

amyloidosis, lymphocytic infiltration, and sarcoid-like lesions in regional lymph nodes are thought to support an amoebic cause. The author reports the results of treating 84 patients with various kinds of malignant disease with antiprotozoal drugs, usually 300 mg of 'Antrycide' (quinapyramine) intravenously daily for two months. In the majority of cases there was little or no response, but a few patients with reticulum cell sarcoma or leukaemia showed dramatic improvement and are said to be alive and well and apparently free from disease 1-5 years after treatment.

The author has obviously been carried away by the enthusiasm of his discovery, and there is a regrettable lack of self-criticism from one end of the book to the other. No attempt is made to demonstrate the motility of his amoebae, or to show their presence in tumour tissues by special staining techniques. No attempts at inducing neoplasms in experimental animals with isolated amoebae are described. The ubiquitous nature of this parasite and its ability to cause a wide variety of neoplasms verges on the incredible.

Of the 491 references quoted, and occasionally misquoted, there is none referring to his own work on amoebic disease, none questioning his own ideas, and none confirming his findings. Delay in publication to have included such references in his text would have impressed me. Some of his pathology is questionable. Surely multiple lymphomatous polyposis and familial adenomatous polyposis are different diseases, and ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease are as different from each other as syphilis from gonorrhoea.

In the last resort, what has the author isolated from his tumours? Artefacts as some people suspect, histiocytes as I myself suspect, or truly some new organism?

JOHN S. CORNES

A GUIDE TO BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Industrial Research in Britain

Advisory Editor: I. D. H. Ball. Fifth edition. Pp. 726. (London: Harrap Research Publications, 1964.) 110s. net.

WITHOUT doubt, the two most useful works of reference on scientific and industrial research in Britain are *Scientific Research in British Universities and Colleges* and *Industrial Research in Britain*; one forms an invaluable counterpart to the other with minimal overlap. The former is an annual publication prepared jointly by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the British Council and, as its title indicates, it deals with all aspects of research carried out in universities and colleges. The second publication is a comprehensive reference book on industrial research in Britain generally and an enterprise of Harrap Research Publications, with the full co-operation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The fifth edition of *Industrial Research in Britain* is an entirely revised and substantially enlarged edition, containing some 260 pages more than the preceding one. Mr. A. W. Haslett is succeeded by Mr. I. A. Ball as advisory editor, at whose instigation most of the entries have been restyled. Once again Sir Harry Melville contributes a foreword and this time he deals with "Finding Technical Information".

A new feature of the reference book is a section on manpower and expenditure in industrial research in Britain, which is essentially based on *Science and Technological Manpower in Great Britain 1962* (Cmd. 2146) and *Industrial Research in Manufacturing Industries, 1959-60* (a survey by the Federation of British Industries). In all, twelve tables are given dealing with the number of

qualified scientists, their distribution, cost of research and development, sources of finance, etc.

The sections that follow deal with, in succession, Government departments and public bodies, grant-aided research organizations, industrial firms, independent and sponsored research laboratories, trade and development associations, consulting scientists, universities and colleges of advanced technology, technical colleges, professional and learned societies and institutions, international and overseas industrial research organizations, embassies and scientific attachés, computer services, patent agents (a new section), technical information centres and libraries, translations of Soviet scientific periodicals, British periodicals and abstracts covering industrial research. Most sections are provided with "Further Reading Lists".

One of the sure tests of a good work of reference is the ease with which information can be extracted. The present volume is a model, for information retrieval has been made as simple and efficient as possible. Three extremely adequate indexes are provided: a name index (a new addition), an organization index, and a subject index.

Since the new edition was prepared, there has been a General Election and a change in Government. This means that certain sections of the reference book are now out of date. Furthermore, the new Government is implementing plans for the reorganization of the administration of science and technology. When the appropriate legislation has been enacted, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research will be dissolved and responsibility for Government-sponsored industrial research shared between the newly-formed Ministry of Technology and the Department of Education and Science. Harrap Research Publications are preparing a leaflet giving details of these changes and this will be available to purchasers of *Industrial Research in Britain*. Once these leaflets on Government reorganization are available, *Industrial Research in Britain* will become the most authoritative guide to Britain's industrial research and a reference book to which everyone concerned with British science and technology should have easy access, whether they are concerned with the academic, industrial, technical or governmental aspects.

BRITISH MARINE DIATOMS

An Introductory Account of the Smaller Algae of British Coastal Waters

Part V: Bacillariophyceae (Diatoms). By N. Ingram Hendey. Pp. xxii + 317 + 45 plates. (Fishery Investigations, Series IV.) (London: H.M.S.O., 1964.) 180s.

AN account of the British marine diatom flora has been much needed, for nothing of the sort has been published for more than half a century. Identification has consequently required a scattered literature, much of it difficult to locate. This difficulty, enhanced by the large number of genera and species found in littoral habitats, has led to the undue neglect of the group in ecological investigations, and it is to be hoped that the appearance of *An Introductory Account of the Smaller Algae of British Coastal Waters* will do much to remedy this.

The first fifty pages of the book are devoted to an account of the morphology, biology and ecology of the group. The morphological and biological parts of this bring together much important information that will be especially valuable in supplementing, with the results of recent work, the more detailed but thirty-year-old account in Fritsch's *Structure and Reproduction of the Algae*. When discussing reproduction, Hendey makes no mention of the oogamy with flagellate male gametes that has been demonstrated in various centric diatoms, although he refers to the accounts by von Stosch of oogamy in *Melosira* and *Biddulphia* under those genera in the taxonomic part.