedly it will continue to be a leading authority in its field. It can be unreservedly recommended in the knowledge that any general physician, neurologist or ophthalmologist will seldom appeal to its pages in vain in a search for further knowledge.

N.S.G.

PERSONALITY AND MOTIVATION STRUCTURE AND MEASUREMENT

By R. B. CATTELL. Pp. xxiv + 948, illustrated. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd. 1958. 55s.

Ever since scientific psychology emerged from the armchair philosophy of the 19th century attempts have been made to quantify the most variable of all biological concepts—the human personality. Many types of personality classification

have been made in the past, which have valuable if limited, applications, and the typologies of Jung, Kretschmer and others are well known to psychiatrists. In the second half of this century, however, new attempts have been made to analyse the personality into measurable traits by the use of advanced statistical techniques.

In this country the work of Eysenck on dimensions of psychoticism and neuroticism represents our greatest advance in quantitative psychiatry in the United States Professor Cattell has long been the leader of a school of multi-dimensional personality analysis. His work over many years has been crystallized into this great monograph, which is a survey of progress in the field of factor-analytic research on basic personality dimensions. It presents a complete theoretical system justified by research findings obtained over 30 years, together with extensive instructions on the practical applications in clinical and industrial use.

Covered by 17 chapters arranged under six headings, the book discusses basic principles of personality research, the structure of source traits, such as cyclothymia, intelligence, ego-strength, etc.; theoretical integration of formal models; the measurement of attitudes, motivation and adjustment; personality change in anxiety, fatigue and psycho-physiological states; and new test techniques in clinical educational and industrial psychology.

Written expressly for academic teaching and for the practising psychologist, this is a highly technical text which to be useful demands at least a background knowledge of factor analysis. Psychiatrists of the new school who are already using this technique will find this work of inestimable value. The future of psychiatric diagnosis and nosology undoubtedly lies in the direction which Professor Cattell has so ably pioneered, and those in the vanguard can have no better guide than this *magnus opus*.

L.R.C.H.

IDEALS IN MEDICINE

A Christian Approach to Medicine

Edited by VINCENT EDMUNDS, M.D., M.R.C.S., and C. GORDON SCORER, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. Pp. 192. London: The Tyndale Press. 1958. 12s. 6d.

A symposium by members of the Christian Medical Fellowship specializing in most fields of medicine. It is addressed to the newly qualified convinced Christian doctor who needs guidance in the ethical problems which confront him as one who believes in the immortality of the soul and the necessity of salvation. Such subjects as the doctor-patient relationship, Christian psychiatry and more controversial topics, such as contraception, euthanasia and faith healing are dealt with in a restrained and thoughtful way.

The final-year student and graduate who does not share the religious views of the authors should find much that will stimulate thought regarding

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