confirm but do not establish the diagnosis." The style is concise and racy with many unusual and pleasing similes.

The index is good, and there is a vast number of references in which the British literature is not ignored, but one would have liked to see some acknowledgment of the work of Dr. Sheila Sherlock. And who would recognize the Grand Old Man of English medicine as "Horder, L."?

A. G. MARSHALL.

Year Book of Pathology and Clinical Pathology, 1955/56. Edited by William B. Wartman. (Pp. 480; 161 figures. 49s.) Chicago: The Year Book Publishers; distributed in the U.K. by Interscience Publishers. 1956.

The editor in his introduction admits that this *Year Book* will give the reader a picture of the pattern of pathology through his eyes. The picture is certainly very alive, and most of the subjects and papers chosen for inclusion are, as is to be expected, newer work and newer concepts arising in the past year. Most aspects of pathology find a corner, and if a busy pathologist wishes to obtain a quick paint-brush sketch of the year's publication in pathology this book provides such a picture. Anyone interested in a particular subject will naturally not obtain satisfaction as this book is not intended to cater for the expert. I keep it as bedside reading, thus maintaining an interest in many aspects of pathological routine and research.

A. GORDON SIGNY.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: Review of the Literature and Clinical Analysis of 138 Cases. By A. McGehee Harvey, Lawrence E. Shulman, Philip A. Tumulty, C. Lockard Conley, and Edyth H. Schoenrich. (Pp. 147; 18 figures. 24s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1955.

This is a reprint in book form of the articles in *Medicine* (Vol. 33) published in 1954. It is a careful analysis of the clinical and pathological features of the disease as seen in 138 cases of systemic lupus erythematosus including 32 cases published in 1949. The diagnosis was confirmed in every case either by post-mortem examination, by the finding of L.E. cells, or by the histology of biopsy material, and the relative value of the last two and other diagnostic features is discussed.

The section dealing with the pathology of this condition is concise and authoritative, but references to diagnostic investigations are made throughout the book. Forty-two short case histories are given, being inserted in the text where they illustrate and support a particular statement. All aspects are carefully and adequately described from views on aetiology, the clinical, haematological, and biochemical manifestations to treatment and prognosis. A short section

deals with the significance of the "biological false positive" serological tests for syphilis in relation to disseminated lupus erythematosus.

There is a plethora of abbreviations by initials such as B.F.P., A.S.A., S.L.E., T.E.M., and so forth which may be rather irritating to the British reader. The book ends with a list of no less than 280 references employing the admirable American rule of giving the titles of each article, and a number of papers from the British literature are quoted.

This is an excellent reference book and must surely be most useful to any clinical pathologist. Unfortunately, there is no index, an omission due to the fact that the book is reprinted from a journal, but a lengthy table of contents with headings of subsections goes far to obviate this disadvantage. At this price the amount of information available in it should ensure a wide sale of this excellent book.

A. G. MARSHALL.

Gynecologic Cancer, 2nd ed. By James A. Gorscaden. (Pp. x+546; 115 figures. 80s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1956.

In this well-written second edition the author continues his crusade for early diagnosis and treatment of cancer of the female genital organs. He discusses the problems of malignant disease as a whole, and though primarily clinical the subject matter includes the systematic pathology of each organ as well as the incidence and aetiology. The exposition of the aetiology of endometrial carcinoma is well done; the chapter heading has been changed from carcinoma of the body of the uterus. There is also an extensive description of cervical carcinoma, but one questionable conclusion is reached that the diagnosis (pathological) of cancer *in situ* of the cervix is "intuitive." The author's approach to cancer of the ovary is individualistic and there are several instances of repetition. The pathology of ovarian tumours is summarized, but the schematic representation and telegraphic explanatory notes to the author's legend add little to elucidate the admittedly complicated problem of histogenesis. The determination of malignancy of ovarian tumours by frozen section at operation is rightly regarded as unreliable.

Each chapter has a full and useful bibliography complete with titles of articles, brought up to date with the new edition. The format has been altered; the headings are better set out, which makes easier reading, though it would seem that the section on "supplementary treatment" has been misplaced. Spelling errors are commendably few; it is confusing to read the name of Gartner spelt also as Gärtner and Gaertner.

This book will be a useful aid to the pathologist who deals with gynaecological material, but its chief value is to the gynaecologist who can benefit from the authoritative experience of the author.

MAGNUS HAINES.