Apart from the congenital flat foot due to a vertical talus (broken flat foot—*knickplattfuss*), the paralytic valgus deformities, spastic pes valgus and arthritic deformities, we in Great Britain feel that flat feet, so long as they are mobile and have good muscle control, are relatively unimportant compared with the large amount of disability due to such forefoot conditions as hallux valgus and metatarsalgia. Certainly in this field most European and North American surgeons must view with some anxiety the great volume of trouble being provided for the future in the disgraceful shoes for women, now so fashionable. In this volume the presentation of the valgus foot in all its aspects is thorough and there is a good review of the literature, particularly in relation to operative methods: it is also illuminated by the author's original contributions and his attractive philosophy. It is well produced and gives a valuable outline of present day German ideas and practice.—Norman CAPENER.

L'Epaule en Pratique Rhumatologique. By S. De SÈZE, A. RYCKEWAERT and M. MAITRE. Travail du Centre de rhumatologie Viggo-Petersen de l'Hôpital Lariboisière (Paris). $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Pp. 167, with 208 figures. 1959. Paris: Masson et Cie, Éditeurs. Price 3,800 fr.

This is an excellent comprehensive book on lesions of the shoulder which should be read by all orthopaedic surgeons in the original. The quality of the illustrations deserves special praise: there are many drawings of beautiful clarity, and the reproductions of radiographs leave nothing to be desired. In addition, the text is well subdivided so that with 208 illustrations in 167 pages it makes an easily readable book.

← FIG. 33.

Schéma destiné à montrer qu'une lésion tendineuse, aussi bien du biceps (*Bi*) que du sus-épineux (*S.E.*), peut aisément diffuser aux formations séreuses voisines, donnant lieu à une tendino-synovite ou à une tendino-bursite.

The authors rightly devote the first chapter (and a third of the book) to the consideration of "peri-arthritis" of the shoulder. The anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the shoulder are considered in relation to the known pathological data. Three clinical types are described, the painful arc of movement, the acute painful shoulder with movement much restricted by pain and muscle spasm, and the frozen shoulder limited by mechanical causes more than by pain. The classical view of the special vulnerability of the tendons of supraspinatus and long head of biceps is shown to be only part of the truth; nor is it a simple matter of extending inflammation to serous bursae analogous with peritonitis. Certainly there is ample evidence from clinical examination, from arthrography and from operative inspection that the lesion in a frozen shoulder is a process of adhesive capsulitis with contracture and not due to subdeltoid adhesions. Periarthritis is also considered in relation to the "shoulder-arm" syndrome with diverse etiological factors such as cervical spondylosis, coronary thrombosis, hemiplegia, Parkinson's disease, pulmonary infections and even visceral lesions. In treatment the authors could well have considered the general management more closely in relation to the natural history of the disease. Too much emphasis is put upon medicinal and injection therapy, and the place of controlled exercises and manipulation under anaesthesia is hardly mentioned.

Chapter 2 is devoted to infective arthritis, and the different types of tuberculous pathology are well illustrated in radiographs. Excision of the lesion is preferred to arthrodesis of the shoulder, and good active mobility is claimed if the resection does not have to be extensive.

The remainder of the book is full of interest. There is a brief discussion of rheumatic disease, gout, osteoarthritis and neurological arthropathy, and the final section, on osseous pathology, includes the rarities such as echinococcus infection, epiphyseal dysplasias, Brailsford-Morquio disease and melorheostosis, together with a section on avascular necrosis and tumours.—G. Blundell JONES.