tected controls, and the author concluded that tolerance towards sublethal irradiation and the susceptibility to leukaemia acted as independent factors. From the assumption that both the lethal and the leukaemogenic effects of radiation are independent quantal responses, distributed in a population of haematopoietic stem cells in any irradiated mouse, the author developed a statistical method of 'marking probit'. This suggests that successive doses are additive for the initiation of the leukaemogenic process, but not for the development of radiation leukaemia.

At the end of the French text, summaries are given in English and there is an extensive bibliography. The monograph will be of value mainly to experimental radiobiologists but also to those concerned with statistical analysis of radiation effects in man.

Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary
by Clarence Wilbur Taber
9th ed pp xi+1328 illustrated 54s
A comprehensive glossary combining within its covers a medical dictionary with a compendium of diseases; the more common forms of accidents with their first aid treatments; brief details of nursing procedures; names of drugs with details of dosage and uses. The appendix includes tables of arteries, veins, lists of poisons and their antidotes, as well as the usual tables of physical constants, and weights and measures. A section called 'The Interpreter' contains in five different languages 373 phrases commonly used in conducting medical interviews.

In short, this is a useful book for the home or the office. The English user should beware of American spelling and idiom.

Pathology of the Lung
(Excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)
by H Spencer MD(Lond) PhD FRCS(Eng)
pp xv+850 illustrated £10
This book lives up to the warm recommendation of Averill A Liebow's foreword, that it is sound and comprehensive and that meticulous scholarship and discernment have made possible the condensation of much information into comparatively little space. It is an excellently printed and illustrated textbook of the macroscopic and microscopic morbid anatomy of diseases of the lung. The 22 chapters are arranged in orthodox fashion, starting with embryology and anatomy, going on to congenital abnormalities, various types of infection including an account of pulmonary mycotic diseases and parasitic diseases, the pneumoconioses and other occupational diseases, radiation injuries, emphysema, vascular diseases, pulmonary oedema, metabolic disorders, and diseases of uncertain origin and tumours.

The text is clear and terse, supported by nearly 2,000 references. Dr Spencer sets out the pathological findings in almost every known lung disease, apart from tuberculosis, and accentuates their mechanisms of production including experimental pathology rather than clinical, physiological and radiological correlations. There is no room for very detailed descriptions of microscopic findings and differential diagnosis; these are covered by the references. The volume and quality of information packed into 'Pathology of the Lung' must represent an enormous amount of painstaking work by the author, to whom pathologists, chest physicians and chest surgeons will be greatly indebted.

Clio Medica Series of Primers on the History of Medicine: Pathology
by E B Krumbhaar MD
reprint ed pp xvii+206 illustrated 18s 6d
New York: Hafner 1962
This is a paper-back reprint of a book published in 1937, with no attempt at revision. It is not an especially exciting history of pathology — less so than the even older one of Long's, and much less so than the relevant parts of Singer's various works. The thread of narrative is well enough maintained, but it is at intervals hidden behind the catalogues of names which are the bane of medical histories. Nevertheless, this publication makes Krumbhaar's work readily available and at small cost, and these are great virtues. Isolation of the history of pathology from the rest of medicine makes it possible to study the evolution of ideas and to understand better the background of logical thinking which led to practical achievements. Even if a little pedestrian, this is well worth reading, and not only by pathologists.

Cardiacs and Diabetics in Industry
by Grace Wyshak SM in Hyg.
Leonid S Snegireff MD DPH
and Augusta F Law MD MPH
pp xvii+260 illustrated 86s
Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas
Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications 1961
The authors have selected, from 18 American firms, 709 employees suffering from heart disease or diabetes and compared their absence and sickness rates with those of matched controls. Since all persons studied were in employment, anyone severely afflicted was excluded.

The book is mainly about sufferers from heart disease, since only 8% of the group had diabetes and it is not clear why they were included in the study. The authors conclude, not surprisingly