obtain an outstandingly competent contributor on each subject, not necessarily chosen for the neutrality of his point of view. The arrangement of this edition reflects the present concept of rheumatology. First there is a section covering much of the basic knowledge needed for adequate comprehension of rheumatic diseases. The center, or core, is rheumatoid arthritis—the most common, serious, crippling disease of all. The study of the comprehensive management of rheumatoid arthritis comprises two large parts of this book. Because of the tremendous segment of knowledge covered, the editor enlisted the aid of section editors with particular experience, who have checked the accuracy, completeness, compatibility, and coherence of the material in each section. This has made for better coordination of the entire volume and has provided a triple check on the content by contributor, section editor, and editor. All the editors are also contributors. Conversely, practically all the contributors are also editors, since they started from material already in the previous editions or from other literature. While this volume presents a comprehensive view of rheumatology, it is not written only for the rheumatologist, but also as a source of information for researchers, internists, orthopedic surgeons, and particularly graduate students of medicine.

Clinical Physiology—Volume I. By KATHLEEN E. ROBERTS. San Francisco: Filmer Publishing Company, 1960. 215 pp. $6.50.

This volume, comprising twenty chapters, is concerned with the discussion of the normal physiology of electrolytes, changes in disease, and the treatment of abnormalities. The subjects covered are electrolyte balance, water metabolism, renal function, gastrointestinal function, and hepatic failure. It is an over-simplification of the subject and essentially based on the clinical application of basic physiology. The text is written with the view that the diagnosis and treatment of pathological abnormalities should issue from and be based on a knowledge of normal function. This text is not intended for the specialist on the subject, but attempts to bring fundamentals within the reach and understanding of students and those who are novices in the field. Rigid rules and therapeutic outlines have been avoided. Rather, it is hoped that a grasp of the fundamental principles outlined here will enable the clinician to understand electrolyte balance, and to devise an individual approach for his own patient which will allow the complications and nontextbook cases to be handled more intelligently.

An Introduction to Pharmacology. By J. J. LEWIS. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Company, 1960. 746 pp. $11.00.

This book has been written with the object of giving a scientific treatment to the elements of pharmacology. It is not intended to be a textbook of materia medica or therapeutics and does not therefore describe the treatment of disease by means of drugs but as far as is possible concentrates upon site, mode, and type of action, and pays some attention to chemical structure —action relationships. An attempt has been made in this text to present the subject in an interesting manner and to leave out much of the detail which can be obtained from more advanced and comprehensive works.

Science and Medicine of Exercise and Sports. Edited by WARREN R. JOHNSON with 42 contributors. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1960. 725 pp. $12.00.

The purpose of this book, in the words of the editor, is to provide an analysis of the status of knowledge related to exercise and sports. It should help serious students to acquire a more effective grasp of the extremely diversified research activity which bears upon these subjects. It should guide professional workers at all levels in their efforts to make an honest statement as to the effects of exercise and sports upon the human organism. It should help researchers in the various areas to know more about "what is going on in the lab next door." And it should serve as a starting point for further research by indicating the frontier of knowledge, suggesting needed research, and providing a useful bibliography. The 42 contributors are all top authorities and well known in their fields of physiology, physical education, psychology, and medicine.

The Head, Neck, and Trunk. Muscles and Motor Points. By DANIEL P. QUIRING. Edited by JOHN H. WARFEL. 2d ed. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1960. 119 pp. 109 engravings. $3.25.

The revision of this edition was undertaken in the same manner as that of the companion volume "The Extremeties." The format of the