List of Candidates who have passed their examinations and have become Licentiates of the three Royal Scottish Corporations on 12th April 1947. Michael Shuttleworth Barnett, Harry Yuille Caldwell, Reuben Hyman Freedman, John McDiarmuid Hanley, William Pearse Hanley, Garnet McDermott, Josephine Bernadette McElroy, Hugh McIntyre, Reuben David Watsman, Ephraim Frank Weiswasser, Alexander MacDonald Westwater, N. G. Philip de Silva Wijesekera, Mariella Murray Williams.
Handbook of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain Ltd. 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

Among other objects the Manufacturers' Association exists to encourage co-operation, discourage overlapping in production and promote research. The present booklet has evidently been produced for the convenience of those in charge of laboratories, to enable them to find where various pieces of apparatus can be obtained. It includes a long classified list of scientific instruments and by an ingenious arrangement refers the reader to the appropriate page in the advertisement section which occupies a large part of the book.

William Beaumont's Formative Years. Edited by Genevieve Miller, M.A. Pp. xv+87, with 19 illustrations and a map. New York: Henry Schuman, 1946. Price $6.

Miss Miller has given us the contents of two manuscript notebooks written by Beaumont in his early years. The story begins when Beaumont was an apprentice with Dr Chandler, a disciple of the Brunonian system. He gives a description of some of the more striking cases he came across. Then he served with the military forces campaigning in the neighbourhood. After this he practised for five years at Plattsburg, and gave this up to rejoin the arm on the frontier. The period extends from 1811 to 1821. The first notebook includes excerpts from medical books, various prescriptions and notes of his military service; the second extracts from his general reading and an account of his travels. They have been reproduced exactly as written, and Miss Miller has added copious and helpful notes to explain obscure passages. The book has been very artistically produced and is a valuable contribution to the history of medicine.

Practical Anaesthetics. By H. Parry-Price, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. (R.C.S.). Pp. Iv +127, with 50 illustrations. Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1946. Price 12s. 6d. net.

This little book is essentially a record of personal experience and as such has a somewhat limited value. It is certainly not the book for the student who wishes to learn about anaesthesia, but for the practising anaesthetist it has some points of interest and of practical value. The English, about which there is a nautical breeziness, is not above criticism, and the format might be improved, as for example where the table indicating the stages of anaesthesia finds itself out of relationship to the text. The general production of this booklet, including the illustrations, is good.

Physics for the Anaesthetist. By R. R. Macintosh, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.A., and W. W. Mushin, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.A. Pp. v+235, with 282 illustrations. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. 1946. Price 30s.

This latest book from the Nuffield Department of Anaesthetics of the University of Oxford illustrates the comprehensive scale of investigation of anaesthetic problems possible in this foundation. The authors have had the valuable assistance of Dr H. G. Epstein, a physicist whose work is already well known amongst anaesthetists. The subject matter is illustrated throughout by details of experiments and examples of calculations, all of which make for a clearer understanding of the principles described. Many original diagrams and drawings supplement the text. These are of the very high standard which one expects of Miss McLarty.

In the every-day work of the anaesthetist a certain amount of knowledge of the physical laws of gases and vapours is essential if modern anaesthetic procedures are to be carried through with adequate understanding and safety. It is probably true that most anaesthetists have forgotten most of what they learned about such things in the early part of their medical training. This book fills a great need in this respect.
not only for anaesthetists of all grades but also for the student who is about to commence his practical training in the administration of anaesthetics and is worthy of the highest commendation.

_Acidosis_. By _Esben Kirk_. Pp. 222. London: William Heinemann. 1946. (Price not stated.)

This book gives a detailed account of various aspects of the problem of acidosis. A historical survey is followed by a summary of the causes of acidosis. In the remaining sections of the book the various causes are considered in more detail, and illustrative cases are given from the author's own experience. Details of analytical technique are given and also a full list of references.

This book should be of interest to most physicians as it reminds them of the circumstances under which acidosis may occur, giving an explanation of the cause in each case, and draws attention to the benefits of rational therapy with isotonic sodium bicarbonate solution.

_Human Torulosis_. By _Leonard B. Cox, M.D.(Melb.), M.R.C.P.(Edin.), F.R.A.C.P., and Jean C. Tolhurst, M.Sc.(Melb.)_. Pp. xi+149, with 67 illustrations and 5 tables. Melbourne University Press and Geoffrey Cumberlege. 1946. Price 25s.

This monograph is based largely on the authors' personal experience of thirteen cases of human torulosis. These cases are reported in detail and in many cases include autopsy reports. In addition, there is a very full review of the subject from the clinical, pathological and epidemiological points of view. A detailed account is also given of the biology of the fungus and of laboratory methods of diagnosis. There are excellent photographs illustrating the radiological appearances in cases of lung involvement and both the macroscopic and microscopic appearances of the organs in man and in experimental animals. The morphology of the torula in the tissues and on culture is also demonstrated.

