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 anaesthetists 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 anaesthetist also to become equally specialized. Thus, for example, as one chooses a thoracic surgeon, one tends to choose an anaesthetist with specialized experience in operations on the thorax. We are further indebted to the anaesthetists 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 anaesthesia, but should reach even further to clinicians interested in specialized branches of medicine and surgery, in the development of which anaesthetists 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 ankyllosing 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,

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.