would be expected to offer a better specimen. In general, however, the details described in the text of the various maturity indicators are not unduly obscured by lack of quality.

This volume, along with that depicting the hand, will make a very useful standard of reference for assessing skeletal maturity in the diagnosis, and control during treatment, of nutritional and endocrine disorders.—A. M. RACKOW.

ROENTGEN EXAMINATION OF THE PROXIMAL FEMUR END IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. A standardized technique also suitable for determination of the collum-, anteversion-, and epiphyseal angles. A study of slipped epiphysis and coxa plana. By Lars BILLING. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 80, with 23 figures, 4 tables and 4 nomograms. 1954. Stockholm: Acta Radiologica, Supplementum 110. Price Swed. kr. 25.50.

In meticulous mathematical detail the author describes the best way to make a roentgen examination of the upper end of the femur. Special attention is directed to the importance of avoiding the shortening effect common to many routine examinations. The knowledge thus gained is applied with infinite care and considerable ingenuity to the examination of patients with slipping of the upper femoral epiphysis and to the examination of coxa plana. A method of "nailing in situ" is described, together with very clear definition of the exact radiographic technique. The manner in which slipping occurs and the possible causes are discussed. The publication abounds in excellent illustrations, very clear diagrams, graphs and tables. It ought to prove a great help to anyone responsible for treating patients with abnormalities of the upper femoral epiphysis, always provided that the orthopaedic surgeon can appreciate the stereo-geometrical calculations and the nomographic information.—Bryan MCFARLAND.

DIE CHIRURGIE DER PERIPHEREN NERVEN. By Henry NIGST. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in. Pp. viii+196, with 104 figures. Index. 1955. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag. Price 55s. 6d.

This book is an excellent monograph on peripheral nerve injuries, and will I believe be of great value to German surgeons. Its contents are based upon the author's considerable experience, most of which appears to have been gained in this country whilst he was working with Mr H. J. Seddon. The book contains almost the same material as the recent publication of the Medical Research Council on Peripheral Nerve Injuries, which to British surgeons is likely to be very much more convenient. The book is excellently produced and very well illustrated. The chapters on the individual nerves are excellent, the diagnosis, treatment and reconstructive procedures being fully discussed. This section would undoubtedly be of value to surgeons in this country.—F. W. HOLDSWORTH.