This work emphasises the importance of considering torulosis in obscure cases of cerebral or pulmonary disease. The unusual frequency with which these authors have encountered this disease suggests that either the infection is unusually prevalent in Australia or that elsewhere the disease is frequently misdiagnosed. Those requiring information on torulosis will certainly obtain every possible assistance from this book.

_Roentgen Diagnosis of Diseases of the Gastrointestinal Tract_. By _John T. Farrell, Jr., M.D._ Price 30s.

The author has adopted a very complete and somewhat complicated classification of diseases as a framework of his study. Such a classification one feels might have been more suitable for a larger volume in the nature of a text-book, and its adoption in a manual of this type has perhaps resulted in rather abbreviated accounts of the commoner conditions seen by radiologists in routine work. As a detailed classification of all the conditions which are demonstrable on radiological examination, however, this book offers a useful contribution to the literature on radiological diagnosis and the text is accompanied by good reproductions from radiographs.

_The Peripheral Circulation in Health and Disease_. By _R. L. Richards_. Pp. xii+153, with 104 illustrations. Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone Ltd. 1946. Price 21s. net.

This concise handbook incorporates reviews of the anatomy and physiology of the peripheral vessels and a description of methods of investigation of the peripheral circulation, together with the records of personal observations, meticulously prepared, on a large series of cases. The whole presentation is carefully planned and admirably
executed, and the individual chapters are models of modern clinical scientific research. It is no fortuitous coincidence that the book opens with a quotation from Harvey and closes with one from Lewis. Accurate observation, logical deduction, and an absence of redundant hypotheses characterise the work throughout. The relative simplicity of the methods employed, and the rich harvest yielded, are in sharp contrast to much modern work in which increasing complexity of technical approach is only matched by the loose thought that attends the interpretation of results.

The production is excellent, and the figures well reproduced, but it is unfortunate that the lettering on so many figures has been reduced in reproduction to a size that renders easy reading difficult. The book is recommended not only as a valuable treatise on its special field, but as worthy of study by all who would engage in problems of clinical research.

Aids to the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases. By T. E. Osmond, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Pp. v+138. London: Ballière, Tindall & Cox. 1946. Price 5s. net.

This little book has been written for the purpose of instructing the medical student in the management of venereal disease. The subject has been dealt with by no means exhaustively, but enough information has been included to make this a useful handbook for students and practitioners.

Entstehung und Früherfassung des Portiokarzinoms [Development and Early Recognition of Cervical Carcinoma.] By Dr. med. Hansjakob Wespi, Zurich. Pp. 183, with 94 illustrations. Basle: Benno Schwabe & Co. 1946. Price Fr. 18.

This is a valuable monograph which, after an introductory section, is divided into two parts. In the first part there is set out with full clinical references the argument for colposcopy as a method in the early recognition of cancer of the cervix uteri. It is a highly practical text which lays stress on the Schiller iodine macroscopic diagnosis and illustrates abundantly the microscopic appearances of what the author classifies as superficial cancer and true cancer. The final development, as is shown in a schematic figure, is into immature, moderately mature and fully mature carcinoma. The author advocates frequent inspection after thirty years of age.

A considerable part of the work is devoted to theoretical considerations applicable to cancer anywhere. One interesting idea is embodied in the subdivision of the appearances of surface epithelium into (a) simple atypical, (b) unstable and (c) proliferative atypical epithelium. Many photomicrographs illustrate the very moderate views of the author. He touches on the theories of development of cancer by gradation and by somatic gene mutation without too absolute self-committal. He evidently favours multicentric occurrence of cancer and contact conversion of normal cells to cancer cells, which weight the probabilities to a causal virus agency. The references to the literature are well chosen and give the title throughout.

Principles of the Contact Lens. By H. Treissman and E. A. Plaice. Pp. vii+88, with 40 illustrations. London: Henry Kimpton. 1946. Price 10s. 6d. net.

One of the most important of modern developments in ophthalmic practice is the use of contact lenses. This little book, although dealing with a superspecialism, will be welcomed by all ophthalmic surgeons. The subject is clearly explained in nine short well-illustrated chapters. The second chapter, though mainly optical, is so well expressed as to offer no difficulty to the non-mathematical reader. The other chapters are practical and give a full and lucid description of the principles, construction, uses of, and indications for contact lenses with much valuable clinical information. Every ophthalmic surgeon, even if he does not prescribe contact lenses himself, will wish to have this book to guide him in the treatment of his patients.