

REVIEWS OF BOOKS : BOEKRESENSIES

DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD

Disease in Infancy and Childhood. Second Edition. By Richard W. B. Ellis, O.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Pp. vii + 710 with 393 illustrations. 50s. net. Postage 2s. Abroad. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1956.

Contents: I. History-taking and Examination. II. Social and Environmental Factors in Disease. III. Constitutional Factors in Disease. IV. The Newborn. V. Congenital Malformations. VI. Prenatal Infection. VII. Disorders of Nutrition and Digestion. VIII. Disorders of Storage. IX. Disorders of Growth and Development. X. Neoplastic Disease. XI. Disorders of the Blood. XII. Allergic Disorders. XIII. Rheumatic Disorders. XIV. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System. XV. Tuberculosis. XVI. Non-Tuberculous Disease of the Respiratory Tract. XVII. Communicable Diseases and other Infections. XVIII. Degenerative and Miscellaneous Disorders. XIX. Behaviour Disorders. XX. Procedures and Therapy. Index.

In his preface, Professor Ellis reminds his readers that, although paediatrics is accepted as a separate branch both within and beyond the undergraduate curriculum, it should be remembered how closely this subject is connected with obstetrics and antenatal care, with the fields of general and preventive medicine, and with the broader scope of social medicine. Throughout the book Professor Ellis adheres to this concept and skilfully focuses attention on the manner in which paediatrics differs from general medicine: infantile defects of development; immaturity of response to disease; hazards linked with birth and growth; and the immunological and emotional inexperience of the growing child.

An interesting departure from custom is the description of diseases according to particular age-periods rather than as affecting particular systems. Thus the congenital malformations of all systems are discussed in one chapter and very well presented. Similarly neoplastic diseases, tuberculosis and other conditions involving various systems are dealt with in separate chapters.

As Professor Ellis states, this book is not intended as a comprehensive work of reference, and certainly it would not serve

as such, but it is written as an introduction to clinical paediatrics for those who are already familiar with the natural history of disease processes in adults. In this role this work is most welcome and acceptable especially for undergraduates. The type and arrangement is excellent; bibliography and references are suitably grouped at the end of each chapter; and the illustrations are good and well produced, clearly showing what they are intended to demonstrate, which is not always the case in similar publications.

In a volume of this size, covering such a vast field, it would be surprising if there was no omission nor controversial statement. Indeed, in the opinion of the reviewer, such points of criticism can be found but are exceptional and, in any case, controversial, so that these in no way detract from the great value of this book, especially for undergraduates and practitioners anxious to improve their understanding and knowledge of modern paediatrics. The book is strongly recommended.

R.F.M

MEAT HYGIENE

Meat Hygiene. World Health Organization Monograph Series No. 33. Pp. 527. 106 Illustrations, 2 colour Plates. £2 10s. Geneva: World Health Organization. 1957.

Contents: Introduction. *Part I. Epidemiology.* The Epidemiology of meat-borne diseases—C. E. Dolman. *Part II. Ante-mortem Care.* Transport, ante-mortem care, and inspection of animals intended for slaughter—M. J. J. Houthuis. *Part III. Slaughter.* Hygienic construction and technical organization of slaughter-houses—G. Scaccia Scarafoni. Methods of stunning, slaughter, and collection of blood—T. Blom. Electrical stunning—Phyllis G. Croft. The municipal abattoir—R. Benoit. *Part IV. Post-mortem inspection.* General principles for post-mortem inspection and hygienic judgement of meat—H. Thornton. Post-mortem inspection and judgement of tuberculosis carcasses—H. Drieux. Post-mortem inspection and judgement of parasite-infected carcasses—G. Schmid. Application of bacteriological and biochemical tests in the hygienic judgement of meat and meat products—A. Jepsen. *Part V. Processing and marketing.* Hygienic aspects of

