

The elaborate hypotheses proposed by Dr. Laborit will be most interesting, especially to those whose main interest is research in basic cellular function. The clinical anesthesiologist will be inspired further to increase his knowledge of basic function of body cells. Wide clinical application of the author's concepts, however, will probably await considerable additional information by other competent investigators.

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Clinical Enzymology. First Edition. By GUSTAV J. MARTIN, Sc.D., Research Director, The National Drug Company, Philadelphia. Cloth \$6.00. Pp. 241, with 9 illustrations and 8 tables. Little Brown & Co., Boston, Mass., 1958.

This book has little value for practicing anesthesiologists. It is of value to anesthesiologists and scientists engaged in basic research in biochemistry and pharmacology, since a review of the systemic actions of parenterally administered enzymes is presented. In brief, the book is a collection of facts concerning present studies, past reports and suggestions regarding the future of enzymes and/or enzymic systems as therapeutic agents in the practice of medicine.

It is recommended as a worthwhile addition to the medical library of a large hospital or medical school.

P. C. LUND, M.D.

An Introduction to Pharmacology and Therapeutics. Ninth Edition. J. A. GUNN, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, University of Oxford, and J. D. P. GRAHAM, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.S.P.S. (Glasgow), F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), Senior Lecturer in Pharmacology, Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff. Cloth \$4.25. Pp. 327. Oxford University Press, London, 1958.

The acceptance of this volume in Britain is evidenced by the fact that this is the 9th edition. It is written as a short survey of pharmacology for medical students. The material is arranged under the usual headings of the site of drug action. There are no illustrations, few formulas, and no references to original work. The presentation is made in simple, logical, easily understood sentences. Since there are no references, some statements seem to be arbitrary, which is to be expected in a synopsis. For the sake of brevity, descriptions have been shortened to the point of mentioning physiological effects of drugs in many cases, rather than describing their method of pharmacological action. For example, the entire discussion of cyclopropane follows: "CYCLOPROPANE, B.P., U.S.P., (CH₂)₃, a gas heavier than air, is a powerful anaesthetic. It is given in a concentration of 7-30 per cent, depending on the depth and duration of anaesthesia desired. The mixture is explosive and cyclopropane expensive, so that it is given by a closed-circuit apparatus both for safety and economy. Its chief advantages are the absence of irritation of the air passages and of asphyxia. It requires particularly expert administration. The cylinders are coloured orange."

The authors have maintained the book content up-to-date with the recent advances in pharmacology. The book should be of value to those who desire to survey present usage in the field.

ROBERT W. VIRTUE, M.D.

Klinische Calorimetrie und Thermometrie. By DR. HELMUT KUEMMERLE, Research Assistant, Department of Gynecology, Universitäts-Frauenklinik Tübingen, Germany. Paper \$4.50 or DM 18. Pp. 112 with 52 illustrations. Georg Thieme, Publisher, Stuttgart, Germany, 1958.

This treatise is a review of the literature and personal experience regarding methods of measuring heat production and temperature in man. In a brief section on physics,