hygiene of the stump and care of stump socks. Useful experience of complications in the stump is reported. Those who make a study of amputations will be well rewarded by reading the chapters on body mechanics and posture, and the well-illustrated section on the mechanics of walking. Exercises and education in the use of a prosthesis are on the same lines as in Britain. Wooden sockets are favoured; there is also mention of plastics and suction sockets.

This book is written out of great experience, particularly of war amputees. The nomenclature of various operations differs from our own, and in some cases modern surgeons' names replace those well established. The name of Farabeuf has disappeared, but Chopart and Lisfranc remain. British readers will be surprised to find no mention of Gordon-Taylor, although two methods of removing the "hindquarter" are mentioned. The choice of amputation, when required after sympathectomy for peripheral arterial disease, would have been an interesting topic.

The illustrations are excellent and the production above criticism; large pages allow photographs to be reproduced in a generous and valuable size. There are many references, but the omissions of some British work is surprising. This book should have a place in all orthopaedic libraries.—St J. D. BUXTON.

ON THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HUGH OWEN THOMAS, SIR ROBERT JONES, JOHN RIDLON, M.D., TO MODERN ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY. By H. Winnett ORR, M.D., Chief Surgeon, Nebraska Orthopedic Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska. With a Supplement on RIDLON AND HIS SHARE IN MOULDING ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY by Arthur STEINDLER, M.D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, State University of Iowa Medical School, Iowa City, Iowa. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. xiv + 253, with 22 figures. Annotated bibliography. 1949. Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. Price 25/—.

Dr Winnett Orr is to be congratulated on the insight, knowledge and judgment which he has brought to this study. He has drawn a picture as clear in detail as it is accurate in perspective. Many books instruct one's mind and improve one's outlook, but few are so pleasant and easy to read as Dr Winnett Orr's. Any criticism that might be made would be so minor as not to merit the space it would occupy. Every orthopaedic surgeon would be well advised to read and consider this book.—B. L. MCFARLAND.

LORD LISTER. His Life and Doctrine. By Douglas GUTHRIE. 9×6 in. Pp. viii + 128, with 20 plates and one colour illustration. Index. 1949. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price 15/—.

This book is important and interesting. It is not a conventional biography, nor does it try to be one. Instead, it concentrates on Lister's teaching far more than upon the life and character of the man himself. The reassessment is valuable and opportune: in the light of all the changes in surgical thought since the antiseptic principle was first announced, Lister's achievement is shown to be even greater than most of us think. It is astonishing that the greatness of the achievement was recognised in his lifetime while so much of the fundamental basis of his teaching was completely misunderstood, and, for that matter, still is. The book has the pleasant style which Dr Guthrie's readers have come to expect; it is well-balanced and written with due regard to Lister's background. His Quaker upbringing, the family interest in general biology, his education, his first researches and his interest in surgery for its own sake are well brought out. One feels that this book, in which his doctrine is made more important than his life, is just the sort of biography Lister would have wanted. Naturally it does not replace other works. A quarter the length of Godlee's biography, it is at once less detailed, more critical and more modern. It lacks the personal touch and intimate character of Cameron's account published in 1948. At the same time Guthrie's book contains some valuable and hitherto unpublished Listeriana, and is to be recommended very strongly to all surgeons.—D. LI. GRIFFITHS.

ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS. Part I by F. HERNAMAN-JOHNSON, M.D., F.F.R., D.M.R.E., Physician, Charterhouse Rheumatism Clinic; Consulting Radiologist to the French Hospital and Dispensary. Part II by W. Alexander LAW, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon, Orthopaedic Department, London Hospital; Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, Charterhouse Rheumatism Clinic. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in. Pp. viii + 200, with 41 figures. Index. 1949. London: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. Price 25/—.

In his introduction Hernaman-Johnson pays tribute to Gilbert Scott's demonstration of the radiological changes in the sacro-iliac joints which are the earliest evidence of the onset of ankylosing spondylitis. The pathology, particularly the morbid anatomy, is scantily described; the classical accounts, by Marie, Strumpell and Lawford Knaggs, are not mentioned and the authors remark: "The post-mortem room has so far added little to our knowledge of spondylitis: what we know of pathology is mostly the result of radiographic investigation." The technique of treatment by X-rays is described and discussed in a detailed and