AN INTRODUCTION TO ELECTROMYOGRAPHY. By Fritz BUCHTHAL, M.D., Professor of Neurophysiology, University of Copenhagen, Consultant in Clinical Neurophysiology to the University Hospital. 10×7 in. Pp. 43, with 8 figures and a table. Index. 1957. Copenhagen: Gyldendals Presseafdeling. Price Danish Kr. 7.50.

The electromyograph is no longer the perquisite of the research worker and it is now used in the routine investigation of disorders of the locomotor system. This excellent little monograph by Professor Buchthal can be described as "electromyography without tears." In forty-three pages the technique is described in detail and the typical findings in normal and abnormal muscle are clearly illustrated. In addition there is a useful bibliography of the more important literature. For those who are completely ignorant of the technique and for those with a little knowledge, this book will prove most helpful.—Donal BROOKS.

FONCTIONS ET BILAN ARTICULAIRES. By Ch. ROCHER, Ancien Chef de Clinique chirurgicale et orthopédique, Chef de Service de Kinésithérapie, and A. RIGAUD, Professeur agrégé D'anatomie à la Faculté de Médecine de Bordeaux. 9½×6½ in. Pp. xi+271, with 194 figures. 1956. Paris: Masson et Cie, Editeurs. Price 2,350 fr.

This book is concerned with the function and kinesiology of joints. It is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the functional anatomy of joint movement in the normal and pathological state. Methods of measuring and recording the range of movement of each joint are described in great detail. In the second part of the book techniques commonly used in the restoration of joint movement by active and passive movements are discussed.

In summary, a great deal of common knowledge on this subject is reiterated in a long-winded fashion.—Donal BROOKS.

SUSPENSION THERAPY IN REHABILITATION. By Margaret HOLLIS, M.C.S.P., Principal, School of Physiotherapy, Bradford Royal Infirmary; and Margaret H. S. ROPER, M.C.S.P., Lecturer in Physiotherapy, University of Cape Town; with a foreword by Sir Arthur PORRITT, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Sergeant Surgeon to H.M. the Queen, Surgeon to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Royal Masonic Hospital, London. 8½×5½ in. Pp. xii+220, with 112 figures, 22 plates and frontispiece. Index. 1958. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox. Price 25s.

Guthrie Smith's "slings and springs" have become an integral part of the modern physiotherapy department. This book contains a complete review of the mechanical principles, techniques and clinical application of Guthrie Smith's methods. The illustrations by line drawing and photographs are excellent and make the subject matter easy to follow. Although designed primarily for students of physiotherapy this book will be of considerable value to those orthopaedic surgeons who retain an interest in the physiotherapy department.—L. W. PLEWES.

THE REHABILITATION OF AMPUTEES. General Principles drawn up by a Sub-Committee of the Brussels Treaty Organisation (now the Western European Union). Ministry of Health. 9¼×6 in. Pp. 20, with 8 plates. 1957. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 2s. 6d.

There is little in this pamphlet that is new. It states the general principles in the rehabilitation of amputees as agreed by a Sub-Committee of the Western Union, comprising representatives from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain, under the Chairmanship of Dr Langdale Kelham. The illustrations are good and, as with the script, betray the authentic note of Roehampton and the influence of the Chairman.

Among general principles, it is worth reiterating that all who undergo an amputation suffer psychological trauma to a greater or lesser degree, and stressing the need to dispel at the outset the fears and anxieties by outlining the secure prospects open to almost all amputees in these countries. The case is well made for a training centre in walking and in the use of arm prostheses in association with the limb fitting centre. Amputees undoubtedly benefit from example and competition, and need to be emancipated from the protective influences of home and the smaller hospitals; and the association with the limb fitting centre enables adjustments to the limb to be effected expeditiously on the spot. The pamphlet goes into considerable detail over the equipment required and exercises advocated in