

necessitated re-appraisal of the text combined with the introduction of new sections.

This task has been adequately overcome by the co-authors with the result that the ninth edition, though retaining its compactness and original form of setting, has been brought up to date both in theoretical and practical paediatrics. Excellent illustrations are present in abundance and useful concise chapters about common skin and eye disorders are introduced; practical paediatric procedures, common fevers, feeding problems and most of the other more general topics are well covered although the introduction of a new section about poisoning is a little disappointing, only seven lines were included regarding signs, symptoms and treatment of salicylate poisoning.

References are sadly few and far between but this should not detract the medical student or general practitioner from obtaining what will doubtless be a useful acquisition to their paediatric knowledge.

**Diagnosis and Treatment of Congenital Hip Pathology in the Newborn.**

STANKO STANISAVLJEVIC, M.D. London. Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. 1964. Pp. xvi 94. Price 52s.

This book is the result of intensive research and a meticulous study of all the aspects of congenital hip pathology. In 90 pages many excellent illustrations are combined with a very readable text set out under bold headings on glossy paper, neatly bound.

During the period 1958 to 1962 the author personally examined the hips of 6,000 newborn babies and dissected the hips of many hundreds of stillborn and newborn babies who ranged in age from 4-9 months of intrauterine life. The newborn babies in this last group lived only 6-24 hours after birth.

Chapters are included on normal hips, congenital hip subluxation, dislocation and dysplasia and rounded off with neat discussions, conclusions and a wealth of references.

The general text of this book should be learnt by all medical students and general practitioners since the author has made this marked advance in the knowledge, understanding, early detection and treatment of congenital hip pathology.

**Modern Trends in Orthopaedics, Science of Fractures.** JOHN M. P. CLARK,

M.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.S. London. Butterworths. 1964. Pp. viii + 254. Price 60s.

The forbidding title of this book may, at first sight, make the general practitioner feel that here is a work that is essentially written for the orthopaedic surgeon. Nevertheless it makes interesting reading and Chapter I, Historical Introduction, traces the treatment of fracture from the empirical methods of Hippocrates up to the present day and shows that the theories of today may be the fallacies of tomorrow. The chapter on Metabolic Response to Injury makes particularly interesting reading