'athetosis' and 'ataxia', which do not conform to general neurological teaching.

The illustrations throughout are well selected and the captions adequate. The inclusion of representative short case histories adds to the interest of the text. The references are rather limited in number, but contain a number of recent reviews on the respective topics. In compiling this book, Dr. Holt has drawn not only on his own extensive experience in the care of handicapped children, but also on the experience of the physiotherapist, the occupational therapist, the psychologist and other members of the team. This book will be welcomed by all who are concerned with the management of cerebral palsied children.

NEW EDITIONS

Clinical Scalar Electrocardiography

B. S. LIPMAN and E. MASSIE, 5th edition, Pp. 634 illustrated. Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. London: Lloyd-Luke. 1965. 83s.

Dr. Lipman and Dr. Massie have set out to produce a manual on scalar electrocardiography which takes the student from first principles to a working plane in interpretation, using a physiological basis and a detailed study of heart activation. After 634 pages and a profusion of clear diagrams they succeed—at a price.

In the preface the authors state "the first edition was a simple concise monograph for the beginner, with each succeeding edition the book has become more complicated". The fifth edition is no exception—but for the advanced student it gives a reasoned, scientific approach to the interpretation of scalar electrocardiograms, "by distilling vector, panoramic deductive and standard pattern methods." The large section of illustrated electrocardiograms is comprehensive and beautifully produced.

Recent Advances in Paediatrics, 3rd edition

Edited by DOUGLAS GAIRDNER. Pp. viii + 349; 86 figures + tables. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1965. 60s.

The latest publication in this well-known and popular series surpasses its predecessors. Here we

have an outstanding collection of reviews and essays of contemporary interest and Dr. Douglas Gairdner, who again edits the volume, must be congratulated both on his selection of topics and choice of specialist contributors. The publishers deserve praise, too, for the attractive way in which the book is presented; also for supporting, again, a production of this kind. At least half the work is devoted to recent advances in neonatal paediatrics and because of this emphasis the book can be recommended not only to paediatricians and intending specialists in this field but to all doctors whose practice brings them into contact with the newborn baby.

Atlas of Human Anatomy. Vols. 1, 2, and 3. 17th. edition, 2nd English edition. By FERENC KISS, M.D., and JANOS SZENTAGOTHAI, M.D. Oxford, London, New York, etc., Pergamon Press. 1964. £6 6s.

Most pre-clinical students learn their anatomy from the body and from dissecting manuals. From time to time they groan beneath the weight of the heavier textbooks or gloat over the glossy colours of an atlas. Usually, the atlas is returned to the shelf with a sigh because few students can afford to buy one. This present atlas is in three volumes which makes it easy to handle, and costs only six guineas for the set, which, considering the high standard of production, is cheap. Most of the illustrations are bold, beautifully coloured, and clearly labelled; a few inevitably are less attractive in colour, and the occasional one loses impact from over-labelling. On the whole, however, the volumes are a joy to handle and a pleasure to look through; the familiar systematic arrangement facilitates careful study.

The first edition of this work was published in Hungarian in 1946. Since then it has also been published in German, Russian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Spanish, and Czechoslovakian, and this is the second English edition. It is, therefore, a well tried work and the authors are to be congratulated not only on the skill of their dissections, but also on securing the services of such artistic designers and illustrators.