

It is suggested that in some cases members of the team might profit from personal analysis. They should have healthy and balanced personalities, a breadth of vision, and their emotional and family lives should be stable.

The location of the clinic is discussed in some detail.

Child guidance centres have developed differently from traditional medical clinics, because the total environment of the child needs to be considered. The writers consider that the child guidance centre is an agency for improving the adjustment of children, with special reference to social and emotional relationships. Children are to be helped to adapt themselves to their circumstances. Moreover, the modern conception of the Child Guidance Clinic is, that it is not only the child, but the whole family, that needs to be treated. For this reason, it should form an essential part of the social and medical services. The number of children with psychiatric disorders is small and they should be treated in hospital. The Report suggests that if a new centre is being planned, it is better, because some children are afraid of hospitals, to avoid placing it in one. The convenience of having some kind of a mental hygiene unit in the children's hospital, where paediatricians can collaborate with the psychiatrist is, however, stressed. It would be undesirable for child guidance and child psychiatry to be considered as a sub-branch of paediatrics, for the work involved goes far beyond the traditional field of medicine, and calls for non-medical skills.

There is a most interesting chapter on the technique of psycho-analysis of children between 6 and 10, and a useful classification of disorders is given. The appendix 'Annex 1' contains an account of the effective development of the child, in which psycho-analytic data is integrated into the neurobiological study of the child.

This monograph is well worth reading, not only by those working in the field, but also by those who wonder what purpose the child guidance centres serve.

**Orthopaedics.** By GEORGE PERKINS. (Pp. xiii+975; 577 figures. 126s.) London: The Athlone Press. 1961.

I enjoyed reading this book very much, it is well conceived, the text is clear and easy to read. The illustrations are well done and lavish in number. The x-ray illustrations in particular demonstrate basic principles and detailed rarities with equal clarity. I found the enlargements of small framed areas in these x-ray illustrations of great value. One minor criticism is that the text in the early chapters tends to outrun the illustrated page, but this is perhaps unavoidable and is no doubt a printing difficulty, insurmountable in a book of this size.

The chapter on examination is good. It puts in simple uncluttered language all the essential basic principles of an adequate examination of an orthopaedic case and, as is so necessary in this day and age, the paragraph dealing with x-ray examination is extensive.

The bone dystrophies are well handled and fully

covered with the minimum of controversy, good illustration and simple description without confusion by the inclusion of many and varied descriptions.

A comment rather than a complaint on this, and the chapter on vascular disease from a paediatric point of view, is that many diseases are well known to a paediatrician under the name of the original medico describing the condition, e.g. Legg-Perthes disease is a term better known to the paediatrician than pseudo-coxalgia. I could not discover the name Legg-Perthes disease in the index under either Legg or Perthe, although Legg is mentioned in the text; Köhler and Freiberg's disease are indexed and adequately covered in the text and are described separately under osteochondritis of the scaphoid and metatarsal, but osteochondritis of the hip is not indexed. Fanconi syndrome, Morquio's disease and Hand-Schüller-Christian disease are indexed and described, but gargoylism is neither mentioned nor indexed.

The congenital deformities described under 'errors of segmentation' might have had a small paragraph included under treatment of the lower limbs to include platform prostheses.

Dislocation of the hip and talipes equino-varus are fully covered, although at certain centres the treatment advised would be frowned upon. I cannot agree that illustration 395 is Denis Browne's splint for talipes equino-varus—it is one of many, and this one in particular was abandoned some years ago and at that time it was used to hold a corrected talipes equino-varus after manipulation.

This is an excellent book and should be in all medical libraries and orthopaedic surgeon's bookshelves; it also offers virtual full coverage to that specialized corner paediatric orthopaedics.

**Differentialdiagnose von Krankheitssymptomen bei Kindern und Jugendlichen, Vol. I.** By WERNER CATEL. (Pp. xxxvi + 1051; 483 figures + 70 tables. DM. 220.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1961.

The first volume of this truly epic trilogy deals with disorders of bones and joints, the haemopoietic system and metabolic diseases. A vast amount of ground is covered in great detail with meticulous thoroughness. The wealth of information given makes the work a reference book for postgraduates rather than a textbook for undergraduates. A good system of headings, sub-headings and paragraphs, numerous comprehensive and clear tables and many excellent photographs and radiographs make the material presented easy to read and absorb. Many of the conditions described are further illustrated by short succinct case summaries. Details of laboratory technique are given where appropriate. As is implied in the title, the author and collaborators have not regarded treatment as being within the scope of this book. This is a pity, as most clinicians would probably prefer to read about treatment and management in a book of this size and price than about standard laboratory techniques. Each chapter is followed by an extensive bibliography of the international

literature on each subject and modern British and American views are given due prominence. The approach to clinical paediatrics as a whole is thoroughly modern and up to date. It is gratifying to see that the gulf which has separated the German and Anglo-American paediatric thinking in the post-war years seems to be getting narrower. We must welcome this excellent monumental work, which will find a permanent place not only in German-speaking countries but on the shelves of all paediatric libraries. We look forward to the appearance of the other two volumes.

