In conclusion it should be emphasised that Professor Gunn in his textbook has provided evidence of the further maturation of the speciality of traumatic and orthopaedic surgery in the developing countries of the world and has implied the need for planned postgraduate training in those countries, which should ultimately be linked reciprocally with similar schemes of training in Britain and North America.—R. G. BURWELL.

An Introduction to Clinical Rheumatology. Edited by Michael MASON, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P., and H. L. F. CURREY, M.Med.(Cape Town), M.R.C.P. With a foreword by Sir Henry OSMOND-CLARKE, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.C.S. 23.5 × 15.9 cm. Pp. xiv + 343, with many figures and tables. Index. 1970. London: Pitman Medical & Scientific Publishing Company Limited. Price £3.50.

There are many areas where the interests of the orthopaedic surgeon merge with those of other specialists, and that occupied by the rheumatic diseases is one of the most important. In their preface the authors seem too modest when they write, "Hence this volume, written primarily for the medical student, but providing also, it is hoped, an account of the subject that will appeal both to the postgraduate student in general medicine working for higher diplomas, and to the general practitioner". In fact, these aims are fully met and there can be few orthopaedic surgeons who will not welcome the publication of such a readable and authoritative account of a subject that has advanced so rapidly in recent years.

The authors all work and teach at The London Hospital and have succeeded admirably in the task of presenting a difficult subject in an attractive and practical way. There are chapters on rheumatoid arthritis and the sero-negative arthropathies and accounts of lupus erythematosus, the crystal deposition diseases and polyarteritis nodosa that are models of clarity. Aspects of the subject more familiar to orthopaedic surgeons, such as infective and degenerative joint diseases and the role of surgery in rheumatoid arthritis are also covered. As an appendix there are sections on clinical examination and laboratory investigations.

The book is correctly titled and will be found to be a most useful introductory volume to specialised reading as well as a comprehensive reference book at a more superficial level.—James ELLIS.

Radiology of Bone Diseases. By George B. GREENFIELD, M.D., Assistant Director, Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; Clinical Associate Professor of Radiology, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago, Illinois. 29 × 22 cm. Pp. xi + 465, with many figures and tables. Index. 1969. Philadelphia and Toronto: J. B. Lippincott Company. Oxford and Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific Publications. Price £17.

The perfect textbook on the radiology of bone disease may never be written. Too many disciplines, biochemistry, histology, embryology and genetics, play a part. The clinical author omits the points of technological interest to the radiologist, and the radiologist omits the points of clinical interest to the orthopaedic surgeon. If this were not enough, there is no satisfactory method of classifying radiological appearances; too many factors, site, erosion of bone, changes in bone density, periosteal reaction, etc., are common to too many lesions, and willy-nilly one falls back on instantaneous pattern recognition.

Dr Greenfield rightly does not make any heroic efforts to classify his field. His broad grouping after a chapter on "The Analytical Approach to Radiology" is as follows: Loss of bone density; alteration of bone texture; the cardinal Roentgen features; the soft tissues; the epiphysal region; changes in shape and size of bone; the solitary lesion. The most obscure heading is "The cardinal Roentgen features"; this might equally well be entitled "Specific bone diseases". The list of contents forms the first scheme of differential diagnosis and this is expanded at the end of several chapters by further classified lists concerning the differential diagnosis of specific detail, such as brachydactyly, metaphysal cupping, terminal phalangeal tufts. As an aid to selective diagnosis and differential diagnosis, the book is without equal. It goes without saying that the book is well and more than adequately illustrated. The section on sickle-cell anaemia is particularly well done.

Over and above the mere radiological changes there is a mass of clinical facts directed towards differential diagnosis, but also forming convenient clinical summaries of the disease. The book thus goes much further than the usual radiological textbook in meeting the demands of the clinician, and the orthopaedic surgeon who will not benefit by reading the book is non-existent. It will remain for many years a mine of information and the most practical book on the differential diagnosis of bone disease for radiologists and orthopaedic surgeons alike. It can hardly be over-praised, and the author deserves our regard for his extraordinarily successful effort to combine two disciplines in such a readable manner.—J. G. BONNIN.