

The book by Draper is closer to the traditional approach to machine exposition than most of those written recently. This is not to be critical of it, but to indicate that it will meet a need for those who feel that the more fashionable approach is too far removed from practical devices and leaves the student with problems of visualization and appreciation. It is the second edition of the successful book which first appeared in 1956. This new edition follows the same pattern as the earlier one and is improved chiefly by the addition of a chapter dealing briefly with the principles and application of semi-conductor devices; also the treatment of the induction motor has been extended somewhat, and one or two ideas on closed-loop control are included. The treatment of single-phase machines remains brief, and matrix methods, although referred to in the preface, are not seriously exploited; however, both these topics are treated in the author's companion text *Electrical Circuits (including Machines)*, and cross-references are given. The present book is remarkable for the breadth of its coverage—all practically important machines, together with mercury-arc rectifiers, are included, even if briefly. That this should be possible without the treatment becoming unacceptably superficial or scrappy is due to the author's commendably simple and clear style. Because of its coverage and its readability, this book will attract many students.

P. J. LAWRENSEN
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TEXTILE CHEMISTRY

Textile Chemistry

By R. H. Peters. Vol. 2: Impurities in Fibres; Purification of Fibres. Pp. xiii + 374. (Amsterdam, London and New York; Elsevier Publishing Company, 1967.) 135s.

In the main this book comprises an excellent and detailed description of the industrial chemistry associated with the processes of scouring and bleaching of cotton and other cellulosic fibres. There are chapters on the chemistry, scouring and bleaching of wool, and particularly on the fundamental work on the reactions of wool in aqueous media. There is some reference to man made and regenerated cellulose and its esters, and also to the aqueous reactions of silk fibroin.

The first chapter gives an account of the industrial uses and chemical content and contamination of water from various sources and forms a fitting introduction to the aqueous fibre chemistry which follows. There follows a detailed physico-chemical study of sequestering agents and co-ordination compounds. The bearing of this subject on dyestuff absorption is obvious, and in the next chapter ion-exchange phenomena are discussed with a strong mathematical accent on sorption and swelling properties of fibres. The fourth chapter is a rather short description of some of the natural fibres; possibly this could have been expanded with some added value to the book. A description is then given of the chemistry of sizes, gums and waxes and their technical applications are outlined.

There follows a series of chapters on the chemical technology of cotton and other cellulosic fibres. In this field, the book is sound and comprehensive and makes an excellent reference work in this field. The thirteenth chapter on linen and man made fibres is a useful contribution but in no way as comprehensive as the work on cotton. A similar comment can be made about the three chapters on wool chemistry and also the seventeenth chapter on the scouring and bleaching of wool. They do, however, give a general survey of the subject and the references are a useful guide to any reader who wishes for a more detailed study of the chemistry of wool and

related products. The final chapter gives a comprehensive survey of the technical chemistry of the mercerization of cotton.

The book is the second of this series, and when the third volume is available the series should make a valuable contribution in the field of the applied chemistry of fibres.

F. HAPPEY

OBITUARIES

Dr Jan Kruszynski

DR JAN KRUSZYNSKI, senior lecturer in histology in the University of Liverpool, died on October 14 aged 64.

Kruszynski studied medicine at the Stefan Batory University of Wilno. In his second year, his beautiful histological drawings came to the attention of Professor J. S. Alexandrowicz and soon led to a junior appointment to the teaching staff of the Department of Histology. Kruszynski graduated MD in 1930 and attained the degree of Docent in 1936.

He remained at the Department of Histology at Wilno until his capture by the Russians in 1939. He was a prisoner of war until 1941; he did not care to discuss his terrible experiences during that period. He joined the Polish Army in Russia in 1941, being appointed pathologist to a military hospital, with which he served as it travelled across the Caspian Sea to Italy, via Egypt, Palestine, Iraq and Persia. He reached Britain in 1947. He was appointed assistant lecturer in histology at Liverpool in 1948, lecturer in 1950 and senior lecturer in 1963.

Jan Kruszynski was a gentle, self effacing scholar who gave service of inestimable value to the department and to the medical school as a whole. He had a profound knowledge of classical histology, its literature, its methods and results. His artistic gifts made him a superb illustrator of histological appearances; he went to untold trouble on the students' behalf in preparing demonstrations and lectures illustrated by the clearest of diagrams and drawings. He was always ready to share his wide experience of histological appearances and was consulted by colleagues from many different departments about their problems. His own special research interest was in inorganic histochemistry; from an early stage in his career he was interested in microincineration and became recognized internationally, through lectures and published papers, as the chief authority in that field.

His hobbies reflected his artistic interests: art galleries, photography, engraving and country walking. He will be sorely missed, not only for his professional accomplishments, but for his cheerful, modest personality and the complete integrity of his character. N. M. HANCOX

Dr W. J. Rees

It is a great shock to marine biologists in many countries to learn of Dr W. J. Rees' sudden death on October 12 at the age of 54. He was born on July 2, 1913, and graduated from the University of Wales at Aberystwyth in 1933 and was awarded the DSc in 1942. He is known internationally for his research on three distinct groups of marine animals.

His first research as a postgraduate student at Aberystwyth, was on the helminth parasites of molluscs. He gave this group up somewhat reluctantly in 1936 to become research assistant at the Plymouth Marine Laboratory where he started his researches on the Hydrozoa which were to prove his primary interest for the rest of his life. From 1940 to 1946 he served with the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, first with Coastal Command and later