and their methods of treatment are quoted in the text, and it is sometimes difficult to find among them the method used or recommended by the author himself. The volume is thus unsuitable for the beginner and has insufficient detail for the experienced. It nevertheless has an interest and appeal, largely due to the beautiful series of radiographs with which it is illustrated. The Continental references are full and up to date. References in English are few and almost wholly American.—J. G. BONNIN.

PEDIATRIC X-RAY DIAGNOSIS. A Textbook for Students and Practitioners of Pediatrics, Surgery and Radiology. By John CAFFEY, A.B., M.D., Professor of Radiology, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. Third edition. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. Pp. xxiv+1,059, with 1,267 figures. Index. 1957. Chicago: The Year Book Publishers Inc. Price \$28.00.

Dr Caffey's textbook on paediatric radiology now appears in a third edition only eleven years after its original publication. It had already become a standard work of reference in the radiological diagnosis of diseases of children and this new volume, which is most handsomely produced, has been necessitated by the very rapid progress of knowledge in this field. It has been expanded to over a thousand pages with no fewer than 1,267 illustrations. It covers virtually the whole subject, only excepting certain specialised techniques such as myelography. The author deplores inadequate

FIG. 1027

FIG. 1028

FIG. 1029

Figure 1027—Neonatal contusion of the femur with massive cortical thickening and lateral displacement of the ossification centre of the distal epiphysis on the fourteenth day of life. The patient was delivered by breech extraction and a soft mass was evident in the right thigh soon after birth; this swelling gradually became smaller and harder. At no time was the skin over the swelling discoloured. The rest of the skeleton was normal roentgenographically. A, frontal, and B, lateral projection. Figure 1028—Neonatal contusion of the femur with long, massive external cortical hyperostosis on the twenty-eighth day of life in a patient delivered by breech extraction. Traumatic lesions of this kind, especially when multiple, have been confused with syphilis of the diaphyses, scurvy and infantile cortical hyperostoses. Figure 1029—Infantile contusions of the radius and ulna with long, massive external cortical thickenings one month after the infant, four months of age, was jerked upward by his arm to prevent him from falling off a table. The forearm became swollen a few hours after the injury. At first the mother denied that the patient had suffered injury at any time, but told of the injury on direct questioning in the x-ray department after this film was made. This case illustrates the unreliability of the history for trauma to infants by mothers and nurses when the usual casual history of trauma is taken.

knowledge of normal appearances, which is clearly of essential importance before diagnosis of the abnormal is attempted. Therefore each section of the book, in which pathological processes are treated on a regional basis, is prefaced by an adequate account of the normal anatomy, growth, development and radiological appearance. Such accounts are essential for basic knowledge and are also of considerable value for the purpose of reference.

From the orthopaedic standpoint the subjects of importance receive particularly full consideration. In fact, more than half the book is concerned with the skeletal system, with a very complete account of bone radiology. The text is supported excellently by the illustrations, which include many photographs of clinical subjects and pathological specimens, line drawings and a large number of radiographs. These are reproduced in the negative. To each subject is attached a useful list of modern references. Recently recognised pathological entities are described. These include, of course, the condition which is already widely associated with the name of the author—infantile cortical hyperostosis—and also one to which he has more recently drawn attention, that of the bizarre effects of trauma in infancy, to which the name of traumatic cortical hyperostosis has been given. The diagnosis of this condition may be made by one familiar with the appearance, even when, as so commonly is the case, the history of trauma is suppressed by the mother or other custodian of the injured child. Other skeletal conditions to be described for the first time in this edition include hypophosphatasia and oxalosis. In addition, the descriptive text of a number of more familiar diseases has been revised and brought up to date. An entirely new section has been included on dysplasia and congenital dislocation of the hip. Bone radiology in children is thus excellently covered. This is an outstanding work which is well worth a place in any orthopaedic library or radiology department.—R. O. MURRAY.