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 both 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 which 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 probably 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
one area at a time and finish the campaign in that area, before moving on to the next. Publicity was otherwise too much in advance of the actual work and enthusiasm waned before vaccinations were done.

The latter part of the report deals with the campaign in different countries, and the whole volume is a reference book rather than a text book.


This is a report of the Conference held in Copenhagen in 1949 to review critically experience gained from mass vaccination campaigns in various countries.

It is full of useful information for anyone engaged on B.C.G. vaccination. Particularly valuable are the three sections by Ustvedt on the technique of tuberculin testing, local reactions to B.C.G., and tuberculous disease in vaccinated persons.


The book presents an outline of the growth and development of the normal child. The chapters include discussions on heredity, prenatal and postnatal environment, foetal growth and behaviour, foetal nutrition, normal physical measurements, including the use of the Wetzel grid, Fels composite sheet and other methods of assessing physical status, the development of organs, such as the heart, bone development, energy metabolism, nutrition and behavioural development. The authors have only attempted an outline of the subjects discussed, but supply useful references for further reading. There are many tables which will be of value to all concerned with child care.

The book is for the most part factually accurate and up to date. It pays much more attention to physical than to behavioural development. The development of behaviour is very sketchily covered, with a table of milestones for 4, 16, 28, 40 and 52 weeks; 15, 18, 24, 36, 48 and 60 months, with an insufficient definition of what is meant by the milestones mentioned. The book is essentially a presentation of facts, but there is not enough about their clinical application, about the normal variations which occur (except in the section on weight and height), and about the various factors which always have to be considered in the assessment of an individual child. The book would not help one much to decide whether an individual child is normal or not, but it does give a useful summary of facts which all concerned with children should know about their growth and development.


This annual is as convenient in size and as attractively produced as ever, and is an admirable guide to current paediatric thought and practice.

The subject matter consists of clear and objective summaries of those papers published during the previous 12 months which the editors thought worthy of abstracting. It is obvious that their problem has been not so much what to include as what to leave out, and the individual reader must judge for himself how successful they have been. The abstracted papers are grouped together into suitable chapters, to each of which there are a few introductory editorial paragraphs designed to summarize or reorientate the year's publications. As in previous years, there is a sprinkling of editorial comments throughout, which the reviewer sometimes found irritating and often better omitted.

It is unfortunate, now that paediatric publications in Europe and elsewhere are getting back to their pre-war state, that more space is not given to them. Only about one-sixth of the volume deals with papers published outside the United States, and it is fair to suggest that in future the title might be changed to the 'Year Book of American Pediatrics'.


We welcome the sixth edition of this well known book. Like most of us, it has grown somewhat stouter with the years, but it is still portable, readable and reliable. The first edition was published in 1936, and was thus written in a different therapeutic era. The development of antibacterial substances for systemic administration has been associated with changes in the incidence, symptoms, signs, treatment, and prognosis of disease, and the author has re-written and re-edited his own work with these changes in mind.

There have been other developments in paediatrics in the same period, and descriptions of several are included for the first time. Four vivid colour plates also enhance the attractions of this new edition.


It is difficult not to be influenced by the prejudice aroused against a book by consistently bad grammar and a phraseology so loose that the meaning is often uncertain. Many American authors use words and expressions differently from English writers, often to advantage, and just occasionally the author of this book uses a phrase which is pithy and direct. Unfortunately most of the book is written in a style which suggests that it has been dictated in a hurry and never corrected, with references to other papers inserted with little regard for their critical value. An occasional misprint is to be expected, and there is a curious error on the first page of this book which would seem to be a misprint but which, such is the author's use of words, may even be intentional.

The book is well set out in that the various problems of allergy in childhood are given reasonable space and the theory, pathology, diagnostic procedures, treatment and particular diseases receive adequate consideration. The chapter on diagnostic procedures is fairly clear and useful, but the removal of 25 ml. of blood from children under the age of 3 years does not recommend itself as