such a centre, including a useful series of tests on completion of the course of training; the ability to rise from the fallen position is a valuable inclusion in these. This section, with its illustrations and detail, provides a useful guide to anyone starting such a training centre for amputees and would seem to be the justification for the publication.

In the section dealing with the artificial limb, mention is made of the growing tendency to use the more anatomical fitting for the thigh socket rather than the conventional "plug fitting" socket. No casting vote is given between the merits of the all-wood socket and the leather socket in a metal limb. Appendix 6 touches lightly on the appliances for an artificial arm but is unable in the available space to go into any detail.

Appendix 3 on Technique of amputations merely states what is established practice in this country. On the matter of the best sites for amputation, less than justice is done to the Lisfranc and Syme's amputations which, when properly handled from the outset, yield considerable advantages by retaining more of the limb.

A final paragraph stresses the need for research, not only by the limb makers, but by the national organisation which should make a far greater contribution because of greater resources. No mention is made of the results of fundamental research in other countries.—A. L. EYRE-BROOK.

PHYSIOTHERAPY IN PARAPLEGIA. By Elvira P. G. HOBSON, F.C.S.P., a Superintendent Physiotherapist, King's College Hospital, London. With a Foreword by L. GUTTMANN, O.B.E., M.R.C.P., Director of the National Spinal Injuries Centre, Stoke Mandeville. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. viii + 110, with 30 figures. Index. 1956. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. Price 12s. 6d.

The successful rehabilitation of the paraplegic patient is the outcome of months of perfect team work. It is true to say that no one member of the team can be singled out for special praise. The physiotherapist however sees more of the patient than anyone else and her help and encouragement are immeasurable. In addition to these qualities she must possess the technical skill and judgment which can only be gained by a complete knowledge of the problems involved.

In six chapters Miss Hobson covers her subject admirably. The text is well illustrated. The book is primarily intended for physiotherapists but will be helpful to doctors and nurses who are faced with the care of these patients.—DONAL BROOKS.

SIR GEORGE BUCKSTON BROWNE. By Jessie DOBSON, B.A., M.Sc., Curator of the Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons of England; and Sir Cecil WAKELEY, *Bt.*, K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., F.A.C.S., Past-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Senior Surgeon, King's College Hospital. With a Foreword by Emeritus Professor Sir Harry PLATT, LL.D., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S. 9×7 in. Pp. viii + 143, with 28 figures. Index. 1957. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price 25s.

There are two groups of medical men to whom this book must make a special appeal—the urologists, for Buckston Browne was possessed of preternatural skill in treatment of diseases of the lower urinary tract, and also every fellow and member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, for he made financial provision for an annual dinner at the College, at least half the guests to be members; the Buxton Browne Research Farm also perpetuates his name.

One of the authors had the privilege of intimately knowing the subject of this biography during the last fifteen years of his life, and many of Sir Buckston's case histories were left to him. Buckston Browne's professional skill and deep humanity brought many interesting nineteenth century personalities within his ken, and in this book accounts of some of these are to be found.

The appreciation by Sir Hugh Lett which forms the last chapter, affords a delightful picture of the environment of London surgery at the close of the last and beginning of the present century: it includes the story of the training of patients about to embark on "catheter life" and refers to two men who lived to be a hundred, although since eighty they had been entirely dependent on the catheter.

Some older readers scarcely require the reminder how keen a walker he was to the end of his days and will remember him as he strode in his nineties round the Outer Circle of Regent's Park. Like Bland-Sutton, he wrote all his letters in his own hand. For thirty years he took no holiday; nevertheless he almost celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday.

The book contains some interesting illustrations and commemorates the life of service of a very remarkable man.—GORDON GORDON-TAYLOR.