neoplastic disease of the reticular tissue is stimulating, and it is refreshing to read an author who remembers that not all neoplasms are malignant.

It is a pity that, in places, clarity of expression is obscured by an over-long sentence or by a too liberal use of commas. Proof correction appears to have been hurried and the impersonal expression "the author" leads to trouble on p. 88 where we read "... pointed out to the author by my colleague. . . ." A list of references follows each chapter, but some papers cited in the text are omitted (e.g., pp. 85 and 265), the abbreviations used for journals are not uniform, and the publishers of books receive very varied treatment.

The chapter by Dr. Cavanagh on the lipid storage diseases is a concise and informative survey of present knowledge. The book also includes brief sections on problems of lymph node diagnosis and on technical methods. There are numerous illustrations and nearly all of them are informative and of a high technical standard.

Not everyone will agree with many views expressed in this book; indeed, it provides abundant material for debate. It does, however, fill a gap in the current literature of pathology, and should prove a useful introduction to the study of reticular tissue and a help in routine diagnosis.

B. S. CARDELL.

Lectures on the Scientific Basis of Medicine, Vol. 3, 1953-54. (ix+398; 9 plates. 35s.) London: The Athlone Press. 1955.

Every year the Postgraduate Medical Federation of the University of London arranges a series of lectures designed for graduates to appreciate the advances

made in medicine in fields in which they personally may be not engaged, or which may have some bearing and assistance in the problems which they are investigating.

In the third volume most of the lectures given during the academic year 1953-54 are published, but of necessity in a shortened version; for all that the lectures make excellent and easy reading. The subjects covered are wide and varied, but the opening lecture of Henry E. Sigerist on "Science and History" is stimulating in its unusual approach, and provides food for thought not only for the politician but for the medical man engaged in shaping the destinies of the student.

To the clinical pathologist, these lectures are particularly entertaining, for they surely point to the way in which laboratories must be moulded, and indeed indicate clearly the necessity of having an open mind on how these developments will affect the needs of the patient.

One of the difficulties in combining in a single volume the works of a number of authors is that the literary styles may often clash. Here the editorship of Sir Francis Fraser has produced uniform presentation, without losing individuality. For instance, those who know and respect Professor Garrod would regard the opening remarks of his lecture as a classic which could hardly come from another author.

Two lectures, on experimental psychopathology and dermatology, are perhaps a new departure, and show how necessarily more original work is needed in these fields.

To those who like a book at bed-time, these lectures or essays are particularly recommended, for they make pleasant and instructive reading.

E. R. DARMADY.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES IN PATHOLOGY ARRANGED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGISTS, 1956

Date	Subject	Institution	For further particulars apply to:—
1956 Nov. 9 & 10	Pathology of Genito-urinary diseases	Institute of Urology, in association with St. Peter's, St. Paul's and St. Philip's Hospitals	Dr. Roger Pugh, Institute of Urology, 10 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.1.
Nov. 23 & 24	Pathology of Respiratory Diseases	Institute of Diseases of the Chest and Brompton Hospital	Dr. J. W. Clegg, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.
Dec. 7 & 8	Pathology of Diseases of the Rectum and Colon	St. Mark's Hospital and the Gordon Hospital	Dr. C. E. Dukes, St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, London, E.C.1.

Note: These "week-end" courses in pathology are intended primarily for trained pathologists of consultant or S.H.M.O. status. In exceptional circumstances pathologists of senior registrar grade or other doctors may be accepted but only if there are vacancies. Since accommodation is limited early application is desirable. No fee will be charged but for most courses there will be a small charge to cover expenses.

Details of the courses for 1957 will be published in the November issue of the *Journal of Clinical Pathology*.