

zant of management of deviations in electrolyte balance. This text is concerned with identification and treatment of such deviations resulting from a variety of medical and surgical disorders.

The opening chapters define terms of expression and establish a frame of reference for ensuing discussion of movement of fluids and electrolytes. A small section deals specifically with preoperative and postoperative problems, and a later section concerns acid-base balance and abnormalities. The remainder covers the multitude of deviations in fluid and electrolyte balance associated with commonly encountered illnesses of adults and children. The author writes clearly and effectively. Liberal use of figures and tables adds to the value of the text for students and clinicians. The composition and use of fluids for replacement is given in detail.

There are a few minor points of criticism. The author refers repeatedly to the term "carbon dioxide combining power" as an important parameter in identification of acid-base abnormalities. He fails to make clear, however, the difference in meaning of this term from that of serum bicarbonate, implying that these expressions are identical. Moreover, no attention is given to use of measurements of buffer base and standard bicarbonate for detection of acid-base abnormalities. Increased attention appears to be given these terms by individuals interested in this subject.

Nevertheless, any physician desiring to add to his library a reference text or manual of treatment concerned with fluids and electrolytes should be pleased with this book.

ROBERT T. PATRICK, M.D.

International Anesthesiology Clinics. Vol. 1, No. 2, February 1963. TREATMENT OF RESPIRATORY INSUFFICIENCY. ANESTHESIA FOR THORACIC SURGERY. EDITED BY R. A. GORDON, M.D. Pp. 333 to 532. (Published quarterly. Rate: domestic \$22.00 per year, foreign \$25.00 per year.) Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

This book contains two major sections, one on the "Treatment of Respiratory Insufficiency" and the

other on "Anesthesia for Thoracic Surgery." The first section is in turn divided into two chapters, one written by J. C. Robson, M.D., of Montreal entitled "Physiology of Respiration" and the other written by J. B. Fairlie, M.D., of Toronto, entitled "Respiratory Insufficiency." The second section is likewise divided into two parts, one entitled "Anesthesia for Thoracic Surgery" by R. G. Gilbert, M.D., and G. F. Brindle, M.D., both of Montreal. The final article is entitled "Special Problems in Anesthesia for Pulmonary Resection" and is written by the Editor, R. A. Gordon, M.D., Professor of Anaesthesia, University of Toronto.

These well-known and competent Canadian authors, well versed in their respective topics, have succeeded admirably in fulfilling their objective "to share with the reader something of the experience of two major Canadian medical centers in the fields of anesthesia for thoracic surgery and the treatment of respiratory insufficiency." Each author thoroughly knows his topic and each has presented a lucid dissertation well worth reading by anesthesiologists, physicians and scientists interested in pulmonary problems.

Figures 12 through 16 are a bit puzzling because the descriptive legend appears under figure 12 and it is not too revealing. With the exception of this relatively minor criticism one can with easy justification commend the authors for the time and effort they put into preparation of their manuscripts. The publisher likewise can be praised for selecting paper with a glossy finish and a type face that makes reading an easy and comfortable exercise, thus fostering a concentration that is necessary for the reader to appreciate the erudite approach to each topic presented. Libraries will be enhanced if they contain a copy of this truly educational issue of International Anesthesiology Clinics even though the noun Anesthesiology in the title is used as an adjective—poetic license that is barely forgivable when it emanates as it does from a group of purists in the use of the English language.

RALPH M. TOVELL, M.D.