meat processing—*F. Schonberg*. Disposal and reclamation of by-products—*V. E. Albertsen*. Hygienic control of meat in markets and in food-serving establishments—*S. O. Koch*. Part VI. Training of personnel. Training of meat inspectors—*H. Thornton*. Part VII. Meat-hygiene practice. Survey of meat-hygiene practices in Europe—*R. I. Hood & H. H. Johansen*. Meat-hygiene problems in tropical areas—*M. M. Kaplan*. Annexes: 1. Meat consumption per annum (carcass weight) in certain European countries compared with that in Canada and the USA. 2. Netherlands regulations for road transport of slaughter animals. 3. Netherlands standards for transport abroad by rail of single-hoofed animals, horned beasts, sheep, and hogs. 4. Netherlands regulations for overseas transport of animals. 5. Directives for transport of animals by air. 6. Design of abattoirs. 7. Food-poisoning outbreaks in England and Wales, 1953, associated with processed and made-up meats. 8. Some characteristics of bacterial food-poisoning. 9. Specimen reporting-form for investigation of food-poisoning outbreaks. 10. Isolation and Identification of pathogenic bacteria in cases of food poisoning. 11. Enteric infections caused by *Shigella* and *Salmonella*. 12. Bacteriological examination of manufactures meat products. 13. Temperature control and salt treatment of meat containing trichinae or cysticerci. 14. Danish regulations for the judgement of meat: A. Judgement code on diseases and pathological conditions, 1949; B. Rules and instructions for laboratory methods of examination and their application in the hygienic judgement of carcasses, 1954. 15. Regulations of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya for meat inspection. 16. Discussions at the WHO/FAO Seminar on Meat Hygiene. Select bibliography on meat hygiene. Index.

This comprehensive and well illustrated book contains contributions from experts who have spent a lifetime in the control of meat and its by-products.

All aspects of the meat industry, including reference to the hygienic handling and control of an article so liable to spoil, have received full and authoritative consideration by the various contributors. Although this publication cannot be considered as an exhaustive treatise on this vast and intricate subject, it can be stated that the information presented is up to date and reflects in many instances the modern views of persons who have made their name as the leaders in the production and marketing of meat and its allied dairy products and their hygienic, bacteriological, and veterinary control.

It is surprising that the present-day problem of the design of suitable hygienic vehicles for the transportation of meat has received no mention.

It would be impossible to review in detail all the monographs which go to form this treatise. Each carries its own message and should be read in full. Reference is made to the use of water sprays before slaughter, and of electrical stunning methods, with a view to the production of a better-quality product; these should be experimented with in this country with a view to adoption.

The reviewer has recently had the opportunity of visiting certain abattoirs which are illustrated in this book and of personally consulting some of the contributors. The recommendation that all meat should be stamped after inspection appears strange to us in this country where this practice has with great success been in existence for very many years.

The quality of the paper is excellent, the print clear and legible, and the bibliography at the end of each monograph full and ample. The summary of the seminar which followed the presentation of the respective papers is, although abbreviated, sufficient to indicate the interest which had been aroused by all who attended. I have without hesitation to recommend this publication to all health officers, veterinary officers and medical officers of health. Its careful study will be more than amply repaid.

E.D.C.

DEVELOPMENTAL ABNORMALITIES OF THE EYE

Developmental Abnormalities of the Eye. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. By Ida Mann, C.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), D.Sc., M.B., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.R.A.C.S. Pp. xi + 419. 284 Figures. 90s. net. London: British Medical Association. 1957.

Contents: Foreword to First Edition. Preface to Second Edition. Preface to First Edition. Acknowledgement. I. Origin of Developmental Abnormalities. II. Deformities of the skull Involving the Orbits. III. Abnormalities Affecting the Eye as a Whole. IV. Abnormalities of the Fundus Oculi (excluding Coloboma of Retina and Choroid and Retinal Cysts). V. Abnormalities of the Fundus Oculi (continued). VI. The Iris. VII. The Iris (continued). VIII. The Lens. IX. The Cornea. X. Abnormalities of the Conjunctiva and Sclera. XI. The Lids, Lacrimal Apparatus and Orbital. Contents. XII. The Management of Patients with Congenital Abnormalities. Bibliography. Index.

The subject matter of this book is ordinarily only of interest to the ophthalmologist and he will welcome this second edition of an already established classic. When it first appeared, the book was immediately accepted as an authoritative reference book of this branch of ophthalmology. The second edition, whilst remaining such, is no mere 'catalogue of aberrations', but an attempt is made

to explain their mechanism and to illustrate them with excellent photographs of cases, with the pathological picture clearly demonstrated.

