The apparatus is pictured and consists of a lucite box, opened at the top and sealed at the edges and the bottom, resting on a platform which has a fixed level at one end. The other end is attached to a rod connected to an electric motor in the bottom of the cabinet that raised and lowers that end of the box a given number of times per minute. The rate may be altered and oxygen may be added. It is permissible to make examinations of the baby and to aspirate the mucus through the open top.

M. F. P.

THOMPSON, S. A.; QUIMBY, EDITH H., AND SMITH, BEVERLY C.: *The Effect of Pulmonary Resuscitative Procedures upon the Circulation as Demonstrated by the Use of Radioactive Sodium.* Surg., Gynec. & Obst. 83: 387–391 (Sept.) 1946.

Until recently there has been no satisfactory way of demonstrating whether or not any given procedure for resuscitation could produce actual movement of the blood. When circulation has stopped pulmonary ventilation alone is not sufficient to produce resuscitation. The authors used the tracer substances, radioactive sodium, fluorescence and oxygen, in determining relative effects of various types of pulmonary resuscitation. This paper reports the results of the injection of radioactive sodium into the circulation of dogs. Movement of blood containing radioactive sodium could be detected by the Geiger-Mueller counter. In their summary of the results of these experiments the author said, "By this method it has been possible to demonstrate that alternate mechanical inflation and deflation of the lungs, or either operation alone, produce a movement of the blood within the vascular system. This movement is sufficient in the dead but heparinized animal to circulate some of the blood throughout the entire body. Mechanical resuscitators, using alternating positive and negative pressures, produce the greatest circulation. As soon as postmortem clotting occurs, little or no motion of the blood can be brought about by resuscitative procedures. When intravenous heparin is used to prevent this clotting, the period during which blood can be moved is greatly prolonged. For this reason the use of intravenous heparin seems indicated in resuscitation, as a definite means of prolonging the possible recovery time of the asphyxiated patient." 3 references.

J. C. M. C.