the ultra-micro method for the determination of pH, P_{CO_2} and standard bicarbonate in capillary blood; the determination of CO_2 tensions from mixed venous blood by rebreathing techniques; the development of electrodes to measure P_{O_2} and P_{CO_2} in blood; the value of the end-tidal sample as a clinical tool; and the clinical significance of blood *p*H and blood gas measurements.

Anesthetists will be most interested in the last two sections: one on significance of blood pH and blood gas measurement; and the other, the final general discussion. Those willing to expend the effort to read through the more complex technical discussions, however, will be rewarded with some glimpses into the future that bode well for the specialty of anesthesia, such as the possibility of accurate estimation of blood P_{CO_2} from a single *p*H measurement; the possible use of only a few drops of capillary blood for *p*H, P_{CO_2} and bicarbonate estimations; and the possible direct measurement of blood oxygen and carbon dioxide tensions with O_2 and CO_2 electrodes. All of these advances would speed the day when the clinical anesthetist can gain accurate knowledge of the acid-base status of his patient rapidly and easily throughout surgery, and control the anesthetic technique in the light of this knowledge.

Research workers in anesthesia, of course, will find this monograph an invaluable compilation of up-to-date information on a subject that is of immense importance in both laboratory and clinical investigations.

DAVID M. LITTLE, JR., M.D.

Exposés d'Anesthésiologie, à l'Usage des Praticiens et des Étudiants. By P. HUGUENARD and P. JAQUENOUD. 2 Volumes. Paper. 23NF. Vol. I, pp. 218 with 30 illustrations. Vol. II, pp. 274 with 17 illustrations. Masson et Cie, Éditeurs. Libraires de l'Académie de Médicine, 120, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, 1960.

This two-volume textbook which is written in French, is compiled by two well-known French anesthesiologists with the assistance of experts who have done original investigative work about which they write in various sections of the text. These volumes cover the field of anesthesiology including history, pharmacology, physiology, various anesthetic techniques and apparatus. There is even a section devoted to anesthesia for laboratory animals. The bibliography is adequate. Illustrations are excellent. Indexing of the volumes is conspicuous by its absence, being replaced by a fairly adequate table of contents.

As with so many of the well-written French texts the paper and printing are excellent, but the book is then issued as a paper back volume. The binding is very poor, and during the course of one reading the back became broken and the pages loosened.

For the student in anesthesia who must do his reading in French, this is a text well worth using.

PAUL R. DUMKE, M.D.

Oxygénothérapie. Second Edition. By LÉON BINET, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the Institut, and MADELEINE BOCHET, Assistant in the Laboratory of Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Paper. 32NF. Pp. 262 with 11 tables and 43 figures. Masson et Cie, Éditeurs; 120, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6e, 1960.

The first part of this work, written by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris, details the theoretic background for the application of oxygen therapy. There are many practical points emphasized, and the reviewer is amazed at the verbosity of the author. This part of the text would make interesting reading for beginning residents in anesthesiology and for those in training to become inhalation therapists.

The second half of the book is concerned with the mechanical methods of administering oxygen to patients. By American standards this portion is disappointing since it is not up-to-date, practically nothing is said about intermittent positive pressure apparatus, the illustrations are few in number and inadequate in detail, and many points of emphasis are ill-applied.

The publication is paper-bound. Its translation into English would not be of great benefit to the medical profession of this country.

C. R. STEPHEN, M.D.