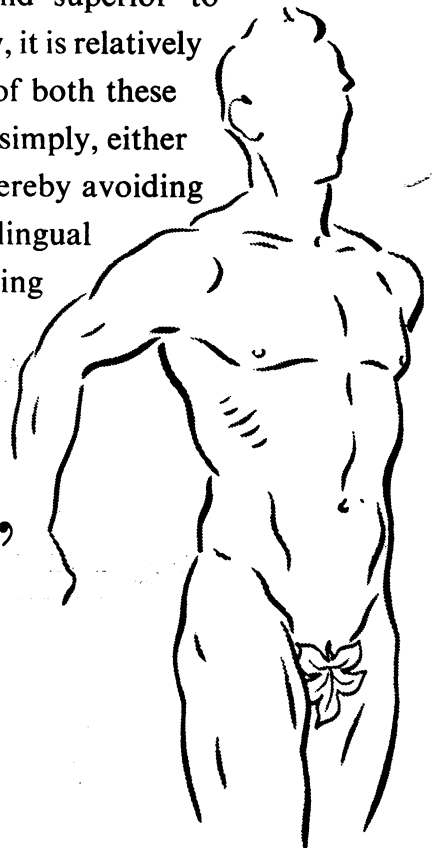


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so wide and controversial a subject has, however, not been allowed to interfere with the clear and orderly arrangement of the book. Nowhere is the outline lost in a mass of experimental or theoretical detail. The illustrations are not profuse but are much to the point and include two or three masterpieces, whilst a considerable bibliography follows each chapter. If criticism there be, certain parts of the book may tend to prolixity, but its arrangement and correlation are superb and bear the stamp of the master.

There can be no question that this second edition is a very valuable addition to medical literature. It is strongly recommended to all those taking higher degrees as well as to those who wish to keep themselves abreast of recent advances in the subject.

AN ATLAS OF BONE-MARROW PATHOLOGY

By M. C. G. ISRAELS, M.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.
Pp. 79 with 12 coloured plates. London :
William Heinemann. 1948. Price 30s.

Dr. Israel's 'Atlas of Bone Marrow Pathology' is restricted to a description of the appearances of normal and abnormal marrow cells as seen in smears made from material obtained by sternal puncture. Seven plates of normal and abnormal cells illustrating almost 200 cells are followed by 20 fields of marrow cells in various blood disorders. The marrow cells have been well and accurately painted by Miss Davison, but seem to be on an unnecessarily small scale.

In assessing the value of the text it is necessary to judge it in relation to what the author has set out to do; whether he intends merely to describe the cells he has illustrated or whether he is attempting a more ambitious plan. It is clear that Dr. Israel has had the latter aim in mind, for in the introduction it is stated that the work is intended to be

'an authoritative, accurately illustrated account of the bone marrow in health and disease for the guidance of physicians and pathologists.'

The text is clearly but dogmatically written, but the scope of the work is limited and the treatment generally superficial. In the reviewer's opinion it is impossible to give an authoritative account of the bone marrow in health and disease in 12 pages and, for instance, to describe the changes in pernicious anaemia of pregnancy, achrestic anaemia, sprue, coeliac disease and tropical macrocytic anaemia in 14 lines! There are some surprising omissions; the 'myelosclerosis' group, for instance, is not mentioned, and refractory normoblastic anaemia and refractory megaloblastic anaemia, although referred to, are not defined at all.

ATLAS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY

By William Blackwood, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., T. C. Dodds, F.I.M.L.T., F.I.B.P., F.R.P.S., and J. C. Sommerville, A.I.M.L.T. Pp. xi + 199, with 262 illustrations. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone. 1949. 35s.

The need for such an atlas of neuropathology has been felt for some time. This carefully compiled book draws its material from many sources, largely from the extensive collection at Edinburgh University built up over many years.

The standard of reproduction is extremely high and the selection is well balanced, containing also sections on cerebral trauma and the mechanical effects of tumours with some excellent illustrations by Professor Norman Dott. An illustration of the normal is frequently inserted beside that of the specimen and this is particularly valuable for teaching purposes.

This book will gain the wide popularity it so richly deserves.

M.G.A.

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