ditions under discussion, the usefulness of this book would be enhanced.

This publication is profusely and well illustrated (partly in color); the bibliography well chosen and complete. Although too extensive to be useful for medical students, it is an excellent reference book for graduate physicians.

HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.


The material in this concise and well-written book is presented in an interesting manner. This small volume is divided into the following chapters: The Clinical Significance of Pulsations Evoked by the Heartbeat; The Production of Sounds by Normal and Diseased Hearts; Coronary Disease—The Professors’ Friend. Index, printing and binding are excellent. Physicians in all medical fields should find this book enlightening.

V. K. Stoelting, M.D.


Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1958.

This little book, obviously only an introduction to a large and complex subject, discusses some considerations pertinent to the design of hospital facilities. The author calls attention to errors of commission or omission which are made frequently in hospitals. There are a number of problems not mentioned, discussions are meager, alternative solutions to problems appear to have been overlooked, and useful references are notably lacking. Check lists of suggestions and questions, and discussion of time and motion study problems, with respect to personnel activities and traffic movement, would have been helpful additions.

Lucien E. Morris, M.D.


This is a manual of information for nurses in the surgical wards and operating theaters, dealing with the care of patients in the preoperative and postoperative periods, and directions for assisting the anesthetist. Owing to the different terminology employed in this country and in Britain, this book would probably be more helpful to nurses in Britain.

Alice McNeal, M.D.