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Reprints.—25 reprints will be supplied free to authors who are registered as personal subscribers to the Journal. Additional copies must be ordered from the Publishers before the issue is printed. Prices on application.
SURVEY OF PAPERS.

Marsden bases a survey of the geographical pathology of cancer in Malaya on 4650 consecutive personally studied cases (p. 161).

Prates presents an analysis of 1977 malignant neoplasms diagnosed at autopsy and by histological examination over a period of 13 years in the Province of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa. Attention is drawn to the high frequency of liver carcinoma in African males, and to the fact that nearly three quarters of all malignant neoplasms occurred in four sites, namely liver, skin, lymphoid tissues and urinary bladder (p. 177).

McConnell gives an account of the clinical and pathological features of seven cases of primary nasopharyngeal tumour occurring in children and young adults; two of the cases were children from one family (p. 195).

Hanbury reviews the literature on bronchogenic carcinoma occurring in patients below the age of 21, and records 3 new cases (p. 202).

Benett reports a case of duct papilloma in the male breast with early malignant change, and reviews the literature regarding the incidence, pathology and prognosis of papillary tumours in the male breast (p. 207).

Iversen records attempts at transplanting 15 different tumour cells containing human exudates intraperitoneally in cortisone-treated mice. A real adaptation of the human cells was successful in one experiment, and chromosome studies showed that the adapted ascites tumour contained cells with definite murine characteristics (p. 210).

Clayson, Jull and Bonser have compared the merits of cholesterol and paraffin wax as vehicles for testing chemicals for carcinogenicity in the form of a pellet introduced into the bladders of mice, and by this method have tested a further series of compounds. As a result of these further tests they have amplified their hypothesis that aromatic amines are carcinogenic by virtue of their conversion to ortho hydroxy-amines, suggesting that the ortho hydroxy-amines require a region of high electron density in order to be carcinogenic (p. 222).

Bielschowsky finds that injection of growth hormone restores the susceptibility of the liver of thyroidectomized rats to the carcinogen aminofluorene (p. 231).

Matthews and Walpole describe the tumours of the liver and kidneys which develop in Wistar rats given 4'-fluoro-4-aminodiphenyl by repeated subcutaneous injection. They describe the sequence of changes occurring in the liver and kidneys of animals treated with the compound and draw attention to the absence of marked degenerative or hyperplastic changes before the appearance of tumours (p. 234).

Braithwaite, Adams and Jones report a study of the arterial patterns of the spleen of rats using a radiological technique. They describe the arrangement in the normal animal and compare it with those present in experimental animals bearing certain tumours (benzpyrene induced and xanthine tumour) (p. 242).

Epstein has separated the particles found associated with egg-grown Rous tumours from formed host cell constituents. Separation was effected at a water-fluorocarbon interface and direct observation with the electron microscope was used as a check on purity. The particles were identified as the Rous virus by infectivity tests combined with electron microscopy (p. 248).

Bather has found a highly significant positive correlation between the infectivity of partially purified Rous No. 1 sarcoma virus preparations and their ribonucleic acid content (p. 256).
McCONNELL and MARTIN have fractionated the freshly drawn sera from eight patients suffering from myelomatosis by the cold ether technique and compared the globulins isolated with normal gamma globulins. Their results suggest that the myeloma globulins represent a range of proteins differing progressively in their asymmetry and in their carbohydrate content (p. 264).

GERBRANDY, HELLEDOORN and LOKKERBOL have estimated the urinary excretion of various metabolites in a series of leukaemic and cancer patients kept on a standardized low-protein diet while undergoing X-ray treatment. They regard the excess excretion of urinary phosphate as a roughly quantitative measure of the destruction of tumour tissue (p. 275).

MUTOLO and ABRIGNANI find that mitochondria isolated from different normal and tumour tissues show a swelling response in 0·3 M sucrose and in the presence of anionic detergents according to the tissue from which they have been prepared. Mitochondria isolated from all tumour cells studied are quite sensitive to the action of trypsin (p. 285).

HRADEC reports experiments on the metabolism of serum albumin in tumour-bearing rats. Increased albumin biosynthesis together with a high tumour rate suggests a greater demand for serum albumin to be utilized for tumour protein synthesis, transformation into other plasma proteins, and other purposes. He concludes that a decreased ability of the liver-tissue to form serum albumin in sufficient quantities to meet the increase of demand for it, together with exhaustion of stock reserves, accounts for hypoalbuminaemia in tumour-bearing animals (p. 290).