Book Reviews

BRITISH JOURNAL OF PLASTIC SURGERY. Edited by A. B. WALLACE, M.Sc., F.R.C.S. (Edin.). Appearing quarterly, Volume I, No. 1, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. viii+72, with many figures. 1948. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd. Price 12/6 single issue, or £2, 2/- annual subscription.

Plastic surgery was born in the first World War and it reached true maturity in the second. It has thoroughly justified itself. This war has not only produced great advances in both plastic surgery and orthopaedics, but it has linked them closely and fruitfully. Each has been stimulated and improved by the other, to their common great advantage and advancement. Consequently the inception of the British Journal of Plastic Surgery may be considered a major event in orthopaedics as well as a welcome symbol of the advance of plastic surgery. The distinguished editor and board, and the contributors and the publishers are to be congratulated on an excellent first number. Some of the articles have no special interest for orthopaedic surgeons, but there are very good contributions on lymphoedema by Rainsford Mowlem, pollicisation of the index finger by James B. Cuthbert and F. T. Moore, and construction of the web in syndactyly by Michael C. Oldfield.—H. JACKSON BURROWS.

FIG. 5.

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FIG. 6.

Final condition (after pollicisation of index finger).

PATHOLOGY OF TUMOURS. By R. A. WILLIS, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir William H. COLLINS Professor of Human and Comparative Pathology, Royal College of Surgeons, London. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 7 in. Pp. xxiii+992, with 500 figures. Index. 1948. London: Butterworth & Co., Ltd. Price 63/-, plus 1/6 postage.

The issue of this new book is opportune and notable. For many years the chief work of reference on this subject has been Ewing's "Neoplastic Diseases." But Ewing is now dead and the last edition of his book was published in 1940. Though the latter will continue to be used, this newer work will probably be consulted more frequently alongside the microscope, because it is designed particularly to give diagnostic help with the more subtle tumours. The author has imparted to it his own individual outlook, illustrating it throughout from his own extensive experience. Those already familiar with his earlier work "The Spread of Tumours in the Human Body" (1934) will recall his wide grasp of the literature, the fine balance of his judgment, and commonsense attitude towards various controversial matters: they will know what to expect in this larger work and they will not be disappointed. To some he will appear over-dogmatic in his interpretation of such arguable topics as Ewing's tumour of the bones, and his refusal to entertain the existence of the primary endotheliomata of serous membranes. But his dogmatism is always