and Sloane *et al*[8] that staining for other epithelial markers and immunoglobulin should be undertaken or, if possible, fresh tissue should be obtained for frozen section immunophenotyping.

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Book reviews

Medical Microbiology. Vol 4. Ed CSF Easmon and J Jeljaszewicz. (Pp 342; $65.00.) Academic Press Inc. 1984.

Medical Microbiology contains 11 chapters on a variety of subjects related to infections, ranging from toxic shock and AIDS to the monobactams and bacterial surface lectins. The pace of change in infectious disease is such that new information is continually appearing, and sometimes the information outstrips the rate at which books can be published—for example, the chapter on AIDS which, unfortunately, has been overtaken by events. The book contains several nice photographs, which will be useful in teaching microbiology and contains much helpful information on developments in microbiology. Two of the previous three volumes have focused on one particular aspect of infection, namely immunisation (Vol 2) and the bacterial envelope (Vol 3). Infection is so variegated a subject that review articles operating over too wide an area in one volume tend to give one a bit of culture shock, as this one does.

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Notices

International Committee for Standardisation in Haematology

The ICSH expert panel on cytochemistry has recently recommended methods for identifying peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, acid phosphatase, non-specific esterase, and chloracetate esterase in blood films. The reference methods and selected reliable techniques, which are suitable for use in routine laboratory practice, are described. The recommendations have been published in *Clinical and Laboratory Haematology* 1985;**7**:55–74.

Reprints are available from the Panel Chairman, Dr A Shibata, First Department of Internal Medicine, Niigata University School of Medicine, Asahi-Machi, Niigata 951, Japan.

Cancer surveys

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, one of the oldest organisations in the field of cancer research, is a charity which has supported research on the causes, prevention, and treatment of cancer in its own laboratories and clinical units for over 80 years. It has now begun a new project as a service to cancer research by publishing a series entitled *Cancer Surveys*.

The purpose of *Cancer Surveys* is to provide a comprehensive review of areas in oncology and related fields in which there is current scientific or clinical interest. A major objective is to bridge the gap between the clinic, the laboratory, and the epidemiologist.

Each issue of the journal covers one selected topic and provides a definitive account of the present state of knowledge. The journal appears quarterly: in each issue there are one or more guest editors with specialist knowledge, who provide general assessments of the topics. Contributors are invited to review specific areas in which they have made important contributions, to concentrate on their own activities and interests, to include research findings, which may or may not have been published elsewhere, and to relate epidemiological and laboratory research to clinical problems. The objective is to have papers which are of importance, not only historically but also as the foundation for contemporary and future research, and which stand as original contributions in their own right.

With many journals publishing reports directly related to cancer and innumerable others dealing with the enormous range of biological topics that are of interest to cancer workers, this journal is of particular importance both for clinicians and laboratory research workers. The Journal is published in the spring, summer, autumn, and winter of each year. Further information may be obtained from Dr LM Franks, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2 3PX.