Book Reviews

THE PATHOLOGY OF THE TUMOURS OF CHILDREN. By Rupert A. Willis. (Pp. ix+200; 79 figures. 42s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd. 1962.

Professor R. A. Willis on tumours requires no introduction to readers of this journal. The clarity of his writing makes any book written by him a delight to read. The present book is relatively small, just under 200 pages, and is one of a series of monographs on pathology appearing under the editorship of Sir Roy Cameron and Dr. G. Payling Wright.

For this book, Willis has had the great advantage of being able to use the material that became available through the Manchester Children's Tumour Registry, from which Dr. J. K. Stewart has made what is probably the best comprehensive study of malignancies in children. Thus, the amazing collection of rare and problematic material that Willis referred to him is balanced by this recent comprehensive survey.

Realizing, perhaps, the limitations of the possible, the author has not attempted in his illustrations to give a series of photographs of sections from the most difficult tumours in children to diagnose but illustrates tumours that the general pathologist will see rarely and the paediatric pathologist occasionally. It is regrettable that the publishers have not permitted him photomicrographs of the standard set by the American Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

A limitation of this book is in the field of the very common small 'lumps and bumps' that the surgeon removes from children, almost none of them malignant tumours, to which Willis's other book 'The Borderland' is an excellent introduction.

This book should be used as a supplement to the well-known 'Pathology of Tumours' and 'Borderland', and the volume's chief value, in your reviewer's opinion, is in the extensive list of references to articles on tumours that it contains with Willis's usual cryptic comments. It can thus be recommended as a useful addition to any pathologist's library shelf.

JOHN L. EMERY

Ciba Foundation Study Group No. 14. **INTESTINAL BIOPSY.** Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme and Margaret P. Cameron. (Pp. 120; 53 Illustrations. 15s.)

A simple control system for CO₂ incubators—continued

The concentration is checked from time to time by means of indicator tubes.

I am much indebted to Dr. D. M. Chapronniere for her assistance in developing and testing this system, and to Mrs. E. Malik for the illustration.

ADDENDUM

Since the above was written five more sets of control systems have been made and installed in a number of laboratories, and are giving satisfactory service.

J. & A. Churchill Ltd., 104 Gloucester Place, London, W.1. 1962.

This little book contains the papers presented at a Ciba Foundation study group under the Chairmanship of Professor A. C. Frazer. It provides an up-to-date account of developments in the field of intestinal biopsy, particularly in relation to the different types of malabsorption syndrome. Accounts are given of the morphology of normal and abnormal small intestinal mucosa, studied by the dissecting microscope, the light microscope, the electron microscope, and by histochemical methods.

For many readers the main attraction must be the informal discussions which follow each paper and add considerably to the ground covered so that the whole field of intestinal biopsy is surveyed, including even the vexed question of terminology. Where further study is necessary this is indicated.

This slender stiff-backed volume slips easily into a pocket. There are 53 illustrations, most of which are excellent, but one or two are, perhaps, unworthy of the production as a whole. An admirable book at a modest price.

G. STIRLING

BILIARY CIRRHOSIS. Pathological Monographs. Number One. By Sir Roy Cameron and P. C. Hou. (Pp. 216; 80 figures. 63s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1962.

If succeeding monographs in this series maintain the high standards of the first, both as to content and production, a corpus of pathological literature of great value will be provided. To recommend this outstanding monograph to pathologists and to those interested in liver disease would do scant justice. For this is academic pathology at its finest. The authors have blended their ripe scholarship, great knowledge and experience, and their wisdom with an alert receptivity to all the information that can be derived from a wide range of modern experimental methods. This, while instructing us in what is known and paying due attention to the often overlooked observations of earlier workers, is focused especially on problems the solution of which still eludes us. Constantly attention is drawn to the lacunae in our knowledge and the authors are fertile in their suggestions for future research. Seeing things with a wide gaze from opposite sides of the earth the world's literature is amply covered and the scope and extent of the references are noteworthy in all sections.

The first five chapters deal with the structure and function of the biliary apparatus and these are explored in detail. The remaining eight chapters deal with all types of biliary cirrhosis. Each reader will pick out the plums that appeal to him from the harvest provided. To one the section on primary biliary cirrhosis without obstructive lesions, and the relationship of this to that vexed entity, Hanot's hypertrophic cirrhosis, was the most interesting, as was the discussion of intrahepatic bile duct atresia. The