The Chapters in this book formed the basis of oral presentations at the "Systematics of Mammary Cell Transformations" workshop held by the Michigan Cancer Foundation in Detroit. The aim of the workshop was to review the present knowledge about the role of steroid and peptide hormones in both physiological and neoplastic changes in responding tissues. The book is divided into 5 sections, each one devoted to a different aspect of breast cancer at the cellular level.

The meticulous work described by each author is most impressive, but it is apparent that the real need is for an in vitro system for growing cells which truly represents the in vivo situation. Until this is possible it is difficult to interpret and interrelate results obtained by various hormone manipulations or by the administration of carcinogens. However, the chapters describing the use of a collagen-gel culture system for growing mammary epithelial cells are most encouraging. Nandi and his co-workers claim that this system has at least 3 advantages over the monolayer technique: 1, both normal and neoplastic mammary epithelial cells can be grown in primary culture with a substantial increase in cell number; 2, cells from different physiological states and from tumours exhibit different responses to growth-promoting factors; and 3, cells maintain many of their in vivo characteristics. It appears that at last an in vitro system is available to permit people to elucidate the role of hormones and carcinogens in the growth and transformation of mammary epithelial cells, without the disadvantage of having an inrepresentative model on which to work. The reports from the next workshop should be very interesting.

Meanwhile, this book gives a good résumé of the present views of cellular changes in breast cancer.

D. Barnes

Hodgkin's Disease and the Lymphomas, Vol. 4. Ed. C. R. Taylor (1981). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone. 377 pp. £24.00 net.

This is the 4th Annual Review of Hodgkin's disease and Lymphomas by Clive Taylor, and as usual, with his reviews, they are a pleasure to read, with perhaps more concentration than might be expected in an Annual Review on making the English intelligible and enjoyable. It is perhaps inevitable that this review should concentrate mainly on non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and in particular, on the considerable turmoil in the histological classification of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma which exists at the moment. In this respect, the book fulfills an important and timely role in summarizing and gathering together the wealth of information that has recently been published about the pathological and immunological classification of lymphomas. Dr Taylor and his co-authors wisely do not come to any definitive conclusions about which classification should be regarded as superior, though because the book has been written and compiled in California at Professor Luke's centre, considerable attention is paid to the Lukes-Collins classification. The new international formulation, which is yet to be published, is also mentioned, though of course this cannot be given in any detail at this stage. It will be very interesting to see whether, by the time of the next Annual Review, a consensus has emerged that can be reported by Dr Taylor.

The rest of the Review of the literature in the book is thorough and includes chapters on extra-nodal lymphoma, epidemiological studies of lymphoma and genetic and kinetic studies of both Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. The references which have been accumulated not only from the English literature but also from the foreign-language literature are exhaustive and very thorough.

In summary this is a book which, as an Annual Review of lymphoma, can be recommended most strongly. It is both enjoyable to read and extremely informative.

G. Blackledge

Mammalian Genetics & Cancer. The Jackson Laboratory 50th Anniversary Symposium. E. S. Russell (1981). New York: Alan R. Liss Inc. 327 pp.

C. C. Little, who founded the Jackson Laboratory in 1929, and his successors in that Institute, can take a lot of the credit for evolving inbred mouse strains. Few institutes can claim a more momentous contribution to