in the field of reproductive endocrinology.

In this area there has been an explosion of new knowledge and understanding during the past decade. This book provides contemporary factual information in an easy assimilable manner.

It is divided into three sections, the first dealing with the endocrine regulation of the reproductive system, the second with its pathophysiology, and the third with the endocrinology of pregnancy. Of the 23 chapters, nine have been contributed by the editors, Drs Yen and Jaffe. It is clear, however, that in all the chapters only recognised American experts in their own field have been asked to contribute, and this, coupled with the excellent quality of both the illustrations and the paper, make this an outstanding book. It is a pleasure to recommend it.

G. W. PENNINGTON

Founders of Medical Laboratory Science. By John Hatcher. (Pp. 175; illustrated; £2.00.) London: Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences. 1978.

The Gazette of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences is normally devoted entirely to Institute affairs, but it has been adorned since 1971 by 'potted biographies' of the famous written by W. J. Hatcher, FIMLS. These are now re-published in book form embellished with portraits of most of their 53 subjects. Until they appeared how many junior or perhaps more senior medical laboratory workers could have told one anything about the owners of names on their lips almost daily, from Abbe, Bordet, and Bunsen to Wassermann, Weigert, and Widal? All branches of pathology are represented, notably the early bacteriologists and immunologists, with malaria and other tropical diseases not forgotten; Virchow heads the histologists and Landsteiner the haematologists, and a few subjects, such as Gowers and Lister, were primarily clinicians. Their biographies are full of interesting information, some of which must be new to almost any reader: for instance, that Calmette in Lille during the German occupation in 1914-18 was saved from a possible death sentence by the intervention of Pfeiffer, or that Abbe not only invented a condenser but introduced cedar wood oil as an objective immersant, developed the apochromatic lens, and succeeded Zeiss as the proprietor of the famous firm in Jena. There are few errors apart from attributing the identification of goat's milk as the source of Malta fever to Bruce and the notorious Mediterranean

Fever Commission; this discovery was due solely to the work of Zammit. The only disappointing biography is, alas, that of Pasteur: anthrax and rabies are only just mentioned, with no hint of the nature of his studies of them. A good account of the dramatic field experiment on anthrax immunisation at Pouilly-le-Fort would have been in keeping with the rest of the book. It might have been added that Joseph Meister, the boy whose life was the first to be saved from rabies by Pasteur's method, later became *concierge* of the Institut Pasteur in Paris and remained there well into modern times. Reading this book is a 'must' for medical laboratory workers. I hope future printings will be better bound; my copy has fallen to pieces.

L. P. GARROD

Malignant Lymphomas other than Hodgkin's Disease: Histology, Cytology, Ultrastructure, Immunology. By K. Lennert in collaboration with N. Mohri, H. Stein, E. Kaiserling, and H. K. Muller-Hermelink (Pp. xx + 833; illustrated; Dm 295 US\$ 147.50.) Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1978.

The contribution of Professor Lennert and his colleagues to the study of tumours of the lymphoreticular system over the past two decades has been prodigious. This book forms a compendium of their observations on the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas during this period using histochemical, immunological, and immunohistochemical techniques, together with ultrastructural studies to provide a scientific foundation for their interpretation of the nature and histogenesis of this controversial group of neoplasms. Part 1 consists of an account of the cells and the structure of the lymphoreticular system in relation to their function. A useful summary of some of the staining and cytochemical reactions used in the Kiel laboratories is given in Part 2. Parts 3 and 4 give an account of the classification of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas with emphasis on the Kiel classification and its clinical relevance, followed by a detailed account of the histopathology and diagnosis of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. The ultrastructure of the non-Hodgkin's lymphomas is described and illustrated by E. Kaiserling in Part 5, and the immunological and immunochemical basis for the Kiel classification is described and discussed by H. Stein in Part 6.

This book is a work of scholarship. It is beautifully illustrated and contains an exhaustive bibliography. The time period

over which the vast amount of information included in this text was accumulated and the multiple authorship are reflected in a certain lack of cohesion in the book as a whole and some repetition of information. Pathologists with a special interest in the lymphoreticular system will find this volume compulsive reading and an essential reference text. Every medical library should own a copy, though the non-specialist diagnostic pathologist will probably find it too restricted and detailed and probably too expensive for use as a bench book.

D. H. WRIGHT

Handbook of Medical Parasitology and Clinical Pathology. By S. K. Sarkar (Pp. viii + 337; illustrated; Rs 35.00.) Calcutta: Current Books International. 1978.

This book covers aspects of clinical pathology relevant to junior medical staff and students in less developed countries. The author adopts a concise and informative approach to the clinical use and interpretation of pathological investigations. The subject matter is fairly comprehensive, and the style simple, condensed, yet easily readable.

The first section deals with parasites of medical importance, describing very well their life cycles and identification and illustrating them with some quite good drawings. The rest of the book deals with clinical chemistry, haematology, cavity fluids, and faecal examination. A clever use of 'flow' diagrams and charts helps to describe the development of blood cells and pathological states. Descriptions of manual techniques for some of the less complex investigations are included, but reference to less useful techniques such as the culture of malaria parasites would be better omitted. Some of the terminology and units are dated. In the absence of separate chapters, the headings are apt to become confusing, and there are some errors in the index.

D. S. RIDLEY