properties of cancer cells *in vitro* as well as the endocrine topics of glycogen storage disease and the pathophysiology of glucagon secretion and triiodothyronine production.

The texts are concise and well presented and illustrated. The quality of the electron micrographs is especially commendable. While not agreeing with all that is presented, particularly in the section dealing with depressed immunological reactivitiy and cancer, this is an excellent monograph to be highly recommended not only to the practising clinical laboratory physician but also the research scientist.

A. MUNRO NEVILLE

International Histological Classification of Tumours of Domestic Animals. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, Volume 50, No. 1-2. (Pp. 142; illustrated; Sw. fr. 18.) Geneva: WHO. 1974. (Available through HMSO, London).

Since the publication of Cotchin's *Neoplasms of the Domesticated Mammals* in 1956 there has been no comparable bench book on this subject. The present work provides without waste of print or illustration a compact guide to the interpretation and comprehension of those tumours and tumour-like conditions which are to be encountered in the dog, cat, and farm mammalia. Publication was not delayed until all the body sites had their tumours identified and described, categorized, and provided with an agreed nomenclature. The present volume deals with lung, thyroid gland, urinary bladder, nervous system, eye, and adnexa selected from the uncommon sites of tumour formation and the haemopoietic and lymphoid system, testes, skin, soft tissues, and mammary glands as examples of the common tumour prone sites, at least in some of the species.

To the growing numbers of medical pathologists, mainly outside the London area, who are called on by their veterinary friends to offer opinions on biopsy and necropsy material from domesticated animals the present volume will prove quite indispensable, to the research worker on any aspect of neoplasia, a valuable source book. Professor W. I. B. Beveridge, the guiding hand behind the venture, is to be congratulated on the result, a scholarly yet practical work which will undoubtedly have a beneficial influence on comparative studies.

A. LEVENE

Isolation of Salmonellas—Public Health Laboratory Service Monograph Series No. 8. By R. W. S. Harvey and T. H. Price (Pp. 52; illustrated; £1·50.) London: HMSO; 1974.

This monograph contains the essence of over 20 years' experience of successful salmonella isolation. The authors give details of many media and a comprehensive account of how these may be used to isolate salmonellas from a variety of sources. This booklet is compulsory reading for laboratory workers who are concerned with salmonella isolation, and nearly all will find something that they will want to try for themselves.

D. M. JONES

Pathogenic Processes in Parasitic Infections, edited by Angela E. R. Taylor and R. Muller (Pp. vii + 107; illustrated: £4·50.) Oxford: London: Edinburgh and Melbourne: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1975.

During the last 10 years the application of immunological techniques to the study of parasitic diseases has transformed our knowledge of the pathogenesis of these disorders. At the same time these studies have enhanced our knowledge of basic immunological reactions. This 13th volume, based on symposia of the British Society of Parasitology, reflects the increasing interest in the variable and complex reaction of the host to infection, and the role of genetic factors in these variations is stressed. For the general reader, the chapters on immunodeficiency and parasites, the immunopathology of malaria, and mechanisms of disease in leishmaniasis are of particular interest.

This book can be recommended for anyone who is interested in the pathogenesis of disease and, in particular, host-parasite relationships.

M. S. R. HUTT

Medical Oncology: Medical Aspects of Malignant Disease. Edited by K. D. Bagshawe. (Pp. xii + 588; illustrated; £13·50.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1975.

There has long been a need for a concise and comprehensive book on medical oncology. It is a subject in which very rapid advances are continuing to be made. Bagshawe has collected together chapters on a wide ranging selection of topics which must be of interest to both general medical and specialist readers.

The book is most valuable in those chapters devoted to general and diagnostic aspects of cancer. However, the section on treatment of specific cancers is unfortunately already partly out of date and can be regarded as of only general interest, rather than as an aid to specific therapy. This is not the fault of the authors but a reflection on the rapidity with which this subject is changing.

The many chapters include ones on the genetics, immunology, and growth of tumours—together with others on haematological, metabolic neurological, and dermatological manifestations. The diagnostic chapters cover in a wider ranging manner the conventional techniques of arteriography, lymphography, thermography, and isotope scanning, together with a useful review on immunological diagnostic methods. The chapters on therapy include one on 'Terminal Care' by Cicely Saunders, which should be read by all who work in this field. It is a model review of the topic and is a fitting conclusion to a most useful book.

N. M. BLEEHEN

Lecture Notes on Clinical Chemistry. By L. G. Whitby, I. W. Percy-Robb, and A. F. Smith. (Pp. xii + 427; illustrated; £4·25). Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1975.

The art of getting a quart, or should I say a litre, into a pint pot does not get easier with time. Nevertheless full marks to Professor Whitby and his colleagues for trying. They have attempted, in just over 400 pages of pocket-book-size and easy-to-read type, to impart sufficient information on biochemistry and physiology to make the work output of a well-appointed clinical biochemistry laboratory intelligible. Their intended audience of medical students wishing to satisfy the final MB examiners, on the one hand, and of practising clinicians with an interest in chemical pathology, on the other, will find this an eminently readable, up-to-date, and reliable source of information.

The authors' approach to the subject is traditional, but SI units are used throughout. No space has been wasted on technical details. Nor, in the main, are the biochemically interesting but exceedingly rare diseases, which clinical investigators find so fascinating but which the average doctor never sees, given undue attention.

Lecture Notes on Clinical Chemistry is a good book worthy of purchase but it