proposed by Whitby et al.1 Discussions should take place between geographically related laboratories. These discussions should ensure that pathology services which are defined as non-core are provided in such a way as to maximise the use of local resources and to provide a professionally acceptable arrangement.

BOOK REVIEWS

Some new titles

The receipt of books is acknowledged, and this listing must be regarded as sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Books that appear to be of particular interest will be reviewed as space permits.


I was delighted to receive this book to review as I had previously discovered and bought volume I. This I had thoroughly enjoyed and can recommend to any pathologist interested in lung cancer. Volume I is almost entirely devoted to the pathological aspects of lung cancer; volume II only partly so. It is difficult to see why the subject matter has been separated into these two volumes, for each is quite slim and together they would have made a text book of no more than 450 pages.

The book's subtitle (The Evolution of Concepts) is a somewhat obscure way of saying that the book describes a historical survey of lung cancer, from its very beginnings to the present day. If you find history dull, these books are not for you, but I find it difficult to envisage how anyone could take an interest in the subject of lung cancer without knowing how our present day concepts have evolved.

This volume provides a very scholarly historical survey of the subject and make fascinating reading. Illustrations include some interesting portraits of early workers, reproductions of original papers, and some of the early electron micrographs. I thoroughly recommend both volumes to anyone interested in lung cancer and believe that they represent important reading for any aspiring authors in this field. Volume I contains chapters on the history of lung cancer histopathology, selected histopathological studies, precursor lesions, the production of hormones by lung tumours, the neuroendoctrine lung, pulmonary cytology, and a historical perspective of our understanding of the aetiology and development of lung cancer. Volume II contains such subjects as tumour registries, the development of the bronchoscope, a history of the roentgenology of lung cancer, radiotherapy from Roentgen to the present, historical facets of thoracic surgery, pulmonary function studies and chemotherapy. The final two chapters, entitled "Oncogenes" and "The biology of lung cancer," are more likely to appeal to pathologists. Both volumes contain material of interest to the pathologist but this is particularly true of volume I.
Examination of faeces for bacterial pathogens.

R J Fallon

*J Clin Pathol* 1990 43: 966
doi: 10.1136/jcp.43.11.966-a

Updated information and services can be found at:
http://jcp.bmj.com/content/43/11/966.1.citation

These include:

**Email alerting service**
Receive free email alerts when new articles cite this article. Sign up in the box at the top right corner of the online article.

Notes

To request permissions go to:
http://group.bmj.com/group/rights-licensing/permissions

To order reprints go to:
http://journals.bmj.com/cgi/reprintform

To subscribe to BMJ go to:
http://group.bmj.com/subscribe/