The photomicrographs are clear, and their reproduction is good. Not so the rest of the book; the quality of the paper and the binding, though adequate, is poor by British standards. This is in particular contrast with the brilliance of the text.


This is the second monograph of the African Cancer Committee of the International Union Against Cancer and consists of a series of unindexed articles reprinted from Unio Internationalis Contra Cancrum (Acta), Vol. XVIII, No. 3, 1962, all related to a meeting held in Kampala and Leopoldville in 1961. The book is well bound and the standard of its presentation may be gauged when it is realized that no fewer than five of the large photomicrograph plates are repeated within a dozen pages of one another.

In this country Kaposi's (pronounced Kaupooshi) sarcoma is usually looked upon as a disease of older people and almost completely confined to men. There are now a considerable number of case reports of this tumour in young children. While the disease seems to be most common in Africans, the cases are not completely confined to that continent, several being reported in Southern Europe. In children, a quarter of the cases are female, and the tumour presents chiefly as enlargement of lymph nodes simulating Hodgkin's disease or tuberculous lymphadenitis and not as in the adult where skin involvement is usually predominant.

From a pathological point of view, this symposium makes no claim to be the last word, and, as the concluding chairman remarks, 'In spite of meticulous pathological and histochemical techniques, the cell of origin of this neurolipoma still remains in doubt'.

The value of this book to the paediatrician is to remind him to include Kaposi's sarcoma in the differential diagnoses of enlarged lymph nodes in a young child, and he will also find reports of ten cases of this tumour in children under the age of 15 years.


This book gives some idea of the researches carried out in the Department of Brain Development at the Institute of Paediatrics, Moscow. Normal development and some of the many abnormalities that may be induced in the nervous system are discussed with particular reference to the work and ideas of the author and his collaborators. A few interesting ideas emerge but these are mostly unproved, and much of what is set out in a chapter entitled 'fundamental facts' would not be accepted by workers in this field in this country. It is, perhaps, interesting to know what Russian workers are doing, but the present work has not been well served by its translator. The repeated use of 'maternal cells' for primitive undifferentiated cells in the embryo is most confusing, and awkward and rather naive phrases are found throughout the book. The over-all impression this book leaves is one of sincere and enthusiastic research of a distinctly old-fashioned 're-discovering' type.


This book, aimed at undergraduates and postgraduates, covers much of the science and art of orthopaedic surgery, except for traumatology, in one large volume. That it has achieved considerable success in its object is confirmed by the appearance of a sixth edition.

The new edition differs very considerably from the old, and much of the book has been rewritten. This, one suspects, has been done principally by the newly-added junior author who is Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery in the University of Rochester, New York. It now incorporates much of the best of orthopaedic teaching on the two sides of the Atlantic.

In addition to the work of the two principal authors, several contributors have written smaller sections of the book. Such methods inevitably lead to some irregularity in quality, but the accounts of cerebral palsy by Dr. Frederick N. Zuek and of scoliosis by Dr. Louis P. Goldstein are comprehensive reviews particularly suited to a textbook of this type.

In the section on congenital abnormalities there is less emphasis placed upon the routine examination of the newborn than many paediatricians and orthopaedic surgeons would like to see. Though the management of the toddler with congenital dislocation of the hip is well described, there is comparatively brief mention of the care in the important first few weeks of life. In the management of meningocoele, surgery is not advocated until seven to ten days after birth and the more modern teaching of operation within the first twelve hours is not mentioned. Such lapses are almost inevitable in any large work compiled by a few general orthopaedic surgeons rather than by a collection of super specialists. Nevertheless, the over-all standard of the chapters is very high, and there are few surgeons who would not learn much from this book.

The text is clearly set out and well illustrated, though some photographs from earlier editions have not reproduced as well as more recent pictures. Each chapter is followed by a short bibliography on recent relevant literature from the British and North American press.

This excellent effort to compress so much material into one volume is certain to achieve the success of previous volumes. It is to be hoped that further editions will be presented every few years to raise the standards of all sections to that of the best.