The second part is the Swiss contribution to the anniversary meeting and consists of papers on diverse topics. There is a survey of 10 years of work at Geneva on articular chondrocalcinosis and 2 papers on proteases and arthritis.

If you were at the meeting you will probably wish to have the monograph as a permanent record of the proceedings, and if you are interested in drug trials you might wish to borrow a copy.

I. BREWIS

An Approach to Occupational Therapy. By Mary S. Jones. 3rd edition, revised by Peggy Jay. (Pp. 451; illustrated + tables. £14.50.) Butterworth: Sevenoaks. 1977.

The first edition of *An Approach to Occupational Therapy* by Mary Jones was published in 1960, with a second edition in 1964 reprinted in 1967. Ten years later the book has been re-edited by Peggy Jay. The last decade has brought many changes in the attitudes towards, and in the theory and practice, of occupational therapy. So the original book which contained 'so

much of Molly Jones's approach to occupational therapy which is still impeccable . . .' needed updating. Molly Jones was aware of this before she died and she had wisely asked Peggy Jay to produce the third edition.

This book is economically produced by Butterworth in hard back, printed clearly on good paper, and copiously illustrated in black and white with many line drawings which clearly illustrate the text.

The book covers a wide range of occupational therapy, starting with a description of occupational therapy at Farnham Park. It discusses programming of treatment, record keeping (including follow-up), as well as plans of the Centre.

The emphasis is on the practice of occupational therapy and the techniques employed rather than merely upon assessment. There is considerable detail regarding equipment, including the use and adaptation of simple machines, industrial out-work (sub-contracts), outdoor activities, building operations, and a good range of remedial games and social activities (in the text dancing, appropriately, appears between remedial games and social activities). The chapters on 'Disabilities of the upper limb', and 'The Hand' (including assessment, measurement,

and treatment and splintage) were particularly good, and there are chapters with clinical reports on 'Pulmonary and cardiac disorders'. There is an important chapter on assessment for return to work. There are useful references throughout and an appendix which deals in detail with sources of equipment and materials for splint making, and an index. Obviously this book of 451 pages cannot be comprehensive of the vast field which it covers. One would welcome a chapter with some information about the energy expenditure involved in carrying out craft skills and domestic tasks. It is a very welcome book indeed which should find a place on the shelves of O.T. departments and physiotherapy departments now that the professions work closely together. It is also a book for occupational therapy students. It is a book, too, in which doctors whose training does not usually prepare them towards a good understanding of the work of their colleagues in the remedial professions will find most useful information.

It is important that this new welcome initiative from Peggy Jay is kept alive and one hopes that the book will be kept up to date through further editions.

H. J. GLANVILLE