

abnormal whereas they are probably artefactual. The appearance of an innervated motor end-plate in 'denervated' muscle (plate 65) is puzzling. The bibliography is useful and includes references to work on experimental animal as well as human muscle. Although this book will not help the reader to understand the significance of the abnormalities illustrated and makes no attempt to explain their pathogenesis it should be of interest to those involved in the study of muscle.

L. W. DUCHEN

Experimentelle Lungenfibrose als immunologische Spätreaktion By Konrad Morgenroth. (Pp. 59; 39 figures. DM 28.) Stuttgart: Gustav Fischer Verlag. 1972.

The monograph deals with experimental pulmonary fibrosis as a delayed immunological reaction. It is written in German, apart from an abstract, approximately one page in length, in English.

The author has injected guinea pigs with Freund's adjuvant to produce interstitial pneumonia and subsequent fibrosis. The main sections in the monograph deal with Dr Morgenroth's findings with the naked eye, light and electron microscopy, autoradiography, and serum electrophoresis. The author suggests that the acute reaction in the lung is a response to antigenic agents and that the subsequent fibrosis is due to auto-antibodies. This hypothesis correlates well with the finding by other authorities that, in the human, there is a high prevalence of non-organic-specific auto-antibodies in patients with fibrosing alveolitis in whom the lungs only are involved, and also in patients with fibrosing alveolitis and coexisting chronic liver disease.

The book is printed on high quality paper and the illustrations are uniformly excellent. There is a comprehensive list of references. However, the text is somewhat limited, amounting only to some 25 pages, and deals primarily with methodology, leaving little space to discuss the inferences and conclusions drawn from the studies.

Even making due allowance for the rather ludicrous rate of exchange between Sterling and the Deutschmark, a book of 59 pages possessing soft covers is likely to have a limited appeal at a price of approximately £3.40p.

A. J. SALSBUURY

Septic Shock in Man Edited by S. G. Hershey, Louis R. M. Del Guercio, and Rita McConn. (Pp. xxi + 313; illustrated. £4.75.) Edinburgh and London: Churchill Livingstone.

This book contains the papers given at a symposium held in 1968. Despite the delay in its production which is extraordinarily long, this collection of papers by North American authors and their discussion should prove very useful to the wide range of pathologists and clinicians who have to deal with septic shock. Septic shock is being diagnosed more frequently. Unlike many discussions of this subject which have concentrated on the effects of bacterial lipopolysaccharide in animals, here the authors are mostly concerned with the problems of the affected patients and highlight the differences between clinical and laboratory experience.

H. B. STONER

Sudden and Unexpected Deaths in Infancy (Cot Deaths) Edited by Francis E. Camps, and R. G. Carpentier. Report of the Proceedings of the Sir Samuel Bedson Symposium. (Pp. 144; illustrated. £2.00). Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1972.

This book records a symposium attended by 36 people in Cambridge in 1970, brought together by the late Francis Camps (an Elizabethan buccaneer if ever there was one!) who had the subject of cot deaths at his masthead for many years. They took a critical look at the present knowledge related to 'cot deaths'.

This book contains little new data but is highly recommended for its well edited discussion on topics such as immunity to cow's milk, virus infections, and lethal immune responses, enabling the general pathologist to put some of the theories of 'the causes' of cot death into perspective.

J. L. EMERY

Pathophysiology: Altered Regulatory Mechanisms in Disease Edited by Edward D. Frohlich. (Pp. xxvii + 795; illustrated. £10.50.) Philadelphia, Toronto J. B. Lippincott Co. Oxford and Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1972.

This many-author book reflects concern for the 'whys' and 'hows' of disease, with emphasis on understanding functional interrelations. The authors appear of

high repute and well chosen. The main sections are cardiovascular, pulmonary, renal, endocrine-metabolic, gastrointestinal, haematological, neuromuscular, and immunological, each with appendices of critically annotated reference books and articles and outlines of actual functional tests.

Each chapter is by a single author, and most include 1970 and sometimes 1971 references. Each expert reader will find his own subject too short, but this book appears to be a good modern statement of the recent functional approach to the understanding of disease. One would hope that much will help in the teaching of the laboratory sciences to both undergraduates and postgraduates, and it can be commended not only to the teacher, but to any active clinician and laboratory workers (in particular, the clinical biochemist).

H. G. MORGAN

Clinical Endocrinology Edited by J. Stuart Mason and Maurice Lessof. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1972. (Pp. vi + 125; illustrated. £8.00 p.a. £2.25 single copy.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, Melbourne: Blackwell Scientific Publications.

Sir Thomas Brown, with a sigh, wished to reduce learning to 'a few and good authors'. The general idea is sound. Second-rank journals would die like flies if publications ceased to confer selective advantage—before the job selection committee!

Not an auspicious way to welcome a new journal. But if there has to be new journals, let them be like this one, elegantly, meticulously produced and reflecting the real need of professionals in a rapidly developing branch of science.

M. SANDLER

Commission on World Standards

The next general meeting of the Commission on World Standards will be held in Munich during the Congress of the World Association of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology Societies on Thursday September 1972 at 9.00 am.

J Clin Pathol 1972; 25: 612