Teaching the undergraduate is an art in itself. It requires cultivation, and the first class teacher somehow manages to spice his routine lectures and demonstrations with what is new and stimulating. Men of the sort described here were loyal to their teaching institutions and promoted their welfare. That some of them were national and international figures—for orthopaedic surgeons Robert Jones is the supreme exemplar—is in the context of this book incidental. But those who were not widely known except as teachers deserve to be remembered too; and for those who have the grace to recognise that there is a nobility about teaching that far outweighs its laboriousness and the element of repetition, this collection of articles will be a source of inspiration.—H. J. SEDDON.

Shoulder Lesions. By H. F. MOSELEY, M.A., D.M., M.Ch.(Oxon.), F.R.C.S.(Eng. and Canada), F.A.C.S. Senior Surgeon and Director of Accident Service, Royal Victoria Hospital; Associate Professor of Surgery, McGill University. With contributions by Jean Pierre JEAN, B.A., M.D., Francis L. MCNAUGHTON, M.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.(C.), and Kenneth A. SOWDEN, M.D.(London), F.R.C.P.(C.). Third edition. 28·5 cm. × 22·5 cm. Pp. xv + 318, with many figures (illustrated by Helen Macarthur Moseley, B.A.) and 11 colour plates by Frank Netter, M.D. Index. 1969. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price £12.

The third edition of this book allows the author to outline his enormous experience and crystallise his thoughts after thirty years' study of the subject. It also incorporates chapters on the radiology, neurology and physical rehabilitation of the joint by his colleagues in Montreal.

The result is quite beyond reproach. The author's opinion on all the problems in and around the joint are clearly set out for all to see, with an index which makes the labour of delving in this mine of information as light as possible. The production is of the high standard now accepted as "normal for Livingstone's". This book must be included in every orthopaedic library even at its present price, which at almost £4 per pound (£1.81 per kilogram) makes it, if not "beyond rubies", at least as good value for money as a mink coat.—R. C. F. CATTERALL.

John Hunter. By Jessie DOBSON, B.A., M.Sc., A.C.I.S., Curator, Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons of England. 22·5 cm. × 15 cm. Pp. xvii + 361, with 16 plates. Index. 1969. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price 50s.

This further biography of John Hunter by the Curator of the Hunterian Museum promises well but is disappointing to read. From these pages full of the most detailed records and facts John Hunter does not, unfortunately, come to life. He is buried in a mass of detail. For those interested in the minutiae of his life this book can be strongly recommended, but for those interested in the narrative of this great surgical life it cannot be commended.—J. I. P. JAMES.

Current Perspectives in Surgery—Management of the Injured Patient. Edited by William S. BLAKEMORE, M.D., Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, and Chairman of the Department of Surgery, Division of Graduate Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia; and William T. FITTS, Jun., M.D., Professor of Surgery, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia; with thirty-three other contributors. 24 cm. × 16 cm. Pp. xiii + 370, with 204 figures. Index. 1969. Hoeber Medical Division. New York, Evanston and London: Harper & Row, Publishers. Price $14.50.

This third book in the series has thirty-three contributors. The fourth and fifth of its five sections deal with burns and multiple injuries and are the best, presenting a comprehensive summary of current ideas and practice. It is notable, however, that although every other part of the body receives attention the abdomen is represented only by a four-page chapter on injury of the urinary tract. Such short chapters are numerous and a number of them are well worth reading. The two sections dealing with injuries of bones and soft tissues and the section dealing with athletic injuries have disappointingly little to say that is worth reading and it is not clear what their purpose is. They are not a summary of recent advances in these fields nor do they deal with important aspects of subjects that are usually inadequately treated, nor does the policy seem to be to discuss and try to appraise arguable methods. There are a number of good points scattered about these three sections but they need careful search. In short, there is nothing new in this book.—P. S. LONDON.