it is a 'must', to the bi- or multi-disciplinary pathologist it is invaluable, while to the monodisciplinary specialist, who dares to take time to look aside at his colleagues' interests, it represents his best opportunity to do so.

H. E. M. KAY

Concise Haematology By H. J. Woodliff and R. P. Herrmann. (Pp. vii + 216; illustrated. Board: £3.60; paperback: £1.80.) London and Maidenhead: Edward Arnold Ltd. 1973.

The aim of this book has been to provide an elementary text for medical students and practitioners. Although in recent years there has been a surfeit of haematological publications, in this latter role it fulfils a definite need.

The whole breadth of haematology has been covered in just over two hundred pages. The information imparted is accurate and the references cited are well balanced, but there are a few major omissions, such as no reference to the haematological aspects of tropical diseases. The clinical and treatment sections are somewhat superficial and, for the intended reader, could perhaps have been expanded to provide a better insight into the diagnosis and management of haematological disorders.

Although the style is terse and authoritative, the text is eminently readable and flavoured with physiological and biochemical data. It is probable that many undergraduate students will find this book a useful introduction to haematology. At £3.60 it is reasonably priced.

D. G. WELLS

A Color Atlas of Renal Diseases (Wolfe Medical Atlases, 5). By George Williams. (Pp. 240; 285 illustrations. £4.00.) Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers Inc. London: Wolfe Publishing Ltd. 1973.

This small book—in the Year Book Color Atlas series—is intended mainly for undergraduates. It is essentially an atlas of pathology and gives an illustrated outline of the structural changes, both gross and microscopic, found in a wide range of renal diseases. A few electron micrographs and an occasional radiograph are included. As the book deals with most aspects of renal disease, including developmental abnormalities, infections, neoplasms, calculus disease, and medical conditions, the information it gives is, of necessity, not very detailed.

The opening chapter, on normal kidney structure, is simple and explicit though one might dispute the side of the kidney from which the resin cast illustrated in figure 4 was made!

In the remainder of the book the clarity of the text often exceeds that of the illustrations. Though some of the latter are excellent, and those taken with polarized light very pretty, many are less adequate and the lower magnifications contribute little. The use of many staining techniques in the preparation of histological sections for photography is confusing rather than elucidating. Consistent haematoxylin and eosin preparations and a more selective use of special stains would have been preferable though certainly less colourful.

However, the undergraduate is doubtless less conservative than the reviewer, and to him the atlas offers a concise account of renal pathology.

K. M. CAMERON

Clinical-Pathologic Correlations Vol. 4, No. 2 Cardiovascular Clinics Edited by Jesse E. Edwards. (Pp. xiii + 329; illustrated. £6.00.) Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. 1972.

This volume comprises a series of 15 essays intended to highlight the correlation between clinical findings and pathological changes in the 15 selected cardiovascular disease subgroups. The international team of 15 authors has produced essays which vary markedly in length and depth of treatment of the subject, and in quality. Dr David Spain, for example covers the complex problems of coronary atherosclerotic disease in nine pages, and cites only 25 references, while Dr Maurice Lev's contribution on atrioventricular block runs to 25 pages and 241 references.

Malformation of the aortic arch, congenital pulmonary venous obstruction, and primary pulmonary hypertension are covered by well balanced and helpful articles, but rheumatic and collagen disease lesions receive very superficial attention. Although there are some good quality illustrations there are also many in which the eye of faith is needed to see the points listed in the captions. On the whole this volume does not reach the standard set by the earlier numbers in the 'Cardiovascular Clinics' series.

T. CRAWFORD

Gastro-intestinal Pathology By Basil C. Morson and I. M. P. Dawson. Fore-

word by Sir Francis Avery Jones. (Pp. xii + 676; illustrated. £12.00.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Melbourne: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1972.

'Morson and Dawson' has been awaited with impatience and high hopes that it would become a standard reference text and would help solve our gastrointestinal histopathological problems. Our confidence has been justified.

True to its title, it only concerns itself with the gastrointestinal tract from the oesophagus to the anus. The mouth, salivary glands, and organs closely related to the alimentary canal, such as the pancreas and liver, are only mentioned briefly or not at all. Aphthous ulcers of the mouth, Sjögren's disease, even pancreatic malabsorption, are not considered. It is divided into seven sections (oesophagus, stomach etc), and, whilst this is in many ways desirable or inevitable, it breaks up the interesting aspects of many diseases when they affect several parts of the gastrointestinal tract. Peptic ulceration is discussed as an entity in a single chapter, but Crohn's disease, which is now seen so frequently in the colon, is split into two excellent but separate sections. Systemic sclerosis is described in four sections—oesophagus, stomach, small and large intestine; page cross references are lacking. These, and other small details of publication, such as unhelpful page headings, photographs and legends printed at right angles to the text, and the lack of an authors' index make the use of this book more difficult than its scholarship deserves.

The breadth of view occasionally seems to be at the expense of the narrower field of histopathology. In describing the development of cancer in colitis more space is devoted to the consideration of the clinical patient at risk than to the histological changes. As this is a recurrent problem at the microscope, upon which the pathologist must try and speak with precision, a more detailed account of precancerous changes with additional photomicrographs would be welcome. These are minor comments in comparison with the overall quality of the text. Facts are definitely stated and opinions given with carefully considered judgment; the bibliography is comprehensive. The success that this book most certainly merits can only mean that it will be the first of many editions.

R. A. B. DRURY