radiographs and photomicrographs. In many instances cases from the authors' own personal experience are used to exemplify the general clinical features of a lesion or to illustrate a specific point. Under each disease entity a section is included on pathogenesis; and the theories, both discarded and current, on the origin of the lesion, are set down clearly and without prejudice. I found this particularly interesting. Each chapter has evidently been written after a thorough review of the relevant literature, and the authors have clearly been much influenced by the studies of Jaffe and Lichtenstein. They have added to this background a wide personal experience based on most of the tumours from the south-east region of France. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter are excellent in spite of an irritatingly large number of typographical errors. A table of contents is given at the end of the book but unfortunately not an index.

This book should competently fill the need, mentioned by Professor Michel Salmon in the preface, for a book in the French language which both synthesises the voluminous literature and at the same time includes a personal experience of benign bone tumours. For the English reader it is unlikely to replace the recent text-books of Jaffe, Lichtenstein and Dahlin.—Mary CATTO.

Radiographic Atlas of Skeletal Development of the Hand and Wrist. By William Walter GREULICH, Professor of Anatomy, Stanford University School of Medicine; and S. Idell PYLE, Research Associate, Departments of Anatomy, Western Reserve University and Stanford University Schools of Medicine. Second edition. 12×9½ in. Pp. xvi+256, with many figures, line drawings, charts and tables. 1959. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. London: Oxford University Press. Price £6.

Atlas of Roentgenographic Measurement. By Lee B. LUSTED, M.D., Associate Professor of Radiology, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry; and Theodore E. KEATS, M.D., Professor of Radiology, University of Missouri School of Medicine. 11×7½ in. Pp. 176, with 119 figures. Index. 1959. Chicago: Year Book Publishers Inc. London: Interscience Publishers Ltd. Price £3, 8s.

It is a pleasure to welcome a second edition of Greulich and Pyle's Atlas. Since publication in 1950 the predecessor has become a standard work of reference and a really valuable diagnostic instrument in many departments of radiology, particularly in those with an orthopaedic bias. It has unfortunately been out of print for several years and, with the publication of this new edition, the opportunity has been taken to make improvements. The reproduction of the radiographs is much better and new line drawings of maturity indicators are excellent, but the most valuable new feature is the inclusion of the Bayley-Pinneau tables for predicting adult height from skeletal age. The book is larger and is altogether more beautifully produced. Inevitably there has been some increase in the cost.

Another volume of similar interest to radiologists is the recently published *Atlas of Roentgenographic Measurement*. The study of the normal by radiology has led to methods of measurement for almost every tissue system. The authors have appreciated the difficulty of locating many such reports in the literature, and this book is essentially a concise summary of the more valuable contributions. The radiographic techniques, the method of measurement and the source of the original material are described. Since the measurement of the clearly defined structures of the skeleton are more precise than those of other tissues it is not surprising that the space devoted to this section represents almost half the book. Of the many techniques described some are well known and are already in common use. Others deserve more attention and still others are of doubtful value. An outstanding omission is the work of Greulich and Pyle: the results of Todd, the originator of their methods, are alone quoted, although out-dated. Nevertheless, the idea of this book is good and it provides another useful instrument to have at one's elbow during the interpretation of radiographs of the skeleton. The next edition may be expected to be of even greater value.—R. O. MURRAY.

Determination of the Mineral Content of Human Finger Bones by Silver Analysis of Roentgenograms. By Pekka VIRTAMA. *Acta Anatomica*, Supplement 29. 10×7 in. Pp. 100, with 26 figures and 22 tables. 1957. Basle and New York: S. Karger. Price S. fr. 14.60.

This is Supplementum 29 of the *Acta Anatomica* and like most such supplements is something between an extended article and a contracted thesis. It is the report of yet another technical attempt to assess bone density from a clinically practicable radiograph, but, like every other exercise of this