foot discipline enforced on British troops." "The British custom of classifying cold injury, from the disciplinary point of view, as a self-inflicted wound, had much to do with the lower British incidence." The Russians took disciplinary action against the man with trench foot and against his commanding officer; the Americans rewarded trench foot with the Purple Heart.

The illustrations in this volume are comprehensive, very well selected, and admirably produced. They, and especially the four coloured plates, provide an atlas of cold injury which is quite unsurpassed. Indeed, this book fulfils its task in a manner which cannot be criticised. Anyone interested in cold injury will find that he must have it in his library.

The earlier volume, on vascular injuries, is now less topical and hence rather less interesting. Rather oddly, it is also less well produced; the paper and the illustrations are of poorer quality. It suffers more from multiple authorship. It is, however, an interesting and comprehensive account of what was done for vascular trauma during the war, and its value as a historical document is in no way reduced by the facts of the many advances in vascular surgery which have occurred since 1945, for it is valuable to have this clear, correlated account of what was done, and done so well, with techniques which, though in some respects out-of-date, remain the basic procedures in dealing with injured arteries.—D. LI. GRIFFITHS.

THE HAND. Its Anatomy and Diseases. By John J. BYRNE, M.D., Director, Third (Boston University) Surgical Service and Research Laboratory, Boston City Hospital; Professor of Surgery, Boston University School of Medicine. 9½ × 6½ in. Pp. xiv + 384, with 166 figures. Index. 1959. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. Toronto: The Ryerson Press. Price 80s.

This useful text-book is based upon the practice of the Boston City Hospital. It covers all aspects of hand surgery in a clear and balanced manner and is easy to read. The illustrations are well chosen

FIG. 141

Gangrene of finger following digital nerve block with novocain and epinephrine.

and of good quality. Within its limits this is an excellent work and the author does well what he sets out to do—the description and treatment of diseases and injuries of the hand. The reader who needs to study advanced work in more detail will find full and up to date references. I will benefit from this book and I can thoroughly recommend it to others—both junior and senior surgeons.—R. G. PULVERTAFT.