are to be found in the eye. There is an incidence of flat feet, club feet, fragilitas ossium and congenital dislocation of the hip which would not appear to be any greater than that in the general population. Though the significance of this work is enormous, its practical application to the deformities of the limbs and of the spine is not yet apparent.—D. Ll. GRIFFITHS.

FUSS UND BEIN: IHRE ERKRANKUNGEN UND DEREN BEHANDLUNG. By Georg HOHMANN, Direktor der Orthopädischen Universitätsklinik München. Fourth edition. 10×7 in. Pp. vii+504, with 451 figures. Index. 1948. München: J. F. Bergmann. Price 39 D.M.

HAND UND ARM: IHRE ERKRANKUNGEN UND DEREN BEHANDLUNG. By Georg HOHMANN, Direktor der Orthopädischen Universitätsklinik und Orthopädischen Klinik München. 10×7 in. Pp. viii+271, with 199 figures. Index. 1949. München: J. F. Bergmann. Price 24 D.M.

Fuss und Bein is the fourth edition of a work of which much of the original material was destroyed during the war. For this reason and perhaps for other circumstances of the post-war era, there is little discussion of recent developments in orthopaedic practice. Indeed, inspection of the ample bibliography reveals almost no reference to work of the past ten years. Conspicuously deficient is reference to British and American work. We are, therefore, provided with a valuable review of German orthopaedic practice in the leg and foot. Dr Hohmann's style is rather discursive but he has produced a useful teaching manual for the post-graduate student. Particularly good is his discussion of anatomical and physiological backgrounds, of investigative methods and operative indications. Yet it is strange that in his 500 pages, although there is room to touch upon a very few of the problems of the hip region, there is practically no mention of such lesions below the knee as osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, neoplasms, fractures, congenital pseudarthrosis of the tibia, nor of amputations. There is, however, a valuable account of von Bayer's "Synhopsis" theory of muscular action which leads Hohmann to stress the complexities of the subject "which should always be kept in mind before carrying out muscle transplantations if you do not wish them to be wrecked." One would have expected a critical review of tarsal arthrodesis for paralytic lesions instead of the three and a half pages, half of which comprise pictures. Upon hallux valgus there are thirty-six pages in which the virtues and abuses of metatarsal osteotomy are stressed. Keller's operation, referred to here as Brandes's, is discounted because it does not deal with the fundamental deformity; nevertheless "in spite of this it is a very serviceable method." In the section upon club foot, there is no mention of the work of Denis Browne. In spite of such criticisms the work represents sound German conservatism and should be in every well equipped orthopaedic library.

Hand und Arm is an entirely new work by Dr Hohmann and though much of the criticism of his *Fuss und Bein* may equally apply to this, there is a little more attempt to encompass modern work. For instance, Bunnell's work is discussed (as also that of the other "Amerikaner," Smillie of Dundee!). There is however little recognition of British and American work upon peripheral nerve injuries—nor is there much discussion of splintage for the hand or of after-treatment and rehabilitation. Tumours of the hand find no discussion except for enchondroma and glomus tumours. There is very little upon tuberculosis, and septic infections are practically excluded as belonging to the field of general surgery.

These two works give valuable insight into present-day German orthopaedics, but it is extraordinary that, with the paper available, each should not give a complete review of the subject matter implied in its title.—Norman CAPENER.

THÉORIE ET PRATIQUE DE L'OSTÉOSYNTÈSE. By Robert DANIS. Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Bruxelles. 9½×6½ in. Pp. 298, with 274 figures, 1949. Paris: Masson et Cie. Price not quoted.

This is an important book. The beliefs and methods of Professor Danis have received wide acceptance in Continental clinics and the fact that they have attracted so little attention in this country is another example of the unfortunate segregation of western surgical thought into Anglo-American and Continental European compartments.

Danis believes in open reduction and in accurate internal fixation. His ideal is union of the