

treat such cases and there are additional sections on deafness in children and psychological testing.

For such a short book there is too much inessential material. For example, almost one-third of the book is devoted to psychological testing, while most of the results of the author's important original work are compressed into some 15 pages. Would not a paper confined to the original work and published in a weekly journal have served the author's purpose better?

It is unfortunate that the earlier Australian figures on the risk of congenital defects following rubella in pregnancy should be quoted, now that prospective investigations have shown them to be fallacious.

These are, nevertheless, minor criticisms and should not be allowed to hinder the promotion of such a worthy cause.

L'Enfant Inadapté. Rôle Médico-social du Médecin. By L. Michaud and D. J. Duché. (Pp. 316. Fr. fr. 3,600.) Paris: G. Doin. 1957.

In this book the possible origins of maladjustment are considered in a most comprehensive manner. The authors' concept of maladjustment differs from ours, for they use it to mean the child who is at a social disadvantage from both physical and mental handicap. The physical causes are dealt with in great detail and hardly a condition has been omitted, but little emphasis is placed on the relative frequency or importance of different diseases, the rare and the commonplace being given equal attention. As to the developmental-psychological aspects these are dealt with in their own particular fashion. There is no 'school' view-point advocated and their eclecticism is all embracing from Melanie Klein to leucotomy. The value of a work of this kind is limited, particularly when our knowledge of where and how things go wrong socially and physically in children's lives is so abundant. As a general review it has a place for those beginning to study children but its unevenness detracts from its otherwise potential value.

Cleft Palate and Speech, 4th ed. By MURIEL E. MORLEY. (Pp. xx+271; 86 figures. £1 7s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone. 1958.

That this book has appeared in four editions since it was first published 13 years ago speaks well for its all-round excellence. The title *Cleft Palate and Speech* is a well chosen one because it indicates the theme which runs throughout the book, that treatment must be directed

primarily towards achieving the happy result of perfect speech, and that such an object can only be attained by close cooperation between various experts, including surgeon, orthodontist and speech therapist. The book is particularly valuable in this respect and enables each to understand the work of the others, thus coordinating their efforts towards the common goal.

The subject matter is extremely comprehensive and is presented clearly and scientifically. The opening chapters encompass the embryology, anatomy and inheritance of cleft palates. The difficult and controversial subject of the mechanism of palatopharyngeal closure is very reasonably presented, and is followed by the management and surgical treatment. The chapter on the development of surgery will help many readers to orientate themselves in the history of the various procedures and to understand current trends. To most speech therapists who have not been able to watch and study surgical methods themselves this account will be of considerable help. Speech and speech therapy are discussed in the latter half of this book.

There is much that is new in this edition and it is obvious that the author has kept abreast of the surgical development in this field. This book must be essential to all speech therapists and is one which could be read with profit by all concerned with the treatment of cleft palates.

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies. Report of the Commission of Inquiry, 1957 (appointed by the Governor General of New Zealand). (Pp. 240. 8s.) Wellington: Departmental Fluoridation Committee, Department of Health. 1957.

This report shows clearly that the fluoride content of water in New Zealand should be increased. The amount of dental caries is at present devastating and could be halved. The Commission has found that no harm need be anticipated from this measure. The spectre of chronic fluoride poisoning has been laid with reasonable certainty. Justice has been done to the scientific evidence; moreover, by public hearings it has been seen to be done to the Papatoetoe Anti-fluoridation Society, the New Zealand Organic Compost Society and other representatives of man's right to water, however natural.

While few Cockneys would care to exert their right to imbibe Father Thames in his natural state, this report serves to remind us that the fluoride content of much British water is still inadequate.