

12 months after the symposium took place, and most of the material is up-to-date.

Certain chapters are too general and incomplete to contribute anything of value to the whole; these include ones by DiPalma, Price, Dameshek, and Crosby. The chapter on breast cancer does not reflect current thinking with respect to ablative surgery and is wrong in recommending further sex steroids instead of nonhormonal agents in patients failing to respond to oophorectomy or androgen. On the other hand, there are outstanding reviews of antifolic compounds, antipurines and pyrimidines, and the treatment of gastrointestinal cancer. The comments in the chapters by Gold, Brennan, and Shimkin on the philosophic and practical aspects of cancer treatment should be of help not only to the internist, but also to the surgeon and radiotherapist concerned with care of the cancer patient. The illustrations and typography are superior. The price is high, but well worth it.

Thomas C. Hall

Die Lymphographie in der klinischen Praxis. Friedrich Sieber. Leipzig, Germany: Veb Georg Thieme, 1966. 153 pp.

This volume concerning the use of lymphangiography in clinical medicine reviews the technics and the data obtained in a large series of cases. The conclusion is similar to that of American workers utilizing lymphangiography. As with many other technics, there was an initial enthusiasm that now has settled down to a demonstrated value in the diagnosis of enlargement of the abdominal lymph nodes. This is of particular value in staging patients with lymphoma; it appears to be the principal value that the author and others have observed for lymphangiography. The illustrations are excellent, the methods are described in detail, and a sufficient amount of clinical data are given to permit each reader to draw his own conclusions. Unfortunately, this text is in German and is, therefore, of limited value to the American physician who does not read German. The captions to the illustrations are straight-

forward and, if the reader has only a limited knowledge of German, he can usually make sense out of, at least, the illustrations and thus gain considerably.

Nathaniel I. Berlin

Progress in Experimental Tumor Research, Vol. 8. F. Hamburger (ed.). New York: Hafner Publishing Company, Inc., 1966. 297 pp. \$23.

The seven topics selected for inclusion in this volume are as diverse as the geographic locations of the authors (London, Oslo, Moscow, and four centers in the U.S.A.). The essays by specialists in pathology, virology, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy review the transformation of mammalian cells by viruses *in vitro*, the structural detail and models of polyoma viruses, the metaphase-arresting plant alkaloids, the pathogenesis of melanotic granuloma in *Drosophila*, local cell interactions in neoplasms and in the foci of carcinogenesis, the internal milieu of tumors, and the morphologic and functional alteration of lymph nodes in rats after local irradiation.

The subjects are specialized but bring together much useful information. Since the topics are unrelated, there is no indication of trend or evaluation of progress within any particular field of cancer research. The pattern of this series, now published biannually, has been to provide samplings from the various fields of experimental investigation. As the series grows, more comprehensive coverage is recognized upon perusal of preceding volumes, and the usefulness of the series is increased by inclusion of a subject index covering all eight volumes.

Charles A. Nichol

BOOKS RECEIVED

Mision de los Dispensarios Sociales y Centros de Control de Salud en la Lucha contra el Cancer (Problemas de Cancerologia Actual). Symposium organized by the Instituto Radio/Quirurgico, Bajo el Patrocinio de la Caja de Ahorros Provincial de Guipuzcoa, San Sebastian, 1965. 197 pp