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Papers should in general conform to one of the following categories.

(1) *Original communications.*

(2) *Review articles.* These will generally be by invitation, but authors wishing to prepare a review article or to suggest a subject for review may communicate with the Editors.

(3) *Shorter papers.* Preliminary communications. Descriptions of new methods or apparatus. Case reports bringing to notice conditions of considerable rarity or interest.

Papers should be typewritten on top copies in double spacing; alterations in proof apart from printer's errors are not permissible.

One galley proof will be sent to the author submitting the paper.

*Reprints.* Fifty reprints are supplied free and further reprints may be ordered when the proof is returned.

Authors wishing to indicate that requests for reprints should be addressed to them, should do so immediately before the list of references, if necessary giving their address.

*Illustrations.* Diagrams should be drawn in black on stout white paper; any lettering may be lightly inserted in pencil. Photographs and photomicrographs should be on glossy paper, unmounted, and trimmed to include only the relevant portion: any lettering, etc. to be inserted should be indicated on a separate transparent sheet overlapping the picture, and not on the photograph itself. Figures should be numbered in Arabic numerals. The legends should be typed on a separate sheet.

Coloured illustrations may be considered, but the author will usually be asked to contribute to the cost.

*Tables.* These should be typed on a separate sheet, be numbered in Roman numerals, and be provided with a title.

**Metric System.** The metric system must be used; temperature must be given in

centigrade; haemoglobin in g./100 ml. (Other units may be added in parenthesis.)

*Abbreviations.* These should conform precisely with the conventions adopted in current numbers of this journal, to which authors should refer.

*References.* These should follow exactly the method current in this journal, to which authors should refer.

The list of References in alphabetical order should be typed with treble spacing on a separate sheet and should include the names of all authors, followed by initials; the year of publication in parenthesis; the full title of the article or book; the abbreviated title of the journal according to World Medical Periodicals (3rd ed., 1961, W.M.A.); the volume number; and the page. For books, the publisher and the town of publication should also be given.

Failure to observe these directions will lead to delay in publication.

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own case material in detail, as they might have been expected to, according to the classification of Phelps.

The chapter on 'The Role of Drugs in the Therapy of Cerebral Palsy' is the only one of any value in the book, for it does present an account of the various drugs that have been used in cerebral palsy, excluding drugs used predominantly for their anticonvulsive effect, and describes their pharmacological properties. On the other hand the observations made by the authors on their patients are so crude that no valuation of drug effect can be made and their conclusions must be treated as no more than clinical impressions.

The book is well printed; there are a large number of diagrams and illustrations derived from other people's papers (and acknowledged), and the illustrations which are not derived from other people's papers are noticeably less informative and less good technically. The brain specimens on pages 59, 60, and 63, for example, are so badly photographed that what they are said to show is not apparent, and the pictures of children on pages 110, 114, 126, 132, 137, 143, and 145, which purport to show changes following the institution of drug therapy, show nothing very much. A scientific evaluation of the effects of drugs on neuromuscular function in patients who suffer from cerebral palsy is badly needed. Unfortunately this volume adds nothing to our knowledge.

**Neonatal Anaesthesia.** By T. N. P. WILTON and FRANK WILSON. (Pp. 227; illustrated. 47s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1965.

This excellently produced little book describes in detail the differences between the techniques required to anaesthetize the newborn infant and those required for the adult, with special reference to the effects of prematurity. Starting with anatomical and physiological considerations, the reader is taken through the necessary stages of the preparation of the infant for major surgery, and the techniques and apparatus available, to the actual details of the various problems to be solved in anaesthetizing the newborn infant for the different types of surgery likely to be required.

Each type of surgical operation is covered in separate chapters and included are details of the likely post-operative complications and their treatment. Not the least important are the last two chapters on the treatment of laryngo-tracheo-bronchitis and asphyxia neonatorum.

The whole text is reinforced by very well-chosen illustrations. A very full index makes reference to any particular item extremely easy.

This is a very logical and readable arrangement which must appeal to anyone with a basic knowledge of the theory and practice of anaesthesia for the adult.

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#### Paediatric Research Society

The 8th meeting of the Paediatric Research Society (Secretary, R. W. Smithells) was held at the Royal Sick Children's Hospital, Glasgow, on October 15 and 16, 1965.

The following papers were read:

'Immediate or later feeding for premature babies?'

By Brian Wharton.

'Upper motor lesions in spina bifida.'

By Gordon Stark.

'Growth hormonal response to insulin hypoglycaemia in children of short stature.'

By Leo Stimmler.

'Fluorescent antibodies and toxoplasmosis.'

By Stuart Fletcher.

'Cyclical chemotherapy and leukaemia.'

By Michael Willoughby.

'Auto-induced reticulocytosis in Rhesus incompatibility.'

By Alexander Spiers.

'Aspects of salicylate poisoning.'

By Oman Craig.

'The prevalence of pica.'

By Donald Barltrop.

'Lead poisoning or mentally defective children?'

By Morrice McCrae.

'Dye dilution curves in early years of life.'

By Eric Coleman.

#### The Child Health Research Foundation

The Child Health Research Foundation has been set up to provide travel grants to those engaged in or with interests in paediatrics, to visit research centres, to promote the advancement of paediatrics, to engage in the dissemination of knowledge in child health, or to gain special experience of paediatric practice or research.

Allocations will normally be made four times a year at quarterly intervals.

Application forms can be obtained from: The Chairman, The Child Health Research Foundation, 6 Castle Street, Liverpool 2.