**The Healthy Child.** Edited by HAROLD C. STUART and DANE G. PRUGH. (Pp. xvi + 507; 6 figures + 4 tables. 80s.) Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press; London: Oxford University Press. 1960.

This book, edited by an emeritus professor of maternal and child health and an associate professor of paediatrics and psychiatry, is a forward-looking book, at least in its attempts to achieve a grouping together of knowledge and ideas of physiology, sociology, mental health, maternal health, growth and development, mental growth, and a host of other items which may be regarded as central or marginal in all those considerations significant in the 'close and important tie between health and development'. In broad terms this book presents a picture of the child and his expected progress at all ages 'from conception to maturity'. It is intended for professionals and is stated to provide a background essential for workers in the fields of education, psychology, nutrition, social work, nursing, public health and medicine.

Undoubtedly a great deal of easy and comfortable reading exists in this book and most of the 20 contributors have given a balanced emphasis sufficient to indicate to 'professionals' (social workers, psychologists, and others) the many factors involved in obtaining and maintaining health in children. We can give the book good recommendation for its general form and apt chapter sequences, extensive bibliography and up-to-date references. In the United Kingdom this volume might well have its maximum usefulness in the new three-year training course for teachers or as a means of adding strength to health education programmes. Paediatricians would also find something acceptable and here and there a new idea to add to their 'health mindedness' in everyday practice.

**A Synopsis of Children's Diseases.** 3rd ed. By JOHN RENDLE-SHORT. (Pp. xii + 660; 15 figures + 25 tables + 3 appendices. 42s.) Bristol: John Wright. 1961.

This is a book of the synopsis type which is not intended to take the place of standard textbooks. It concentrates into the short space of 600 pages the basic facts about all the major diseases of children. To read and digest its entire contents would give the most hardened examination candidate dyspepsia and its real value is doubtless to fill the gaps in his knowledge, and as a convenient source of reference. To accomplish these

purposes a book should be both comprehensive and reliable and this new edition rates highly on both scores. There are few omissions of any importance, although a chapter on the adenoviruses would have improved the section on viral diseases and the book does not reflect current interest in resistant rickets and the chemotherapy of primary tuberculosis. The introduction of the metric system has enhanced the usefulness of the book and has been accomplished with few errors apart from the electrifying statement that a baby gains 440 g. per day for the first 100 days! The new section on electrocardiography is informative and well balanced.

It is probably inevitable that such a book should be dogmatic at times, but herein lies a danger, for although dogma may be recognized by the experienced, it will readily mislead the inexperienced reader for whom the book is intended. Thus comments, that exchange transfusion is required if bilirubin exceeds 18 mg. % in prematurity, that the lingual fraenum is never short enough to cause trouble, and that it is essential to locate the vein before intravenous transfusion need expansion before they are wholly acceptable. When space has precluded the proper appraisal of a topic, it would have been better to omit it, for brief references such as those to selenium in teratogenesis and to steroids in the treatment of the wheezy child are misleading and may even be dangerous. With these slight reservations, Rendle-Short's book can be confidently recommended and the fact that a third edition has been required already is evidence that it satisfies a need.

**Experiences with Congenital Biliary Atresia.** By JULIAN A. STERLING. American Lecture Series. (Pp. ix + 68; 21 figures; 3 tables. 45s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1960.

The author of this monograph disarms criticism by stating that he will restrict it to a clinical account of the management of 10 cases of atresia of the bile ducts. Opinions may differ as to the value of making such a report in book form.

The operation of bouginage of the liver and attachment of intestine to the portal region in the hope of draining 'bile lakes' is an old one. Dr. Sterling has brought it up to date using silver tubes in the liver and reports a successful case followed for two years. There is an addendum to the book of one sentence which notes that eight cases have now been successfully treated by the same operation. It would be foolish to disregard any method giving therapeutic hope in this difficult condition, but another edition reporting these eight cases in detail would carry more weight.

**Virus Meningo-encephalitis.** Ciba Foundation Study Group No. 7 (Editors: G. E. W. WOLSTENHOLME and MARGARET CAMERON). (Pp. viii + 120; 11 figures. 12s. 6d.) London: Churchill. 1961.

Clinicians, virologists and pathologists are equally concerned with an ever-increasing variety of virus meningo-encephalitis. This report of discussions by a group of experts makes it evident that the variety of