Though there are fewer pages than in its predecessor, this is due to there being more lines to the page and more words to the line. The content has actually been increased, partly by the extension of sections such as skull deformities and macular dystrophies, and partly by the addition of completely new material, such as toxoplasmosis, rubella cataract, retrolental fibroplasia and congenital vascular veils in the vitreous. There is an extra chapter on the management of these unfortunate cases.

This book thus remains a reference book essential to every Ophthalmologist. It can be opened at any page and useful information can be obtained about many conditions, some of which are of common occurrence while others are only encountered in the pages of this book.

L.S.

FAMILY MENTAL HEALTH

Family Mental Health and the State. Proceedings of the 8th Annual Meeting of the World Federation for Mental Health, Istanbul, August 1955. Pp. 165. 15s. net. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. 1957.

Contents: Committee of Honour, Organizing Committee and Executive Board of W.F.M.H. Introduction. *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting. Part One. Inaugural Ceremony*. Address by Dr. Behcet Uz, Minister of Health and Social Welfare. Address by Ord. Prof. Dr. F. K. Gokay, Governor-Mayor of Istanbul. Presidential Address: The Peaceful use of Human Power. Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith, President W.F.M.H. Part Two. *Mental Health and Family Life*. Mental Health and the Upbringing of Small Children. Dr. Kenneth Sody. The Problem of Children Deprived of Normal Family Life. D. E. Noyan and Dr. H. Bliginet. The Family as a Factor in Juvenile Delinquency. Prof. Nurullah Kunter. Consideration of Certain Aspects of the Dynamics of Family Life in the U.S.A.: Report by a Study Group. Dr. Janet Rioch. The Reactions and Attitudes of Families towards their Physically and Mentally Handicapped Children. Dr. A. Repond. Mental Hygiene in the Home. Prof. Dr. A. C. Pacheco e Silva. The Health of Families in French Rural Areas. Dr. Pierre Doussinet. Part Three. *Child Study*. Stress: A Motion Picture on Emotional Stress and its Consequences. Dr. René Spitz. Part Four. *Education*. Mental Health and Education. Cato Hambro, M.A., M.Ed. The Place of Education in the Development of the Mental Health of Children of Pre-School and School Age. Dr. Baha Arkan. Special Education in Turkey. M. Enc. Part Five. *Cultural Change*. Life Stress and Health in a Changing Culture. Rhoda Metraux, Ph.D. Part Six. *The United Nations and Specialized Agencies*. United Nations Activities in Social Welfare in the Middle Eastern Region. Ernest C. Grigg. The Work of the World Health Organization. Dr. Brock Chisholm. Part Seven. *Closing Session*. Summing-up. Prof. Dr. H. C. Rumke. Observers of Other Organizations. Composition of Discussion Groups. Representation of Member-Associations of W.F.M.H. Participants. Secretariat of W.F.M.H.

Symposia usually make dreary reading, and this one is no exception. The compressed space seems to stifle new ideas at birth and makes the old ones dull and trite, and yet one must be grateful that in this uneasy world medical men have met and discussed, without attrition, problems to do with mental health in the family and in childhood, and problems in education and in changing cultures. As Dr. Fremont-Smith says in his Presidential address, 'The control of atomic power is not central in the great issue of war or peace any more than fever is central in the issue of sickness or health The threatening display of atomic weapons is a symptom, but not the cause, of a deep-seated social malaise and sickness among nations which threatens human survival.' A sentiment not less true because these words, spoken in the WFMH, reach only ears west of the iron curtain.

Amongst the most interesting papers is one by Margaret Mead describing the complete change in style of life and in habits amongst the Manus of the Admiralty Islands which occurred in 20 years. The energy, she states, was 'provided by the people's unrealized aspiration . . . towards a society in which people would work together without continual anger and quarrelling.' This energy completely transformed a semi-savage society into a modern one in the time usually given to the education of a Western man. But before jumping to rash conclusions one must (as Dr. Mead herself points out) ask: What changes do the people want? What changes does the inhabitant of Europe want? What changes does the South African want? These questions must follow on Dr. Mead's surmise and might lead to altered viewpoints in many of those who feel they have an answer to problems in racial developments.

Not all the speakers chose such wide subjects; much space is devoted to less controversial aspects of Mental Health and Education and even to the causes of broken marriages, and although dullness is not lacking, neither is sincerity and goodwill.

J. MacW. MacG.