

He is meticulous in the differentiation between "atherosclerotic lesions" and "simple internal arteriosclerosis," and in the difference between morbid anatomical studies, biochemical blood analyses, and clinical findings. Unfortunately he analyses what is already known to describe a state of subclinical coronary heart disease, about which so little is known. However, to criticize informed speculation into such a vitally important problem is unfair. He provides all the data, and if the reader comes to a different conclusion it is for him to produce further work and change the argument.

The reviewer feels that this is an excellent, slightly "over-written" book, which is the work of an enthusiast and as such should be read by pathologists, although possibly not in its entirety. There are no illustrations.

RAYMOND DALEY.

Pancreatitis. By Herman T. Blumenthal and J. G. Probstin; Foreword by R. M. Zollinger. (Pp. xiv + 379; 58 figures. 72s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1959.

This monograph presents a clinico-pathological correlation based on a study of 163 necropsies on

patients dying from pancreatitis. It is divided into five parts dealing successively with statistical considerations, physiological disturbances, pathological anatomy, clinical features, and therapy. The section on pathology occupies some 75 pages and includes a full account of the normal embryology and anatomy of the pancreas. Clinical pathology is less fully dealt with, and it is perhaps unfortunate that very little indeed is said on the subject of chronic pancreatitis. Perhaps the greatest use of this book will be in the very full bibliography which it includes. This should render it invaluable as a source of references to anybody who is making a special study of pancreatic pathology, or indeed of any other aspect of pancreatitis.

T. CRAWFORD.

Correction

We regret that the review of "Polymyositis" published on page 92 of the January issue (*J. clin. Path.*, 13, 92) was wrongly attributed to W. St. C. Symmers. It was in fact written by J. C. Sloper.

Association of Clinical Pathologists Broadsheets

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