Professor Cruickshank and his colleagues for this excellent revision of an already superb text. To paraphrase a famous saying—seldom in the history of bacteriology has so much valuable information been provided for so modest a sum.

S. D. ELEK

ADVANCES IN CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, Vol. 2. Edited by Harry Sobotka and C. P. Stewart. (Pp. xiii + 387; 106 figures. \$12.00.) New York: Academic Press. 1959.

This, the second volume in this serial publication, maintains and indeed raises the standard set by the first. Again there are assembled critical reviews of recent developments in seven specialized fields, each with a very full bibliography. Special mention of the comprehensive and authoritative section on paper electrophoresis is an expression of the reviewer's own interest rather than a comparison with the other sections. Indeed those dealing with blood ammonia, idiopathic hypercalcaemia, aminoaciduria, and bile pigments are valuable reviews, if less extensive, and the final section, on automation, deals informatively with a subject which looms ever larger on the horizon of the clinical chemist.

The book is well produced and will prove a valuable addition to the departmental bookshelves of hospital laboratories.

D. W. NEILL

CHEMICAL MICROMETHODS IN CLINICAL MEDICINE. By R. H. Wilkinson. (Pp. xiv + 121; 18 figures. 40s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1960.

This book describes the methods in use at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London. Most of them are methods in fairly general use, requiring 0.1 to 0.2 ml. of serum, and the majority are already described in other books. It might have been hoped that in a bench-book from this laboratory there would have been a full description of the ultra-micromethods which will be so valuable in studying chemical changes in newborn and premature infants, but this is confined to four pages giving the general principles of ultra micro-techniques but no more. The book is only 121 pages long and costs 40s., a price which will prevent its wide use.

E. N. ALLOTT

PATHOLOGY OF TUMOURS, 3rd ed. By R. A. Willis (xvi + 1,002 + index; 500 figures. 105s.) London: Butterworth. 1960.

The appearance of the third edition of Willis's *Pathology of Tumours* within 12 years of the first edition is itself evidence of the high esteem with which the work is generally regarded. There has been general revision of the text and some of the sections, including those on experimental carcinogenesis, carcino-sarcoma, bronchial carcinoma, chemodectomas, and endocrine tumours, have been rewritten or extended. No claim is made for a comprehensive bibliography but nevertheless 800 references have been added.

The value of this book to the clinician and to the candidate for higher examinations cannot be doubted. It is the more advanced pathologist seeking help in the

more specialized fields of his subject who may occasionally be disappointed. The section on the gliomas for instance, which, as the author points out, is based on his own rather limited experience in this field, is not entirely satisfactory; and it is surprising to find that Kernohan's simplified classification, now so widely used in neuro-surgical clinics, is not even referred to. Similarly the sections on tumours of bone, ovary, testis, and skin, though leaving the reader in no doubt of the author's views, do not always present a balanced account of the contemporary scene. Indeed this dogmatic presentation of personal opinions is at once both the strength and the weakness of the work.

T. CRAWFORD

QUANTITATIVE CELLULAR HAEMATOLOGY. By J. M. Yoffey. (Pp. xv + 122; 17 figures. 44s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications; Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1960.

The title of the monograph is strictly speaking inaccurate for it deals very largely with the interaction of the lymphoid tissues and the bone marrow. Professor Yoffey and his numerous co-workers have studied this problem for nearly 30 years at first in the dog and later in the guinea-pig. The quantitative methods described here were evolved to study this problem. Most haematologists are familiar with Professor Yoffey's thesis that the small lymphocyte, formed in the lymphoid tissue, enters the blood and thence passes to the bone marrow. This is clearly described. His next point, that the bone marrow small lymphocyte becomes a stem cell capable of forming red cells and granulocytes, is much more controversial. In particular, the striking lack of success in bone marrow restoration by thoracic duct lymphocytes in irradiated animals is much against this view. Despite all such objections, however, this is a fascinating work; the section on the role of the thymus in haemopoiesis, for example, being particularly interesting. One would like to point out, however, that not all small lymphocytes in macrophages have been phagocytosed; it has been abundantly shown that small lymphocytes may live inside such cells for long periods of time. This experimental observation is not even mentioned in this monograph.

J. G. HUMBLE

CORONARY VASODILATORS, Vol. 10. By R. Charlier. (Pp. xi + 208; 25 figures. 55s.) Oxford: Pergamon Press. 1961.

This monograph covers a field which does not strictly fall into the realm of pathology but is nevertheless of great importance to those interested in the functional aspects of coronary artery disease. It gives an up-to-date account of what is known of the physiological control of coronary artery blood flow and of the ways in which this can be modified by vasodilator drugs. The pharmacological properties of a great variety of substances which may affect coronary artery blood flow are described in some detail and there is a very full bibliography covering this branch of pharmacology.

A valuable feature which will be of interest to experimentalists is an account of the methods which may be