

Book Reviews

The section of the book dealing with the scientific work of Tomes might well have been extended, and a bibliography of his numerous papers would have been helpful. Probably the most important of his scientific papers is 'On the presence of fibrils of soft tissue in dental tissues', *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. CLVI, 1856, and this paper is reprinted in its entirety with the original illustrations.

Besides his important histological investigations, Tomes studied the shapes of forceps used for extracting teeth, and laid down principles for their construction. In this country at any rate, the modern conception of forceps made to fit accurately to the cervical part of the tooth dates from his work. He was not the first to suggest this, but his ideas became widely known through his lectures at the Middlesex Hospital and his book *A System of Dental Surgery*, London, 1859, which justly continued to be the standard textbook for many years.

In addition to all his scientific work, he had a large dental practice and was an excellent craftsman, contributing numerous papers on dental techniques to the dental journals.

The story of this tremendous corpus is well told by the author, and this work should be in the hands of all who are interested in the history of dentistry and the dental profession.

R. A. COHEN

A Dictionary of Speech Pathology and Therapy, by SAMUEL D. ROBBINS, London, Peter Owen, 1962, 112 pp. 30s.

This English edition of an American work which first appeared in 1951 is a useful supplement to the standard medical dictionaries for it contains definitions of all the specialist terms used in speech pathology and therapy and generally occurring in the literature of the subject. Each term has a guide to pronunciation, derivation, definition, and synonyms. A random sampling had revealed many terms not found at all in the standard dictionaries or, if found, only with a more generalized meaning.

F. N. L. P.

Claude Bernard, Einführung in das Studium der experimentellen Medizin (Paris 1865), translated by DR. PAUL SZENDRÖ, with introduction and notes by PROFESSOR KARL E. ROTHSCHUH, *Sudhoff's Klassiker der Medizin*, vol. xxxv, Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1960, 350 pp., port., DM12.80.

In this country today, medical 'research' is fashionable. In fact, it has become a medical status symbol. Both the recent government reports on hospital medical staffing and planning have stressed that special provision should be made for research and that time should be specifically allotted for it. It has even been suggested in some quarters that every consultant should have one session of his contract set aside for 'thinking'. What Claude Bernard would feel about all this, I shudder to contemplate. Research is not an administrative concept, it is a habit of mind. As Bernard put it in his introduction—'to be worthy of the name, an experimenter must be at once theorist and practitioner'. It requires insatiable curiosity and a spirit of adventure. Just as Mallory was driven to climb Everest because 'it was there', so the researcher must possess the urge to accept the challenge of the unknown.

According to Professor Karl E. Rothschuh of Münster, who contributes a well-written and erudite introduction, this is, surprisingly, the first time that Claude