of the book shows how the subject has become one of first rate importance, a fact which is further exemplified by the new Nuffield Professorship at Oxford.

The inclusion in the book of oxygen and carbon dioxide therapy is a wise one, for it has to be admitted that anæsthetists have been, to a great extent, responsible for this important branch of therapy.

With the increased development of specialized surgery it has become necessary for the anæsthetist also to become equally specialized. Thus, for example, as one chooses a thoracic surgeon, one tends to choose an anæsthetist with specialized experience in operations on the thorax. We are further indebted to the anæsthetists for having worked out the principles of inhalation therapy, including oxygen tents.

This book, admirably illustrated, clearly and concisely written, presents to the reader, in practical form, the points already outlined and should be read not only by those interested purely in anæsthesia, but should reach even further to clinicians interested in specialized branches of medicine and surgery, in the development of which anæsthetists have played so important a part.

CHARTERHOUSE RHEUMATISM CLINIC ORIGINAL PAPERS.

Vol. I.

(Humphry Milford) 1937. Price 15/-.

This handsome volume contains three papers by Drs. Warren Crowe, H. Coke and S. G. Scott respectively. They are somewhat technical and therefore of more interest presumably to the laboratory worker than the clinician.

The first paper on the pathogen selective culture is based on the original work of Heist and the Solis-Cohens and expounds their original ideas with regard to the bactericidal properties of whole blood. Rheumatic diseases are sub-divided on this basis into ten groups by the author, whilst osteo-arthritis is also described as being of infective origin.

The second paper deals with the differential sedimentation test in all its aspects, and is of such considerable complexity that criticism by anyone not qualified by experience in the field of colloidal chemistry, would seem unjustified.

The final paper by Dr. Scott is entitled "Spondylitis Adolescens with associated pathological changes in the sacroiliac joints" and contains a summary of the author's well known opinions in this field. It seems a pity that he still employs the term "Spondylitis Adolescens" which is currently employed in a different connotation, when referring to the ankylosing form of spondylitis. He reports good results in this disease from irradiation over large areas with small doses of X-rays of medium wave length.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES IN TREATMENT.

(Seventh Edition).

By SIR WALTER LANGDON-BROWN, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. and REGINALD HILTON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Baillière, Tindall & Cox. London. 1936. Price 10/6.

It is a remarkable fact that there should be so few books which approach the study of clinical medicine from the physiological angle since physiology is the foundation of medicine. Indeed, clinical medicine is in great part applied physiology and especially is this the case in gastric disease, endocrinology, renal disease, deficiency diseases and diabetes. Without a knowledge of physiology it is in truth not only quite impossible to diagnose the aberrations from the normal but also to treat such departures from health intelligently. Hence a volume written by expert physicians, who have always been interested in physiology and its advances, and setting out the general principles which have helped them in the understanding and treatment of diseased processes is a most welcome addition to medical text-books. And that such a volume is appreciated is revealed by the fact that the present is the seventh edition since its first appearance in 1908.

In recent years there has appeared much new work on the vitamins, the hormones, the function of the pancreas and on hæmatopœsis as well as on renal function, so that the discussion of the diseased conditions in which these various factors are involved has required much revision, in which the original author has obtained the help of a collaborator—Dr. Reginald Hilton.

This is a book which can be warmly recommended for it can be confidently stated that no clinician can peruse its pages without benefit and a quickening of his interest in his calling.

A SOCIAL PROBLEM GROUP?

Edited by C. P. BLACKER, M.C., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. Oxford University Press. 1937. Price 15/- net.

This volume consists of a series of articles dealing with conditions which have such a far-reaching effect on Society that they have been most legitimately called social problems. Such questions as mental deficiency, crime, prostitution and unemployment, their causes, their reactions and their cost, find full discussion by writers who have given much thought to them. The articles not only review much of the research which has already been done towards the better understanding of these various problems but they incorporate recent and until now unpublished work.

As the volume is edited by the Secretary of The Eugenics Society it is only natural that at times one sees a bias in favour of the mental make-up, and the hereditary nature of this, as the really responsible factor. But the influence of environment

always receives careful consideration. For the most part the various articles reveal an eminently judicial attitude and consequently they stress where our knowledge of facts is insufficient and in what directions further research must proceed for a fuller understanding. Indeed, so prominent a feature is this throughout the whole volume that it cannot be neglected by any student of sociology.

PRACTICAL ORTHOPTICS IN THE TREATMENT OF SQUINT.

By KEITH LYLE and SYLVIA JACKSON. H. K. Lewis & Co. 1937. Price 12/6.

The chief aim of this book is to provide a practical manual for orthoptic students. Few of these students will be medical practitioners, but as the latter will at least be in nominal charge of squint cases, a reasonable knowledge of the practical side of modern orthoptic training is necessary, and is well provided by this book written by an ophthalmic surgeon and an experienced hospital orthoptic worker and teacher.

The subject is clearly set out, and the 'lay' element in authorship makes a suitable approach for the type of student, at present at least, taking up squint training as an occupation. Not all oculists will accept some of the claims and results, especially as an estimate of the value of orthoptic training in the squint cases of a private practice, but as a textbook for students and a practical account of orthoptics, it is a well balanced and well produced manual.

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"*Dietetics for the Clinician.*" By Milton Arlandén Bridges, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P.; Director of Medicine, Detention, Rikers Island and West Side Hospitals, New York; Consulting Physician, Seaview Hospital, Staten Island, New York, and Department of Education, New York University, New

York; Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine and Lecturer in Therapeutics and Nutrition, New York Post-Graduate Medical School of Columbia University; Associate Attending Physician and Chief of Diagnostic Clinic, Post-Graduate Hospital, New York; Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. Third Edition. Thoroughly revised. In one royal octavo volume of 1,055 pages. Cloth. Price 45s. net.