

The publishers are also to be congratulated on the high quality of the printing, binding, and photographic reproduction, and even at the price of £15.00 it represents extremely good value for money, even at to ay's inflated prices.

J. A. MILNE

Pathology Annual Volume 5, 1970 Edited by Sheldon C. Sommers. (Pp. x + 436; illustrated. £7.00. \$16.50.) New York: Meredith Corporation. London: The Butterworth Group. 1970.

This fifth volume of the *Pathology Annual* maintains its high standard of selection of material and presentation. Naturally enough electronmicroscopic studies are prominent and include the ultrastructure of the normal and neoplastic prostate, primary carcinoma of the liver, adrenal medullary tumours, and acute inflammation. Microdissections of the nephron in a number of diseases are beautifully demonstrated, including some of Darmady's work in this country. More classical histopathological study of diagnostic problems involving nodal lymphomata, although not novel, does indicate commonly encountered pitfalls. There is also an excellent chapter on lupus nephritis in which the EM studies are shown to confirm the present view of the changes in the nephron. The EM dense deposits correspond to the areas which by immunofluorescent examination are found to contain immune globules.

Further studies on the pathogenicity of antigen-antibody complexes by fluorescent and EM techniques demonstrate the presence of such complexes in many parts of the body, but the author suggests that the factors predisposing certain parts of certain organs to injury by the complexes is apparently a non-immunological process.

The final chapter is a very practical demonstration of the use of polarized light in pathology.

A. G. SIGNY

Human Tumors, Histology, Diagnosis, and Technique. 2nd ed Edited by Pierre Masson. (Pp. 1359; illustrated. \$45.00.) Detroit: Wayne State University Press. 1971.

The second (French language) edition of Professor Pierre Masson's book 'Tumeurs humaines' was published only a few years before the author's death in 1959. The majority of Masson's numerous scientific

articles, written between 1908 and 1957, were published in French language journals. The appearance of this English translation of Professor Masson's treatise on the pathology of human tumours is therefore to be welcomed, and Dr Sidney Kobernick should be thanked and congratulated on the production of a volume which will commemorate for us the life and work of a great pathologist. The short biography of Pierre Masson by Professor L. C. Simard is also a warm personal tribute.

In scope the book aims at a survey of the whole range of human neoplasms arising from all organs and tissues of the body, and there is a final section dealing with histological techniques, including various special staining procedures. No translation can ever capture all the flavour and nuances of the original text, and some of the phraseology may appear quaint and unfamiliar to English readers. If anything, this adds to the charm of the book and makes it stimulating reading. A large proportion of the illustrations of microscopic appearances are drawings; too large a proportion by modern standards, Dr Kobernick's skilful advocacy for their use notwithstanding. The photomicrographs vary considerably in quality, some being frankly poor.

There is no doubt that Dr Kobernick's translation will be read with great interest and profit by many professional pathologists, and especially by those whose particular concern is the histopathology of human neoplasms. However, in view of the excellent modern treatises and numerous monographs already available, it is unlikely to become a widely used reference work amongst English-speaking pathologists.

N. F. C. GOWING

Correction

We regret that in the legend for Fig. 2 in the paper by L. P. Garrod and Pamela M. Waterworth (*J. clin. Path.*, 24, 779-789), a line of explanation is missing. It should read as follows:

Fig. 2 *Effect of medium on clarity of zone edges. All plates are inoculated with E. coli and discs contain (upper left) ampicillin 25 µg, (upper right) gentamicin 10 µg, (lower left) streptomycin 25 µg, (lower right) tetracycline 25 µg. The plates contain: a WST, b DST, and c MH.*

This correction applies also to the cover where there is a printing error in this legend.

Notices

Study of Ovarian Tumours

A panel of pathologists for the study of ovarian tumours has been formed under the auspices of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists with the support of the Cancer Research Campaign. The members of the panel are Professor A. R. Currie, Dr A. D. T. Govan (convener), Dr Magnus Haines, Dr F. A. Langley, Dr A. M. Neville, Dr C. W. Taylor, and Dr A. S. Woodcock.

At present the panel members are interested in gonadal tumours in females and apparent females under the age of 25 years. Dysgerminomas and gonadoblastomas are particular examples. They are also interested in related gonadal abnormalities in this age group such as streak gonads.

Material in any form would be welcome—sections stained or preferably unstained—paraffin blocks or fixed material. A fresh unfixed material for electron microscopy, tissue culture, and endocrine studies were available, arrangements could be made for its collection by phoning the convener of the panel.

All communications should be addressed to: Dr A. D. T. Govan at the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, C4. Telephone numbers: 041-552-4511, 041-552-1942.

XX Annual Colloquium on Protides of the Biological Fluids

The XXth Annual Colloquium on 'Protides of the biological fluids' will be held from 3 to 7 May 1972, at Bruges, Belgium.

All information can be obtained from the Simon Stevin Instituut, Jerusalem Straat 34, B-8000 Bruges, Belgium.