undertaken from the psychiatric angle, no one could doubt after reading this challenging report.


This book is a study of the aetiological, therapeutic and educational aspects of cerebral palsy with special reference to speech habilitation. The author begins with a comprehensive description of causative factors and effects, and follows with a résumé of the therapeutic principles and practices of muscular re-educational therapy for cerebral palsy as applied by Dr. Winthrop Morgan Phelps.

Dr. Cass’s technique of speech treatment is based primarily on relaxation and the teaching of correct breathing and sound articulation. She outlines a detailed programme of work. Although the varying types of cerebral palsy are mentioned there is no reference to the handling of the concomitant speech disturbances: a single method is carefully explained without any variation to cover the wider aspects of the problem of speech and language disorders in cerebral palsy.

The title of this book is misleading: its value lies not specifically in speech habilitation, but in its insight and understanding of the cerebral palsy problem as a whole. The author writes with experience. She strikes at the heart of the problem when she indicates the importance of psychological understanding, guidance and encouragement in the handling of the individual: the necessity for treating ‘the whole child’: the inadequacy of testing intellectual ability in cerebral palsy by formalized and standardized tests: and finally the urgency for extending the facilities for cerebral palsied children by means of educational and therapeutic centres staffed only with people suitably equipped in personality, intelligence and temperament to meet the many demands in this specialized field.


As the first edition of this pleasant book was published in Germany in 1944 it has probably not achieved as wide a recognition as it deserves. This second edition is beautifully produced and contains many illustrations of a high order.

As the title implies, the subject matter is concerned with symptomatology and deductions to be drawn from the various manifestations of disease in children. Thus, the book does not set out to be a textbook of children’s diseases, some children’s complaints are not even mentioned, and treatment is not considered.

Little distinction is drawn between symptoms and signs, and the two are discussed in suitable groups almost in the form of lectures. The author clearly brings a wealth of clinical experience to his subject, which is presented concisely and without unduly long sentences.

A criticism of the book is that some of the sections seem to be insufficiently up to date, which may be accounted for by the fact that the author has consulted only continental publications for his recent advances. But such criticism does not seriously detract from the main purpose of the book, the consideration of symptomatology, and all physicians, and particularly those engaged in the teaching of paediatrics, might find its orderly presentation stimulating and helpful.


This monograph on the haemolytic diseases of children comes from the Children’s Hospital, Zurich, and not only its background and its subject matter will ensure for it a warm welcome. The development of new techniques has given an impetus to the investigation of the mechanisms of blood destruction, and Dr. Gasser has obviously at his disposal a vast amount of clinical material for analysis. Throughout his book the application of these techniques to problems both old and new is discussed and illustrated by a wealth of case reports.

Photomicrographs and line drawings of unusual clarity enhance the value of the book, and the production is of the high standard we have come to associate with the publishers.


This is an excellent little guide for the paediatrician and general practitioner in matters relating to diseases of the teeth and mouth. It covers a wide field without too much detail, rightly placing most emphasis on diagnosis. The illustrations are plentiful and clear. There is no doubt that it will be found very useful especially as regards disorders of the teeth. It is more doubtful whether sufficient detail is given to enable lesions of the mucosa to be so well distinguished. The teaching differs in some parts from that usually used here, and most of the references are to standard works in the German language to which the practitioners presumably have access. Summaries of several Swiss investigations which are not compared with results elsewhere are doubtless chosen as most likely to interest Swiss readers.


The ‘I.T.C.’ was a joint enterprise undertaken by U.N.I.C.E.F. and the Scandinavian voluntary organizations for a B.C.G. mass campaign. This is their report of the years 1949-1950.

It includes sections on finance, on the laboratories, on publicity and on the compilation of statistics.

The best chapter is that entitled ‘Field Operations’ in Part III, which describes the actual organization and technique used in the field. It was found best to divide each country up into areas, and then to concentrate on