

and 4 are two very extensive tables occupying between them almost half of the monograph. One is a list of species held at the NCTC with details of steps in their freeze-drying, and the other gives the viability of some freeze-dried bacteria. There is a section on the formulae of media used and a very extensive and useful bibliography.

W. J. RYAN

Practical Haematology, 5th edition. By J. V. Dacie and S. M. Lewis. (Pp. vii + 629; illustrated; £6.00.) London: Churchill Livingstone. 1975.

Everyone will welcome the new edition of this manual which is now the accepted standard text for haematology laboratories at home as well as overseas. As in previous editions the techniques and schemes of investigation described are those practised at the Hammersmith Hospital and the Royal Postgraduate Medical School. Although the general scope and organization of the book remains much as it was in previous editions, there is much valuable new material. The use of SI units throughout the book will undoubtedly help the growing pains which some hospitals are experiencing in changing over to the International System of Units. Various specialists, most of whom work or have worked at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, have collaborated in the different sections, notably the chapters dealing with blood groups, haemostatic disorders, hereditary haemolytic anaemias, megaloblastic and iron-deficiency anaemias, auto-immune haemolytic anaemias, and haemoglobinopathies respectively. One entirely new chapter entitled Leucocyte and Platelet Antigens and Antibodies by Dr. Sylvia D. Lawler has been included which is particularly relevant to tissue transplantation. Although the existing book has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, the authors must be congratulated on keeping it to a manageable size. Everyone who works in a haematology laboratory should have his own copy. Let us hope that the price of £6.00 is not too much of a deterrent.

KATHERINE M. DORMANDY

Salivary Glands in Health and Disease. By D. K. Mason and D. M. Chisholm. (Pp. vii + 320; illustrated; £8.50.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1975.

This book is presented as a review of salivary glands and the methods used in

their study in health and disease. Early chapters on basic aspects of the subject are useful, and the histopathologist will find, in particular, the section on histology and histochemistry detailed and up to date. A few pages follow on history and clinical examination, probably inserted for completeness; some of the 10 clinical photographs seem superfluous, such as the one depicted as 'bimanual palpation' of the parotid showing the hands placed externally on both sides of the face. In the interesting chapter on changes in the chemical composition of saliva, the alterations in fibrocystic disease of the pancreas and in thyroid disease will intrigue many pathologists. The histopathologist will not get much help from this book when he has problem sections of salivary neoplasms, but the account of Sjögren's syndrome is detailed and authoritative, and I found the counterposing chapter on the lympho-epithelial lesion clear and well reasoned.

This is a good review in the multi-disciplinary mode, a life-style which pathologists must adopt in order to survive in modern medicine. Chemical pathologists and histopathologists will find much of practical value in it.

L. MICHAELS

Biology of Cancer, 2nd revised edition. Edited by E. J. Ambrose and F. J. C. Roe. (Pp. 315; illustrated; £15.00.) Chichester: John Wiley. 1975.

The current modern ideas in cancer—viral aetiology, immunotherapy, genetic change, environmental carcinogenesis—were all topical in 1909 when Paul Ehrlich (quoted here by Peter Alexander) outlined the concept of immunosurveillance. We have since documented more precisely the properties of the cancer cell and investigated in detail carcinogenic agencies but we still fall short of a real understanding of the neoplastic process. This book summarizes present knowledge and does it well though there are two omissions. There is no consideration of hormones and radiation is scarcely mentioned. All the chapters are by experts but the approach varies. Ambrose's account of the cell surface is highly individual while Carter's chapter on metastasis is an excellent brief introduction. Systemic factors produced by human tumours are neatly dealt with by Neville and Symington, and it is good to see ectopic hormone production and oncofetal antigens dealt with as expressions

of the same phenomenon. Chapters by Roberts on nucleic acids and by Rowson on viruses are good accounts and give prodigious reference lists. Alexander's chapter on immunity concentrates on escape from host control and is well done but a broader approach might have been better. Not a book for the specialist but a basic text where anyone interested in cancer can find background and references on the biology of cancer.

D. G. HARNDEN

Correction

Liver disease in infancy: histological features and relationship to α_1 -antitrypsin phenotype. *J. clin. Path.*, 1976, **29**, 559.

I much regret that in the above paper I erroneously stated the incidence of liver disease in the 40 Pi type ZZ infants studied by Svegor to be 34; in fact the correct figure is 3.4 (10%) (Aagenaes, Fagerholm, Elgjo, Munther, and Hovig, *Postgrad. med. J.*, 1974, **50**, 365-375).

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