The articles deal with or bear on the problem of musculo-skeletal disease in animals and in man, and have a direct bearing on orthopaedics in the broad sense of the word. An early chapter is devoted to the McLean campaigns for full-time Academic Medicine by the guest editor, Marshall Urist. "Success in practice will be measured not only in terms of your ability to deal with injury and deformity, but equally in terms of your grasp of the metabolic and systemic problems of bone that come to you," said McLean in a lecture to the American Academy.

There are some most interesting chapters on various aspects of the physiology of bone, the radio-isotope osteogram, isotope studies of bone salts, age changes in human bone (by Jenifer Jowsey), and many others. A short section on more clinical aspects concludes the book. This describes the Stone method of surgery for hallux valgus used by Dr Stone for at least fifty years, though its success as described has not yet reached this country. There is an interesting description of a lady from El Paso who at the age of 107 had a Frederick Thompson hip prosthesis inserted and who lived and is still alive two years after. Tough folk in El Paso!

This is a useful volume for those interested in clinical physiology and pathology of bone.—
Walter MERCER.

Pathology of Tumours. By R. A. WILLIS, D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Honorary Research Fellow, University of Leeds; Consultant Pathologist to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London; Formerly Pathologist to the Alfred Hospital; Consultant Pathologist to the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases and Lecturer on the Pathology of Tumours in the University of Melbourne, Australia; Sir William H. Collins Professor of Pathology, Royal College of Surgeons, London; Pathologist to the Royal Cancer Hospital, London; and Professor of Pathology, University of Leeds. Third edition. 10×8 in. Pp. xvi+1,060, with 500 figures. Index. 1960. London: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. Price 105s.

Pathologists in this country and, indeed, all over the world have taken this great book to their hearts since its first appearance in 1948. Its successive editions have contrived to keep it up-to-date, without modification of its well-conceived original plan and with only a trivial increase in the number of pages. The present edition is bulkier than its forerunners simply because of the improved quality of the paper, to the great advantage of the photographic reproductions. The book, though primarily addressed to pathologists and research workers, is so practical and informative that, to the reviewer's knowledge, many surgeons have their own copy and testify to its value as a day-to-day work of reference.

The author has for many years been mainly engaged both as a hospital and as an academic pathologist on the study of human tumours, their diagnosis, histogenesis and behaviour. The book is a record of vast personal experience of these matters coupled with a comprehensive but critical reading of the world literature. Each chapter is accompanied by a long list of references, whose value is enormously enhanced by the helpful use of bold type for the authors' names and of full titles of articles or books that Willis has found particularly useful, important or original. The less clinical aspects of cancer research are presented in an eclectic manner in so far as they are judged to bear on the main issues of neoplasia in man, and the author's scholarship also ranges widely over the fields of embryology and general biology.

The volume comprises about a thousand pages of text, which include some 500 figures, mainly photomicrographs. The first 207 pages are devoted to what in this country is called the general pathology of tumours—definition, classification, experiments, statistics, comparative pathology, growth and spread. This section should be read in its entirety by anyone who assumes an interest in the properties of tumours. It is a wonderfully balanced and fully documented presentation of both old and new views. Next come about 400 pages on epithelial tumours of specified organs or parts. Each regional chapter presents what is known about the appropriate tumours in an orderly sequence of frequency, age and sex incidence, site, structure, behaviour and metastasis, although the section headings vary as occasion demands. The rest of the book is devoted to tumours of the connective tissues and of the nervous and haemopoietic systems and to teratomas, embryomas and less easily classified varieties of new growths.

The orthopaedic surgeon will find of direct interest, besides the opening chapters, about 120 pages on mesenchymal tumours, another fifty pages on peripheral neural tumours, and perhaps the fifty pages on teratomas. He may well consider the chapter on tumours of cartilage and bone too short and too general to be of great practical value, but he will probably already know the larger monographs in this field and he will not buy Willis's big book to learn specially about bone tumours. Willis's more general views on such subjects as the intermutability of mesenchymal tissues, the kinship of various mesenchymal tumours, the variants of fatty tumours and the truth about striped-muscle

tumours embody doctrines that are now essential to the proper understanding of connective tissue behaviour, not only in neoplasia, but in pathological reactions of all kinds. There are commendable chapters on tumours of synovial tissues and of the nerve sheaths and on angiomas.

The book is undoubtedly a classic. It must not be overlooked by anyone with either a philosophical or a practical interest in neoplasia. Here and there somewhat unconventional opinions are expressed rather dogmatically, but Willis made it clear in the preface to his first edition that it was his policy "to state plainly my own present opinions, even though these may have to be modified in the light of future experience." Indeed, he has modified them in successive editions or, as often as otherwise, outside experience has proved him right.—D. H. COLLINS.

A Catalogue of The H. Winnett Orr Historical Collection and Other Rare Books in the Library of the American College of Surgeons. Editor: Miss L. Marguerite PRIME. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. xxi+198, with 23 figures. 1960. Chicago: American College of Surgeons. Price \$7.50.

Dr H. Winnett Orr, a much loved and distinguished surgeon, died in 1956 and bequeathed a remarkable collection of books to the American College of Surgeons. His well known work on compound fractures made his name known throughout the world. It was at Whitechurch Hospital, near Cardiff, in 1919 that the unhappy results of treatment and the long delay in treating of open fractures convinced him that frequent changes of dressings was an important factor in delaying healing. He had always been an admirer of H. O. Thomas's oft reiterated principle of "rest, uninterrupted and prolonged," and this he carried out in his new method by enclosing the fracture in plaster-of-Paris. Amid grave opposition he transported large numbers of American soldiers with compound suppurating fractures home in plaster, and in spite of the forebodings of disaster the patients did well.

He was lecturer on the History of Medicine at the University of Nebraska (1903) and his studies in preparation for his lectures had the effect of making him an ardent book collector. From 1920 till his death he regularly haunted the second-hand book stores of whatever city he might visit.

The Winnett Orr collection in the College Library consists of some 2,600 volumes and includes many rare old items, numerous publications marking eras in the history of surgery and orthopaedics, individual and collective biographies, and books pertaining to the history of institutions. Various writings of Galen appear in the list under dates extending from 1524 to 1856. Undoubtedly the most beautiful edition in this collection is the four-volume publication of Galen's complete works which appeared in 1561 and 1562. Nicholas Andry's original edition *L'Orthopédie* (1741) and the English translation (1743) are of great interest to the orthopaedic surgeon, as well as many others, numbering up to 400, on that special branch of surgery. The first two volumes of the *Transactions of the British Orthopaedic Society*, 1896 and 1897, are in the collection with a little footnote, "These two small volumes were obtained from Oxford, England, in 1938. I had made a long search for them because I knew that they were in existence but had never seen copies until this time."

The H. Winnett Orr collection in the College library has been divided into two sections. The first represents the rare books and classics. The second, and larger division, includes volumes on the allied fields of anatomy, physiology and general and orthopaedic surgery. The last was the speciality to which Dr Orr was particularly devoted and upon which his notes were most personal, reflecting, as they did, his principles and his experience as the speciality developed, as well as his affection for his former teacher and friend, Dr John Ridlon. Through Ridlon he acquired a knowledge of the personality of Hugh Owen Thomas and Sir Robert Jones, leading to the publication of his book on these great men.

This is not a mere catalogue for it contains many footnotes written by Winnett Orr himself on the books, notably those on Jones, Thomas, Steindler and even Scholl. This is a notable contribution and one of great value to authors, particularly on orthopaedic subjects.—Walter MERCER.