ized that the whole field has not been covered, the choice of subjects has been rather haphazard. To the practising radiologist it is questionable if a brief account of the brilliant work of Trueta and Barclay on the renal circulation will have any great appeal and the same criticism applies to the chapter on vision by X-rays.

On the other hand, Baclesse's contribution on the radiographic diagnosis of tumours of the pharynx and larynx and the chapter by the late Eric Lysholm and Bull on ventriculography and encephalography will be of very great help to the relatively inexperienced radiologist and will stimulate him undoubtedly to add to his knowledge by further study.

It seems rather a pity that the subject of bone tumours should be handed over to a pathologist, notwithstanding his eminence as such. In many cases the first recognition of a bone tumour is made by the radiologist and what is needed is a greater emphasis on the early radiographic appearances of these tumours and the value of senor radiographs. When the diagnosis is in doubt it is seldom happens that the histologist is provided with quite adequate material (by biopsy) on which to base his opinion.

The chapter on primary tumours of the lung is invaluable, not least in that it draws attention to the role of the radiologist in suspecting a bronchogenic carcinoma even though he may not be able to be dogmatic.

Notwithstanding these minor defects this book will find a place on every radiologist's desk and deservedly so. That men with the experience of Brailsford, Whately Davidson, Holmes Sellors, and Kerley (to mention but a few), are contributors is a more than adequate hall-mark.

D.W.

A WAY TO NATURAL CHILDBIRTH


The author, a physiotherapist, presents a convincing argument in favour of 'training' for labour. The beneficial effect of relaxation in the elimination of painful sensations during uterine contractions is

stressed. This subject will be interesting to many readers, obstetricians, physiotherapists and prospective mothers, especially as the discussion of analgesia in childbirth has occupied a prominent place in lay and medical press in recent months. The programme of antenatal exercises designed to promote muscular and mental relaxation as a preparation for parturition is well laid out and amply illustrated. The results, in this series of 200 'trained' mothers are most satisfactory according to their own testimonials.

H.E.B.

BACTERIAL AND VIRUS DISEASES—ANTISERA, TOXOIDS, VACCINES AND TUBERCULINS IN PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT


This little book deals in a very practical manner with the uses of antisera and the various bacterial products which can be used for diagnosis or therapy. For each substance there is a description of the modern method of manufacture followed by a short discussion of its use and then full details as to dosage and method of administration. The largest amount of space is devoted to the various diphtheria prophylactics and the antitoxin.

The advice offered is soundly orthodox and one can find little in the detail to quarrel with. Furthermore, there is a surprising amount of information packed into a small space. Perhaps the main criticism to be made is that, in a book describing a specialized subject, it is a pity that there was not a little more room for describing some of the evidence on which claims for beneficial results are based. This applies in particular to subjects about which there is still considerable controversy such as B.C.G. vaccination and vaccination against whooping cough. The book is, however, written for the practitioner with little time for reading and practical problems to solve. For him it will certainly provide information both sufficient and easy to absorb.

D.M.