may be called upon to perform this operation, and he must realise that correctly placing the tube may determine the success of treatment. The insertion of a suprapubic catheter does not prejudice the ultimate return of vesical function.

The changes in the upper urinary tract must be the concern of the urologist, but the orthopaedic surgeon is already familiar with the problem of recumbency calculi.

In planning for the future it is vitally necessary that all who are to be concerned in the treatment of these unfortunate patients should have ample knowledge of the problems which will be encountered. We can strongly recommend this book as giving a fair, reasoned and accurate account of the urological methods employed, and as one which is based on adequate personal experience. The book is well produced, clearly illustrated and well documented and is written in a style which makes for easy reading.—E. W. RICHES.

NEOPLASMS OF BONE AND RELATED CONDITIONS; Their Etiology, Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment. By Bradley L. COLEY, M.D., Attending Surgeon, Bone Tumor Department, Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases; Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, Cornell. 10×7 in. Pp. xiv+765, with 389 figures and 53 tables. Index. 1949. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. London: Cassell & Co. Ltd. Price £6, 10s.

This book is based on the author's experience during the past twenty-five years in the Bone Tumour Department of the New York Memorial Hospital. The clinical, diagnostic and therapeutic aspects of bone tumours are discussed in detail; but the value of the book would have been enhanced by a fuller description of the microscopic pathology, a knowledge of which is often essential to the selection of the proper method of treatment. The text is divided into eleven sections, each with an extensive and well chosen bibliography. In the first section the classification, etiology and diagnosis of bone tumours are discussed and there is an admirable chapter by Woodard on blood chemistry in the diagnosis of diseases of bone. The author advocates aspiration biopsy, and in his own clinic the method has proved remarkably accurate; but many pathologists still hesitate to give a final opinion on small fragments of tumour tissue. Other sections deal with benign and malignant tumours, tumours involving bone by extension, metastatic tumours and tumours in special localities. There are three sections on treatment and a valuable section on lesions of the skeleton simulating bone tumours.

The author's classification of bone tumours is a modification of the revised (1939) classification of the Bone Sarcoma Registry of the American College of Surgeons. He wisely rejects the artificial subdivision of osteogenic sarcoma into periosteal, medullary and subperiosteal, telangiectatic and sclerosing types, and prefers the less confusing subdivision of osteogenic sarcoma (the reviewer prefers the term "osteosarcoma"), chondrosarcoma and fibrosarcoma. But in the text no clear distinction is made between osteogenic sarcoma and fibrosarcoma, and it is confusing when the author, returning to the 1939 classification of the Bone Sarcoma Registry, uses such unsatisfactory terms as osteolytic osteogenic sarcoma and osteogenic fibrosarcoma. In the author's series of 320 benign tumours there were roughly three times as many giant-cell tumours as bone cysts. This certainly does not represent the true incidence of these two lesions, and it is clear that the Memorial Hospital is receiving a selected group of cases which present problems in diagnosis and treatment. This may account for the unusually high proportion of Ewing's sarcoma in the malignant tumours. There is now abundant evidence that Ewing's sarcoma is a rare lesion and that many tumours formerly placed in this category are metastatic tumours and undifferentiated sarcomas.

In the section on surgical treatment a detailed description is given of the technique of curettage, and of the treatment of selected cases of bone sarcoma by resection and transplantation. Amputations are discussed thoroughly, including the end-results. There is an excellent section on radiotherapy. The author advises against irradiation in benign lesions with the exception of the inaccessible giant-cell tumour. Several cases are reported in which a malignant tumour developed after injudicious irradiation of a benign lesion.

The book contains numerous illustrations, many of excellent quality, but the reproduction of some of the radiographs leaves much to be desired.—Roland BARNES.