EDITORIAL.

Scope of the Journal.—For the publication of original communications concerning the causes, distribution, symptoms, pathology and treatment of malignant diseases and allied conditions. Papers upon clinical, bacteriological, biochemical, pharmacological, physiological, radiological, serological, and other subjects therefore would be acceptable when related to this subject.

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SURVEY OF PAPERS

Dodge analyses a series of bone tumours from Uganda Africans. He finds a striking feature to be the occurrence of fibroblastic sarcomas in the long bones of children under 15 years of age (p. 627).

Critchley compares the EEG changes following subfrontal hypophysectomy and transcranial yttrium implantation in patients with metastatic carcinoma of the breast. The progress of cerebral metastases following these operations is discussed from the EEG viewpoint (p. 634).

El-Gazayerli and Abdel-Aziz report on the salivary gland tumours seen at Alexandria University, Egypt, between 1943 and 1958, and compare their findings with series reported from western and non-western countries (p. 649).

Lipschutz, Panasevich and Cerisola show that growths in intrarenal and intrahepatic ovarian grafts compared with intrasplenic ones are but microtumours belated in their neoplastic evolution. Granulosa cell tumours prevailing in the spleen occur very exceptionally in the kidney though more frequently in the liver. The differences are tentatively explained by differential degrees of hypophyseal imbalances in the three comparative cases (p. 655).

Haddow, Roe, Dukes and Mitchley report the induction of sarcomata at the site of repeated subcutaneous injections of cadmium sulphate or of cadmium-precipitated rat-ferritin in rats, but not in mice. Testicular atrophy and Leydig cell tumours were also seen in rats so treated. No increased incidence of neoplasia, other than at the injection site or in the testis, was observed (p. 667).

Roe, Dukes, Cameron, Pugh and Mitchley have found that rats treated with cadmium sulphate or cadmium-precipitated ferritin developed atrophy of the testes, which was followed in many cases by regeneration, hyperplasia and neoplasia of Leydig cells. Castration changes were seen in the pituitaries of these animals. Testicular atrophy and Leydig cell hyperplasia, but not neoplasia, were seen in cadmium-treated mice (p. 674).

Barton has studied with the electron microscope the relationship of the surfaces of normal, fibro-adenomatous and neoplastic breast cells to one another and to the stroma. He finds a clearly defined basement lamella separating the secretory and stromal tissues in normal breast and in fibro-adenoma, but no lamella in breast carcinoma (p. 682).

Baroni has studied the occurrence of mast cells in various human soft tissue tumours (p. 686).

Goswami reports a study of the local cellular reaction, with special reference to the eosinophils, following the inoculation of various isolated normal or tumour cells into the subcutaneous tissue of mice (p. 692).

Cooper and Milton have investigated the degradation of thymidine and deoxycytidine monophosphate by leucocytes in vitro. There is a difference between lymphoid and myeloid cells in their rates of degradation of these compounds. The significance of this degradation in the investigation of DNA synthesis by leucocytes is discussed (p. 701).

Hartveit has estimated the serum complement level in mice bearing either 12 day transplants of Ehrlich ascites carcinoma or a genetically compatible ascitic carcinoma, and finds the levels lower than in non-tumour bearing mice (p. 714).
HARTVEIT has found that the reaction of the cells of the Ehrlich ascites carcinoma and of the Bergen A4 ascites carcinoma to fresh human serum is similar (p. 721).

HARTVEIT reports a study demonstrating the presence of an inhibitor of lysis in the ascitic fluid from the Ehrlich ascites carcinoma in an oncolytic system consisting of Ehrlich ascites carcinoma cells and human cells (p. 726).

WHEATLEY and AMBROSE have investigated the infiltration of ascites tumour cells into intra-abdominal tissue, with particular emphasis on the Ehrlich's ascites carcinoma. The close relationship between onset of host response to tumour cells and subsequent tumour cell adherence leading to tumour cell infiltration has been pointed out. The nature of the response suggests that it is of an immunological basis (p. 730).

WHEATLEY and EASTY have studied the effects of cortisone, whole-body irradiation and thymectomy with irradiation on the development and infiltration of Ehrlich's ascites tumour. Using an inoculum of $10^7$ tumour cells, these treatments all caused slower tumour growth, less ascites effusion and later infiltration of tumour cells into host tissues than in controls (p. 743).

BUTLER has studied the acute effects of single doses of aflatoxin B$_1$ in rats. The LD$_{50}$ dose is estimated and pathological changes in the liver and other organs are described (p. 756).

HERBOLD has found that the localisation of tumours induced in Syrian hamsters by diethylnitrosamine is the same irrespective of the route of administration (p. 763).

FARE has found that DMBA produces skin tumours in mice more quickly when applied in acetone than in olive oil. Simultaneous painting with copper acetate gives an accelerated tumour production in the first solvent and is without effect in the second. Tumour induction times among mice receiving identical treatment are not randomly distributed among the boxes in which they are housed (p. 768).

GOODALL has found that in contrast to previous experiments with orally administered azo-dye carcinogens, rats given cupric acetate solution per os were not protected from either liver injury or hepatoma induction by 2-aminothiophenol administered percutaneously (p. 777).

FARE has compared extracts of yeast and beef with copper acetate as protective agents in the diet against rat liver carcinogenesis by 4-dimethylaminoazobenzene. When given singly, the copper salt was the most effective, whilst a combination of all three gave almost complete protection (p. 782).

O'SULLIVAN and KIRBY have isolated RNA and DNA from the livers of rats which were fed non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic azo-dyes. The amount of RNA isolated/g. tissue remained approximately constant while the amount of DNA/g. tissue increased in livers of animals fed the carcinogenic azo-dye. Fractionation of the RNA by counter-current distribution indicated there was very little difference between the RNAs from the various pre-carcinogenic stages of the liver to the hepatoma (p. 792).

ROE, HADDOW, DUKES and MITCHELY find that twenty-four weekly injections of iron-dextran, all into the same subcutaneous sites in rats, give rise to earlier and more malignant tumours than a similar number of injections distributed between 2, 4 or 6 sites, but that the total number of neoplastic sites is higher in the latter cases. The incidence of tumours at sites remote from the point, or points of injection, is apparently unaffected (p. 801).

HARRAP and SPEED have classified patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia into three groups according to the concentration of soluble sulphydryl and disulphide compounds in the blood cells (p. 809).