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 pH.

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-