interactions (Siskind and Levine) and the biology of complement (Stroud) receive clear, detailed treatment but these are perhaps topics too technical for the book's purpose. Osteoporosis (Krane) is discussed on a relatively superficial level and Reiter's syndrome (Sharp) is over-balanced with history. Although the essays are said not to be reviews, the 1,183 references provide a valuable collection of sources.

The publishers have been liberal in allowing 35 pages for a repetitive index of titles and a volume of essays does not require an additional nine-page author index. The quality of printing on art paper is very high. I found only four typographical errors.

D. L. GARDNER

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE By Sir George Pickering. 2nd ed. (Pp. 728; illustrated. 120s.) London: J. and A. Churchill Ltd. 1968.

In this revised edition, the book has been enlarged and brought up to date.

The description of Charcot-Bouchard aneurysms, the main cause of cerebral haemorrhage, will be of interest to many morbid anatomists as their existence has so recently been rediscovered; the tables on racial and geographical variations in blood pressure values are also of interest.

The section on renal diseases has been widened and brought up to date with a full discussion of the present-day literature and current concepts on aetiology and pathogenesis. The detailed descriptions of the vascular lesions found in diabetes, especially of those in the kidney and retina, are well worth studying.

Excellent sections deal with the pathological findings in, and methods of investigations of, Cushing's syndrome, chromaffin cell tumours, primary and secondary aldosteronism, and renal artery stenosis.

Coarctation of the aorta and the difficult subject of hypertension and pregnancy are also described.

Finally, current treatments of different types of hypertension are dealt with very fully, and, although not essential knowledge, every well informed pathologist wants to know what treatment implies, if only to be able to interpret postmortem summaries correctly.

In conclusion this is a book which all working pathologists should read in detail and keep on their bookshelves.

BRIAN MCKINNEY

ATLAS OF HAEMATOLOGY 2nd ed. By G. A. McDonald T. C. Dodds, and B. Cruickshank. (Pp. 203; illustrated 105.) Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone Ltd. 1968.

Many atlases have been produced which attempt to depict the cells of the blood and the marrow in a form which will make them recognizable in 'routine' stained films. The trouble with so many atlases has been that the colour reproduction has been poor, many of the examples have been uncharacteristic, and the student is not given a sense of perspective of the different cells portrayed. The authors of this atlas have overcome most of the pitfalls. In the first place they have realized the importance of maintaining a standard magnification. They use $\times 1,200$

magnification throughout for cells, which perhaps is slightly higher than most people use, but as long as the magnification is kept standard the learner can relate the picture to his own microscope. Secondly, the colour is excellent and fairly uniform and throughout they have chosen excellent examples of the cells commonly seen.

The atlas has some examples of histopathological lesions of conditions seen by the haematologist, such as lymph nodes, bone marrow, liver, spleen, and gastric mucosa. These could perhaps be more valuable if they included more examples of aspirates (Fig. 60) and trephine biopsies (Fig. 63) of sternum or iliac crest in different conditions which is, after all, the material most commonly used, and biopsies of liver, stomach, and jejunum which are important diagnostic procedures often carried out by the haematologist for confirmation of blood and marrow findings. Valuable and welcome additions are a large number of photographs, still at $\times 1,200$, under phase contrast (regarded by some as the poor man's electron microscope) and one electron microscopic study of a ringed sideroblast.

I believe that every junior haematologist and haematology technician will need this book to enable him to classify his cells with confidence and authority.

A. G. SIGNY

BOOKS RECEIVED

HANDBUCH MIKROSKOPISCHEN ANATOMIE DES MENSCHEN By W. v. Möllendorff and W. Barmann. Band V. Teil 4. (Pp. vii + 384; illustrated. DM 218.00.) Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1969.

HANDBUCH DER KINDERHEILKUNDE Edited by F. Schmidt and H. Asperger. Band VIII/I. Neurologie, Psychologie und Psychiatrie. (Pp. xix + 1060; illustrated. DM 385.00.) Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1969.

HANDBUCH DERMIKROSKOPISCHEN ANATOMIE DES MENSCHEN Band VI. Teil 6. (Pp. viii + 968; illustrated. DM 486.00.)

PATHOLOGISCHE PHYSIOLOGIE By F. Gross-Brockhoff and others. (Pp. xxxi + 797; illustrated. DM 96.00.) Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1969.

ATLAS OF MENTAL RETARDATION SYNDROMES By Sidney S. Gellis and Murray Feingold. (Pp. x + 188; illustrated. \$5.50.) Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 1969.

METHODS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY Volume 4. Examples of Descriptive and Functional Morphology. Edited by E. Bajusz and G. Jasmin. (Pp. iv + 256; illustrated. 156s.) Basel: S. Karger. 1969.

NOTICE

Broadsheet 64, prepared by the Association of Clinical Pathologists, and entitled 'Histochemical enzyme techniques', by I. M. P. Dawson and M. I. Filipe, can be made more useful to readers if they are in possession of the eight colour transparencies illustrating the Broadsheet. These colour transparencies can be obtained from Dr R. C. B. Pugh, St Paul's Hospital, Endell Street, London WC2, price £1, including postage.