papers on electroencephalography, which together scarcely cover four pages. Paediatricians will be particularly interested in the account of the recently described syndrome of ataxia-telangiectasia by Elena Boder who first focused attention on this condition.

Like many reports of symposia, this volume has the merit of novelty but the defect of inconsistency. There is much to stimulate and interest the specialist and the general reader, but the quality and presentation of the papers is uneven and there is a dearth of the discussion which should be the main justification for such a publication. One cannot help wondering whether the same authors invited to contribute chapters to a planned book on the subject could not have achieved a more balanced and complete survey without sacrificing any of its freshness or appeal. Nevertheless, this is a book which must be read by those with special interest in the subject and will repay browsing by others less conversant with this branch of neurology.


This Year Book has now nearly 500 pages of abstracts of many of the best papers on paediatrics published in 1961 and 1962. As usual, a number of papers have been selected for comment and occasional clarification, or even expansion, by either the Editor or other informed commentators. Although, naturally, the majority of papers are American, it is good to see that more than one-third of the papers are non-American, and this spread of reading to give a better coverage of the world literature on paediatrics will be much appreciated everywhere.

As usual, the book is beautifully produced, and as much a credit as ever to the Editor and the Year Book Medical Publishers.


The publication of a new textbook on paediatric surgery is of considerable interest and emphasizes the increasing acceptance of the fact that surgery of children and particularly the surgery of the newborn presents special problems. The size of this book, over 1,200 pages in two volumes, and the table of contents is evidence of the scope of the specialty, and throughout the book there is ample indication that the best results in neonatal surgery particularly can only be obtained in specialist hospitals, where paediatric radiologists, anaesthetists, pathologists and surgeons can work in close association with paediatricians and with nurses expert in the care of the sick newborn baby.

This new textbook of paediatric surgery has five editors and over 70 contributors. An attempt was made to maintain uniformity amongst the large number of contributors by the distribution of a model chapter, but there is no doubt that in reading the book it was a pleasant relief to come upon chapters written by those who did not abide too closely by the rules. Contributors on the whole have expressed personal opinions, some are better than others at commenting on the work of others, and this is a point where one feels five editors had the opportunity of reviewing various methods of treatment and giving an unbiased opinion. It is a pity that some of the more senior paediatric surgeons in the United States are not contributors. The specialized sections on ophthalmology, otolaryngology, orthopaedics and neurosurgery were deliberately restricted in size; the section on orthopaedics is so short in relation to the size of the subject that it might have been better omitted altogether, especially since there are no references in this section.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the publication is that there was rather less than two years from conception to delivery. This is a highly creditable performance,