rather something of the philosophy and admonitions of one with intimate knowledge of the field about which he writes.

The anesthesiologist's principle interest will lie in the first 46 pages wherein the author outlines his thoughts on infants and children as patients, their preparation for operation, their anesthetization and their postoperative care. The short chapters are replete with common-sense statements, such as "We might as well admit it—until we have completely won the confidence of children, we are ogres to them" or "Children are such amazing little creatures. Tell them in simple words why they have to go to the doctor or to the hospital or why they have to have an operation, and, in most instances they will cooperate in a fashion that adults might well emulate." There are some statements anesthesiologists will cherish, such as, "Any upper respiratory tract infection—sore throat, running nose, or cough—if detected, precludes admission to the hospital; if appearing after admission, it automatically cancels operation."

The chapter on anesthesia is less than 6 pages and that on cardiac arrest less than 5. There are statements that some anesthesiologists will dislike and disapprove. Yet the fundamental problems of pediatric anesthesia are clearly stated, tried and proven techniques are presented, and the intent is not antagonistic. Of particular interest is the statement, "The anesthesiologist with an audience of a half-dozen observers who has to spend more than a half hour in putting an infant to sleep because of unavoidable difficulties, and who during this time makes no excuses for his slowness and resorts to no drastic expedients to impress the onlookers or to console the impatient surgeon, is a gift beyond price to the welfare of children who are entrusted to his care in the operating room."

The remainder of the book is devoted to a brief description of the common pediatric operations. While not of urgent concern to the anesthesiologist, nowhere can he find a more succinct account of the procedures and the major hazards that await the unwary. It would be profitable if every anesthesiologist who anesthetizes children were to read and study this latter portion of the book.

This is a delightful, well-written and nicely produced book. It would be unfortunate indeed if only a "stray anesthesiologist" would read its chapters.

JAMES E. ECKENHOFF, M.D.

Symposium on Pulmonary Ventilation. EDITED BY DR. R. P. HARBORD AND PROF. R. WOOLMER. Cloth $4.00 in U. S. Pp. 109, with 28 figures. Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Maryland; John Sherratt & Son, Altrincham, England, 1959.

Readers who are interested in keeping abreast of current researches in respiratory physiology as it pertains to anesthesia will be rewarded by a fascinating peek into the minds and laboratories of several eminent English colleagues working in this field. These are the proceedings of a conference held in Leeds on February 19, 1958, under the auspices of the *British Journal of Anesthesia*. Included are papers by 6 speakers and the discussion contributed by 22 participants representing anesthesia, internal medicine, obstetrics, physics, physiology and pharmacology. The material covered is topical and includes technology, pulmonary mechanics, ventilation of the newborn, a feeble attempt at some acid-base physiology during hypothermia, management of pulmonary decompensation in the chronic respiratory cripple, and an intriguing hypothesis regarding airway obstruction. In the main, the papers are well composed and annotated with carefully selected references; the discussion is conversational and easily followed, even if some of the allusions to mechanisms are not. The editors deserve credit for producing an unusually readable transcript of a worthwhile symposium.

DUNCAN A. HOLADAY, M.D.

Physiologie und Pathophysiologie der Atmung. Second Edition. BY P. H. ROSSIER, A. BÜHLMANN AND K. WIESINGER. Cloth DM 58.60. Pp. 395, with 95 illustrations. Springer-Verlag, Reichpretichufer 20, Berlin W 35, 1958.

The need for a German textbook of lung pathophysiology was demonstrated by a complete sell-out of the first edition in little more than a year. As the authors state, this second,

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enlarged edition permitted correction and improvement, as well as the presentation of research which has been conducted in the field in the past few years. In the new edition the problem of respiratory mechanics is presented in detail, and the number of illustrations are increased.

The chief sections of the text are: the normal physiology of respiration; research methods of pulmonary function; pathophysiology of respiration, and clinical aspects of pulmonary insufficiency. An excellent supplement gives the composition of analytical chemical solutions used in respiratory research; nomograms for such studies, and tables and graphs of correction for the Hasselbach-Henderson equation at various temperatures and *p*H.

An excellent bibliography gives 70 pages of references. These are divided into a section of monographs with seven subsections, and a section of individual works with 33 subgroups. The initial subsection concerns physiology of respiration in general, while the final group of six deals with breathing and sport.

This monograph is thorough and complete. The illustrations and diagrams are excellent and useful. There is nothing, however, which is not available in the American literature. It is doubtful if any American, except a specialist in this particular field, would desire to purchase this book.

O. S. ORTH, M.D.

Surgery in World War II, Vol. II, General Surgery (History of the Medical Department, United States Army in World War II), By numerous authors. Catalog No. D104.11:Su 7/4/v.2. Cloth $4.25. Pp. 417, with 45 figures, 97 tables. United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

This volume reports chiefly the experience encountered in treating 3,154 abdominal injuries in forward hospitals of the United States Seventh Army during World War II. The data were computed and analyzed overseas and reanalyzed later in the United States.

Anesthesiologists will be principally interested in the first 78 pages written by Beecher and one subsequent chapter written by a group of anesthetists who worked separately for Beecher. The information presented on the resuscitation of acutely wounded men, the control of their pain, their preparation for operation, and their anesthetization will make interesting reading for the anesthesiologist who wishes to be well prepared for mass casualties, whether war or civilian incurred.

Not the least interesting of these chapters is the historical account of anesthesia during World War I and the chronological development of anesthetic service during World War II. From no other source will the anesthesiologist of today become more acutely aware of how far his specialty has come in less than four decades. The continual advance accounts for many statements in this text that are no longer acceptable. If one is searching for definitive data concerning treatment of shock or administration of anesthetics to the wounded, then he will be disappointed. Data are confined to incidence of cases and technics. All else is clinical experience and impressions. Under the circumstances, this is to be expected.

All teaching departments of Anesthesiology should have this volume for their residents and students to read.

JAMES E. ECKENHOFF, M.D.

Chemical Quantitation of Epinephrine and Norepinephrine in Plasma. By WILLIAM MUIR MANGER, B.S., M.D., PH.D., Department of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, KHALIL G. WAKIM, M.D., PH.D., Section of Physiology, Mayo Clinic, AND JESSE L. BOLLMAN, M.D., Section of Biochemistry, Mayo Clinic. Cloth $11.50. Pp. 398, with 70 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1959.

This is an attractive-looking book, clearly printed and well illustrated. The contents of the volume, however, leave something to be desired.

The title of the book is misleading; it suggests that the entire text deals with methods for analyzing catecholamines in plasma. Instead, only one chapter deals with methodology. This chapter considers four chemical methods, only two of which have been extensively used to analyze plasma. Other chem-

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