specialisation. A few months ago Gallie arranged a Saturday luncheon for some of his former pupils who now represent every special branch of surgery—plastic surgery, traumatic surgery, thoracic surgery, neurosurgery, and so on—to meet the Sims Commonwealth Travelling Professor of Surgery and discuss the part to be played by specialists in training undergraduates. How I wish that all said that afternoon could have been incorporated in this volume of dedication. How characteristic it was of the great man that after a lifetime devoted to the claims of general surgery he could acknowledge the inevitability, and indeed the desirability, of training undergraduate students of medicine by specialist surgeons, while at the same time agreeing with fervour that specialist surgeons needed special training in undergraduate teaching.

When the historical and scientific merit of this publication is recognised, and the production is acknowledged to be so excellent, one criticism will surely be accepted in a generous spirit. Why does the University of Toronto Press, in a series of three-hundred-odd illustrations, arrange that one hundred and twenty-five of them should be produced sideways—so that the reader is perpetually twisting the volume this way and then that, being no less anxious to avoid dropping it on the floor than to follow the argument of the contributor? Is this a carping criticism?

Gallie has now retired from the Chair of Surgery of Toronto, having graduated as Bachelor of Medicine in 1903 and been honoured as Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* in 1949. The volume includes a list of his degrees and honours together with a complete bibliography. It is recorded that he is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, a Moynihan Lecturer, and recipient of the Gold Medal of the College—the mark of distinction guarded so jealously that it has been conferred only twenty-three times in one hundred and fifty years. His honours have been great indeed; but none is greater than the publication of these Essays in Surgery.

I have written it before of Hugh Owen Thomas and Robert Jones, but say it now again of William Edward Gallie: "They, whose work cannot die, whose influence lives after them, whose disciples perpetuate and multiply their gifts to humanity, are truly immortal."—Reginald WATSON-JONES.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES ON ORTHOPAEDIC DIAGNOSIS AND INDICATIONS. Volume I. Section A: Propedeutics in Orthopedic Diagnosis. Section B: Congenital Deformities and Disabilities. By Arthur STEINDLER, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. 10×7 in. Pp. xx+289, with 290 figures. Index. 1950. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. Price 55s.

Professor Arthur Steindler, who during the past thirty years has been one of the most famous of living teachers of orthopaedic surgery, has been persuaded to publish the lectures enjoyed by large numbers of his postgraduate students. Volume I, which has now appeared, consists of two main sections. In the first section Steindler deals with the problems of diagnosis in affections of the locomotor system from the biophysical aspect, a method of approach which he has made his own. The first lecture is appropriately a study of the significance of symmetry and asymmetry of the body. Equilibrium and causes of disequilibrium are analysed, and the range of movement in joints is expounded in terms of kinetics. Other lectures in this section deal with the genesis of contractures, the interpretation of pain patterns, and the physiological and pathological mechanics of normal and abnormal gaits. The second section presents a study of congenital deformities and disabilities, beginning with a critique of the theories of pathogenesis. Steindler describes in turn all the well-known failures and growth disturbances of the skeletal and articular systems, both in their generalised and localised manifestations. In each clinical type of deformity he leads up to the principles of rational treatment from a consideration of its essential pathogenesis.

This series of lectures reflects the author's own perspective view of the problems under consideration. Other teachers might select from the literature and from their own experience a corpus of facts which would justify a somewhat different approach towards particular disabilities. But it is the personal approach which makes these published lectures a contribution of such outstanding distinction. Orthopaedic surgeons in all countries, and more especially those engaged in the teaching of both undergraduates and postgraduates, will find this volume, which reflects the ripe scholarship of one of the great master orthopaedic surgeons of our time, an invaluable addition to their library. We shall look forward eagerly to the appearance of the remaining volumes of the series.—Harry PLATT.