include detailed descriptions of the methods of occupational therapy, speech training and school work. The need for accurate and standard records is wisely stressed, and the graphic methods which have been found most valuable are illustrated. Throughout, insistence is placed on team work among children, parents, and therapists.

Dining Table with Feeding Tray

Page 123.

Typewriting Table

Page 125.

Simple apparatus used in the training of children with cerebral palsy.

In general, the approach is well balanced and comprehensive; the principles enunciated by Dr Phelps are presented clearly; and the details of specific treatment are supplemented by the author's own wide experience in this difficult field. This monograph should be read carefully by both medical and lay members of any cerebral palsy team.—E. S. EVANS.

PROGRESS IN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY FOR 1945. *A Review prepared by an Editorial Board of the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons.* Reprinted from *Archives of Surgery*, 1947, 54 and 55. 10½ x 6½ in. Pp. 327. Index. Chicago: American Medical Association. Paper cover.

The American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons renders a great service to orthopaedics in issuing the annual "Progress in Orthopedic Surgery"; the indexed reprint from *Archives of Surgery* is an indispensable volume. Selection and abstracting are expertly done; and the members of the Editorial Board, with their associates, deserve, not only grateful thanks for their great labours, but also congratulations upon the outcome. The volume fully maintains the usual high standard. Its lateness depends on the delay in publication of the relevant *Cumulative Index Medicus*.—H. JACKSON BURROWS.

THE RADIOLOGY OF BONES AND JOINTS. By JAMES F. BRAILSFORD, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P., F.I.C.S. Fourth edition. 10 x 8 in. Pp., xiv + 760, with 615 figures. Index. 1948. London: J. & A. Churchill, Ltd. Price 63/-.

The writing of a radiological text-book demands not only a wide knowledge of the subject but also facility in description, especially of those fine changes which distinguish the pathological from the normal and may precede evident clinical disturbance; hence the dearth of radiological text-books in English. Such should be not only a guide to the student but also a reference book for the practitioner; it should be comprehensive, well and simply written, well illustrated, and comprise a review of the world literature—a tremendous task. Brailsford's first edition was mainly a work of reference, but he has now made it also a guide for the student, having added enormously to its value by recording his personal experiences and observations of cases carefully followed up. He has stressed particularly the recognition of early changes and has related them to their clinical manifestations. Without such a demonstration of living pathology, radiology is a dead subject. The first of the two parts into which the book is divided is concerned with normal and abnormal development of the bones and a topographical description of the whole skeleton, beginning with the hands and recording the pathology of each member. The second part deals with general pathological changes in the bones and the radiological manifestations of general diseases which cause secondary changes in bone. Acute and chronic joint conditions are fully described and are classified radiologically. Tumours of bone are described in detail and their radiological and pathological appearances are correlated. A full bibliography completes the text. The illustrations are very good and their usefulness is enhanced by line-drawings which emphasize their important points. Even more of these would help the student, especially as the illustrations are perhaps rather small. Otherwise there is little to criticise in the book, except that it is a little irritating at times to have to look up so many pages to find