from Dr. Paul Wood in the foreword). On the other hand, accounts of the effects of disorders of the pulmonary circulation on cardiac or pulmonary function are scanty.

The book is therefore difficult to review as a whole and is best judged by the merit of the individual chapters, nearly all of which are good. Physiology and Hemodynamics by Lee, Radiology by Steiner, Chronic Pulmonary Heart Disease by McMichael, and Chronic Pulmonary Disease by Hugh-Jones are particularly thoughtful and authoritative. Dr. Paul Wood contributes a foreword which would justify a review in its own right. He makes characteristic suggestions for altering the terminology in general use: adoption of his recommendations might make communication easier but some common words would have to adjust their meaning.

The book is clearly written, beautifully produced and fairly priced.

Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice and the Physiology of Digestion


Classics of Medicine and Surgery


The first of these books is more than a reprint, it is a facsimile of the original edition of 1833, together with Sir William Osler's biographical essay 'A Pioneer American Physiologist' (an address delivered to the St. Louis Medical Society on October 4, 1902). It has been made from a copy loaned by the late Dr. John Fulton, and includes the three illustrations. The book is well printed on good paper and bound in a stiff card. The publishers are to be congratulated on their enterprise, for they have given us a classic in an attractive form at a very reasonable price.

A companion volume, 'Classics of Medicine and Surgery', brings together papers by Lister, Harvey, Laennec, Auenbrugger, Jenner, Morton, Simpson and Holmes in a form similar to the above.

Care of the Surgical Patient


To criticize this book rationally is difficult because the aim of the authors is nowhere adequately defined. The book is described as an outgrowth of a previous volume entitled 'Surgical Care', and it bears evidence of heterogeneity. The foreword (by Dr. John J. Farrell) describes the work as being intended for the surgeon and as dealing with pre- and post-operative management, while Dr. Glassman in his introduction says that the book is intended 'primarily for the guidance of surgeons, surgical residents and nurses'. Certainly there are whole sections addressed directly and entirely to nurses.

None the less, there are many good things in this book. The reader will find plenty of sound advice, e.g. 'electrolyte and fluid therapy is not an exact science... ideal results are usually attained by intelligently combining careful clinical observation with accurate laboratory studies'. Inevitably, no one will agree with every detail of management recommended; on the other hand, no one will quarrel with the broad outlines.

Probably the greatest value of this book would be as a vade-mecum to the house surgeon during the first few weeks of his first appointment; that is, until he 'gets the feel of looking at patients. As a reference book for the more experienced man, the volume suffers from having no chapter index and no system of numbering for its sections. As an exposition of surgical thought the theoretical sections are detracted from by their being sandwiched between, and compressed by, the wealth of practical detail. Finally, the note form in which the book is written and the frequent use of the exclamation mark make it sometimes an irritating book to read.

Intra-osseous Venography


Intra-osseous venography is one of the newer radiological techniques and Dr. Schobinger has extensive experience in this field. His book is based on the results of 1,200 intra-osseous injections at 14 different sites. The technique is described in detail and well illustrated by excellent photographs and diagrams. He has not encountered any serious complications, which is a tribute to the quality of his work. He has found the method of particular value in the investigation of malignant glands from breast carcinoma, in the study of the azygos system, and in the study of the vertebral venous system. The author makes many interesting observations concerning the dynamic physiology of these systems, and it is surprising that he dismisses serial films as being of little value. I doubt whether this technique is useful as a method of angiocardiography, as the rate of injection must be slow. His observations of the superficial and deep venous pathways of the lower limb in thrombosis and in atherosclerosis are of particular interest.

This book is well written and is profusely and beautifully illustrated. There is much to recommend the method of explaining X-ray plates by diagrams. The X-ray reproductions are of the high quality that one so often finds in American textbooks. Specialists interested in this field should read this book, as it contains a fund of useful information.

Modern Trends in Occupational Health


This is the latest volume in the 'Modern Trends' series. It is highly specialized and yet covers a wide field—very nearly the whole field of modern industry in its effect on the health and well-being of the worker.

The list of contributors is catholic: the engineer, the chemist, the social investigator and the lawyer all have their place. It should be mentioned, of course, that doctors are also included.

Reference is made to the early days when industrial disease was gross and fatal and severe industrial accidents frequent. In those days the chief cause was the public attitude and the attitude of the employer, which was often callous and mean-spirited.

Nowadays this cannot be said and a network of legislation protects the worker from known preventable hazards. Disease and ill health today in industry are mainly due to the multiplicity and complexity of industrial processes, and the rapidity with which they vary in nature and increase in number. This means that know-