

logical interpretation of the history of medical bibliography, an important subject and one too generally ignored. She succeeds in doing this in a duodecimo volume of only 226 pages, and yet at the same time discusses entertaining corollary issues, such as, for example, the similarity of early printing to manuscript and the reason for this, the development of bedside teaching and the use of case reports (Herman Boerhaave, circa 1700), and descriptions of bibliographies indexed by given name rather than by surname (as late as 1667). By pointing out the problems of medical bibliography through the centuries the author gives a contemporaneous air to her book.

The text should be of particular interest to students of medical history, not only because it gives a history of medical bibliography, but also because of its constant reference to certain broad aspects in the development of medicine and its many brief bibliographies. To individuals engaged in or contemplating the compilation of a bibliography this book should be preliminary reading. It describes the development of our contemporary catalogs and lists: the Index Catalog of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Index Medicus, Current List of Medical Literature, Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, Excerpta Medica, and others. Machine methods as a possibility in aiding the worker are discussed. Footnotes add additional details and all references are completely cited. At the end of the book there is appended a list consisting of all the printed bibliographies and indexes to the general medical literature which the author was able to locate.

Because the book discusses the general medical bibliography, it should provide a basis for compiling a bibliography limited to any one of the specialties.

SANFORD KRONENBERG, M.D.

Die Narkose: Ein Lehr und Handbuch. VON PROF. DR. H. KILLIAN UND PROF. DR. H. WEESE. Second Edition. Cloth \$40.50. Pp. 1003, with 412 illustrations. Georg Thieme Verlag, Herdweg 63, (14a) Stuttgart, Germany, 1954.

This comprehensive volume, written in German, may serve both as a text and a reference book for practicing anesthesiologists. Both clinical and basic science aspects of the field are included, as well as correlation of anesthesiology with pre-existing pathology and operative procedures. Throughout the book emphasis is placed on the basic science approach including descriptions of alterations produced in the human mechanism during anesthesia and surgery and the reasons for their occurrence. Anesthetic agents, methods, equipment, special techniques, new drugs, complications, resuscitation, and inhalation therapy are competently discussed.

This textbook is profusely illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and tables. There are many references to the literature. The book is well made, with good paper and clear illustrations. For those who read German, this volume is a valuable addition to a reference library.

JAY JACOBY, M.D.

Atlas de chirurgie thyroïdienne. PAR JACQUES FRANÇILLON, chirurgien des hôpitaux de Lyon, ET CLAUDE GABRIELLE, interne des hôpitaux, de Lyon. Lyons, France. Cloth 300 francs. Pp. 182, with 134 illustrations by Dr. C. Millet. Expansion scientifique française, 15, Rue Saint-Benoit, Paris 6e, France, 1955.

This volume is one of the numerous surgical outlines which have appeared during the past few years and provides a pictorial analysis of each phase of thyroid surgery as conducted in the authors' practices. The illustrations, which of course form the main bulk of the book, are mechanical rather than photographic in style; they serve to emphasize the fundamental anatomical facts. The text has been planned to supplement rather than to complement the accompanying illustrations.

From the viewpoint of the anesthesiologist, certain of the illustrations may be of interest, particularly those depicting the anatomy of the larynx, the nerve supply of the thyroid gland and the larynx, and the position of the larynx and the trachea with the patient in the various operative postures. There is also, perhaps, an advantage in having