

review we commented on Dr Anning's success in writing a history of a hospital which was of interest to readers who did not know the General Infirmary at Leeds. This second volume carries the story from the middle of the last century to the present day; it deals with matters which are more fresh in our minds; yet these volumes are to be recommended as a means of tracing the progress of hospital practice from the time when nurses of the Nightingale school first began to infiltrate the provincial hospitals, when the administration of the whole building was in the hands of a matron and a powerful house committee, to the present day when the machinery of government is largely in the grip of an army of secretaries and administrators. Inevitably, we have to read of the visits of royalty, of the generous donations of wealthy magnates, and of the financial difficulties, but this does not detract from an account worthy of a hospital which nurtured Clifford Allbut and Lord Moynihan.

Instead of burdening the text with accounts of the distinguished men who served the Infirmary, Dr Anning has made a 'Biographical summary' of the physicians and surgeons who have served the hospital and has relegated this to an appendix. This is a useful addition to the main work for which future historians will be grateful, but at the same time they may wish that references to sources had been included. The illustrations are well chosen, the photograph of a nurse of 1873 loaned by Dr W. N. Pickles is a joy to behold. All old students of Leeds will want to buy this book: many others will want to read it.

The development of the infant and young child. Normal and abnormal.
R. S. ILLINGWORTH, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H. Third edition.
Edinburgh and London. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1966. Pp. ix + 378. Price 37s. 6d.

It is significant that a medical book dealing with a new approach to an old subject has had a third edition printed within six years of the first. It suggests that the subject with which it deals is changing or expanding rapidly and there is an increasing demand for it. These features apply to Professor Illingworth's comprehensive description of infant and child development and the special form of examination required to assess it.

A good case is made to establish developmental diagnosis as a necessary part of the responsible doctor's care of his very young patients. The text is very amply illustrated with photographs without which the book would lose much of its appeal. Most sections are summarized at their ends which helps for quick reference, whilst for the specialist, an extensive bibliography completes each chapter.

Now that the family doctor is realizing the value to his infant patient of regular observation of development and few of these doctors have been trained to make such examinations, the book should be on the shelf of every keen general practitioner. It is necessary to read it through to obtain a general approach to the problem and thereafter it will be repeatedly needed for reference.

One would hesitate to cavil with any statements made by one who has

studied his subject so thoroughly and whose experience is so vast. However, to deny that developmental testing is time-consuming can but apply to the expert, whereas, the majority of family doctors would do well to realize that they cannot embark on this without allowing a good slice of the day's working time—which allowance would enhance interest and gratification in their baby clinics, a fact that this very readable book conveys clearly to the reader.

Games people play. The psychology of human relationships. ERIC BERNE, M.D., London. Andre Deutsch Ltd. 1966. Pp. 192. Price 21s.

A game as defined by Dr Berne is "an on-going series of complementary ulterior transactions progressing to a well-defined predictable outcome". The author holds that most of us, most of the time, are involved in 'games' in our interpersonal relationships. He analyses 36 such games under various headings—life games, marital games, sexual games, etc. The games as described are easily recognizable and this is almost certainly the reason for the book's wide appeal. Originally published in 1964 as a specialized psychiatric work it has now become a best-seller in the United States, outstripping—if that is the correct term—even *Lady Chatterley's Lover*! For the non-specialist reader on this side of the Atlantic there are slight difficulties with, on the one hand, complex psychological terms—usually defined—and, on the other, American colloquialisms.

Dr Berne is careful not to moralize over games. He points out that they are often desirable and necessary and gives a special section on 'good games', that is, games which despite their ulterior motive are constructive in their results. The general practitioner reading this work will find a possible explanation for many of the psychological and social problems of his patients. What is more important, he should benefit from a greater understanding of the games in which he himself is involved in either his professional or personal life.

Children in care—and after. THOMAS FERGUSON, London, New York, Toronto. Oxford University Press. 1966. Pp. xii + 139. Price 15s.

It would be difficult to find, in the British Isles, a more unfortunate group of children than the 205 boys and girls born in Glasgow during the Second World War and fated, for one reason or another, to come under the charge of the Glasgow Children's Department. This is the group that Professor Ferguson has studied until they reached the age of 18 and therefore went out of care.

The first part of Professor Ferguson's book is an important and interesting description of the development of child care in Scotland. The second part deals with the social history of the group under consideration. To my mind the remarkable thing about these individual social histories