1873, and Dr. Baker retains the term. This symptom is experienced as fatigue and introspection, and while it may disappear for long periods, it will recur after shock or anxiety. Though Dr. Baker does not say so, it is, of course, a common and widespread symptom, which in its more dramatic forms can lead to syncope and tetany as the result of respiratory alkalosis. Fluoroscopically, tonic contraction of the intercostal muscles is evident prior to the appearance of the symptom, so that shallow respiration may lead to a compulsive sigh. The importance of this symptom lies in its usual association with other innocent symptoms such as palpitation, and in the possible confusion in the mind of the doctor or patient with the dyspnea of organic heart disease.

The third symptom investigated by Dr. Baker was palpitation, and there appears to be the importance of determining precisely what the patient understands by this term and of the patient’s own description of his feelings at the time of an attack. She refers to the varying threshold at which this symptom becomes consciously appreciated in different individuals and in the same individual at different times. As the result of examining the case sheets of 900 sufferers from palpitation, she concluded that the majority of those with organic heart disease and a primary complaint of palpitation suffered from myocarditis, endomycocardial fibrosis or paroxysmal tachycardia. It was nearly an even chance that a patient whose chief symptom was palpitation would have a normal cardiac fluoroscope, and in many cases more than one. She found that a considerable number of people could have extrasystoles without experiencing any palpitations, a fact with which all physicians would agree. She mentions dyspnea as often a pituitary, hypothyroidism and cigarette smoking as possible etiological factors in some cases, but it is generally held that none of these are as important as the increased sympathetic activity to any visceral stimulus which accompanies an anxiety state.

This little book is a straightforward, if superficial and rather elementary, consideration of the component parts of the clinical and statistical material, and serves the useful purpose of reminding us of its frequency and its associations. There is still too much casual invalidism abroad, owing directly to unwarranted acceptance of the patient’s own description of his feelings at the time of an attack, and to excessive anxiety. Though Dr. Baker does not say so, it is, of course, a common and widespread symptom, which in its more dramatic forms can lead to syncope and tetany as the result of respiratory alkalosis. Fluoroscopically, tonic contraction of the intercostal muscles is evident prior to the appearance of the symptom, so that shallow respiration may lead to a compulsive sigh. The importance of this symptom lies in its usual association with other innocent symptoms such as palpitation, and in the possible confusion in the mind of the doctor or patient with the dyspnea of organic heart disease.

Fractures and Joint Injuries. By Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, B.Sc., M.Ch., Orth., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Hon.), F.F.A.G. (Hon.), and Walter H. Gredler, M.D., Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone, Limited. 10" x 8/" pp. 640, with 964 illustrations, some in colour. Price: £2.6s.

The volume contains a wealth of new and highly important work reaches the usual level of excellence of his other books. His standard of English prose is high, his meaning is clear and there is no waste of words. The book is profusely illustrated by excellent black and white, and some beautiful colour pictures. Captions are such that it is impossible for anybody to miss the main points. Both the general practitioner and the specialist in the field of endocrinology.

In the chapter on carbohydrate metabolism are sections on pentose, fructose and galactose, electrolytes and carbohydrate metabolism, control of the blood sugar level, hypoglycaemia, diabetes and obesity, and diabetes mellitus.

Finally, in the section on endocrine treatment of neoplastic diseases is a special article on the "Autotransplantation of Adrenal Cortex to Portal Circulation Combined with Oophorectomy and Adrenalectomy in Treatment of Metastatic Carcinoma of the Breast."

This year book covers a great deal of ground and will be of invaluable aid to those who wish to keep up to date in the field of endocrinology.

The second volume of this well-known author's work reaches the usual level of excellence of his other books. His standard of English prose is high, his meaning is clear and there is no waste of words. The book is profusely illustrated by excellent black and white, and some beautiful colour pictures. Captions are such that it is impossible for anybody to miss the main points. Both the general practitioner and the specialist in the field of endocrinology.
out knee movements earlier than if the fragments were sutured together. His suggestion is that suture of the patella should be performed for fractures in young adults. It is recommended that when a fracture of the patella lies nearer to the lower pole, only the smaller fragment should be excised. He advises this modified operation even in young patients.

The subject of fracture of the spine with paraplegia is very well handled. A case is made out for occasional immediate laminectomy in certain cases. One indication mentioned is where progressively increasing neurological signs suggest the development of an epidural hematoma. Management of the paralysed bladder is described in some detail, with a particularly good account of high cystostomy with tidal drainage.

As a book of reference this volume is a necessity in the library of all those who handle injuries. It is written in such a pleasant manner and the illustrations are so good that it can be read through from cover to cover without any flagging of interest.

A Manual of Oral Embryology and Microscopic Anatomy. By Dorothy Pernar. 1955. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, Limited. 104 x 7", pp. 110, with 49 illustrations. Price: 48s. 6d.

This volume has been written for students training as dental surgeons. Those are ancillary workers who do not exist in Australia, but in the United States of America they are used to carry out dental prophylactic measures and to instruct patients in oral hygiene. The context of the manual is much too high for that of a lower level than that which is offered to dental students. Nevertheless, it provides a very readable description of the embryonic development of the face and oral cavity, together with the histology of dental and gingival tissues and alveolar bone. The reproductions of pencilled drawings of views demonstrated under the microscope are excellent and illustrate well what should be seen in a student's histological notebook. As stated in the introduction, a few of the statements made as facts may be somewhat controversial. Hence detailed discussion is deliberately omitted in order to avoid conflicts of ideas in the minds of those for whom the book is written.

Analytical Cytology: Methods for Studying Cellular Form and Function. Edited by Robert C. Meitlers, M.D., Ph.D., with a foreword by Francis O. Schmitt, Ph.D.: 1955. New York: The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Incorporated. 9" x 51/2", pp. 462, with 130 illustrations. Price: $15.00.

Experiments in research depend upon techniques. The classical approach through morphology is commonly regarded as a dead subject and the new approach has been mainly chemical. The criticisms levelled at morphologists are generally ignored. At the other end of the scale, many biochemists tend to ignore morphology. Between the two extremes, physiologists have been trying to unite the various components in the cell, though as yet without success. It is written in such a manner that the student can follow the general themes and appreciate the importance of cell function in the light of the structure of the cell. The book under review contains a critical appreciation of the newer methods of investigating cellular form and function. It has nine chapters each by experts. The subjects are divided into two groups. The first group deals with methods in the optical spectral region, and contains chapters on cytophometry, histochemistry, phase contrast and other forms of interference microscopy, ultra-violet microscopy and microspectroscopy, and fluorescence microscopy. The second group is of more recent development and consists in the methods using electrons, radioactive isotopes and X rays. The subjects of electron microscopy, radioautography, histography and X-ray diffraction techniques are explained and illustrated in this section.

The book is for the research worker and any other student of biology who needs a reference book wherein he may keep abreast of recent developments.

This is an exciting era of biological research to which the physical sciences are contributing. By these methods the various components in the cell can be identified, though as yet it is a very hazy idea of the exact nature of the cell as the basic unit of the organism may be expected. The figures are excellent in this volume and the features they illustrate are well portrayed. Each chapter has a comprehensive list of references embracing those of historical as well as contemporary interest.