have something to learn from them. This is, however, only a slight criticism of an important work that should be studied by all who are interested in exploring the mechanism and improving the treatment of pain in the neck.—George BONNEY.

The Shoulder and Neck. By James E. BATEMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S.(C.). Diplomate American Board of Orthopedic Surgery; Surgeon-in-Chief, Orthopedic and Arthritic Hospital, Toronto. Drawings by Louise Gordon and Dorothy Irwin. 27×18 cm. Pp. xiii+615, with 602 figures. Index. 1972. Philadelphia, London, Toronto: W. B. Saunders Company. Price £13.85.

This volume is divided into seven sections. These range from evolution and embryology to injuries, systemic disturbances, and finally to the assessment of the disability in common injuries.

It is almost a monumental study. The sections on the basic sciences are fascinating and most instructive. The chapter on the investigation of diseases and injuries in the shoulder and neck is excellent, with outstanding illustrative photographs and "match-men" diagrams. The treatment for some conditions will not be to every orthopaedic surgeon's liking; for example, using a plaster-of-Paris splint for clavicular fractures. Only one method is mentioned for reducing an anterior dislocation of the shoulder—Kocher's.

There are several errors in the captions of illustrations—on page 127 Figure 4-52 gives the wrong type of rotation; on page 384 Figure 13-5 has a caption indicating metal fixation of a fracture but there is no metal visible. Despite these criticisms, this is a book which must be in every orthopaedic library, and it will be a much used reference volume.—R. I. WILSON.

Calcified Tissue. Structural, Functional and Metabolic Aspects. Edited by J. MENCZEL, M.D., Head, Department of Medicine, Shaare Zedek Hospital and Metabolic Unit for Bone Disease, Hadassah University Hospital and Hebrew University, Jerusalem; and A. HARELL, M.D., Chairman, Department of Endocrinology and Director of Municipal Health Services, Government-Municipal Medical Center, Ichilov Hospital, and Head of Department of Endocrinology, Faculty of Continuing Medical Education, Tel Aviv University. Proceedings of the Eighth European Symposium on Calcified Tissues, March 28 to April 2, 1971, Jerusalem, Israel. 26×18 cm. Pp. 214, with many figures and some tables. Author index. 1971. New York, London: Academic Press. Price £4.45; \$9.50.

This is a record of 111 separate papers from the Proceedings of the Eighth European Symposium held in Jerusalem in the spring of 1971. The contributions are from a wide range of European countries together with a substantial number from North America and Israel itself and touch upon almost every aspect of the fundamental biology of calcified tissues.

No editorial guidance is offered but the papers have been grouped under a dozen chapter headings including three on different aspects of hormonal effects on calcified tissue and others on structural and biomechanical aspects. There is also a chapter on metabolic bone disease of more direct clinical interest and a group of calcium studies in renal disorders.

Clearly the quality of such diverse material emanating from over 250 different authors is very variable and it is difficult to believe that many will succeed in reading the volume in its entirety. However, as a record of work which is currently going forward throughout the world in this field it will undoubtedly prove a valuable reference work for those engaged in this aspect of biological research.—Brian MCKIBBIN.

Diagnostic Orthopaedic Pathology. By C. G. WOODS, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.Path. Consultant Pathologist, The Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford. 25×19 cm. Pp. ix+298, with many figures. Index. 1972. Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Melbourne: Blackwell Scientific Publications. Price £8.50.

The understanding between orthopaedic surgeons and histologists is sometimes far from satisfactory. The surgeon is inclined to blame his colleague for failing to give a firm opinion on material removed at biopsy or excision. He harbours a sense of grievance that even on microscopical examination, a diagnosis may remain in doubt. The practice of sending material to a number of pathologists may compound the confusion and lead to dangerous delay so that the surgeons will hold the view that the differences of opinion correspond directly to the number of those consulted.

This most excellent book will help to dispel this attitude where it still exists. The surgeon must realise how great are the difficulties in bone pathology and how important it is to make all the evidence