The manuscript submitted ran to over 400 pages. The book was set in type chapter by chapter. Early portions of the book were in galley proof before the end was set in type. The double column design adopted was modeled after the Journal of the American Chemical Society on the theory that chemists are familiar with this type of format. The small print for the experimental sections made further compression possible. The size of the book was chosen so that it would fit in the same shelves as the Journal of the American Chemical Society bound volumes. The book weighs five and one-half pounds. The entire cost of publication was borne by Princeton University Press. Dr. Clarke edited the American sections; Sir Robert Robinson edited the British sections and Dr. Johnson was responsible for the Index.

EVERETT S. WALLIS

Princeton, New Jersey

General endocrinology. C. Donnell Turner. Philadelphia-London: W. B. Saunders, 1948. Pp. xii + 604. (Illustrated.) $6.75.

There has long been a need for this book. Most texts on endocrinology have been written to fit the needs of the advanced investigator and physician, with no effort to interest a more general group of readers and afford them a good background and bibliography. This volume will probably do more to stimulate work in the field than many weightier and more specialized tomes.

Turner has fitted many of the arguable points into the first two chapters. His introduction, for example, includes a general survey of backgrounds and methods and the generalized features and glands of uncertain endocrine function. The second chapter is mainly centered about the biology of secretion, and here we find some strange companions such as chemical coordinators, inductors, and evocators (embryonic), phytohormones, chemical mediators (nervous), autolyzing tissues, parahormonics, and vitamins. The space devoted to these components is not great and serves to advantage in bringing diverse phenomena together even though they cannot all be catalogued as cell secretions. The accent of the chapter is directly on the physiology of the secretion and if occasionally substances which are normally cell bound are included under this head, it is of advantage to notice the analogies of functional condition which may pervade the reactions of the products.

The succeeding chapters from three through twelve deal in the main with individual glands in as complete a manner as is possible in a work of this size. There are excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter, giving a sequence to the total work performed in organizing the information presented. In Chapter VI, succeeding that treating the pancreas, there is a short and succinct treatment of the alimentary secretions and their relation to the generalized picture of reaction.

Chapter XI is taken up completely with the interaction of the hormones during pregnancy and lactation and an excellent review of what we know about the interacting constituents during these processes.

After a concise treatment of the hypophysis (pituitary) the last 75 pages of text are devoted to a review of endocrine mechanisms in the invertebrates. This is an admirable presentation of the diverse mechanisms and how they work. While one might argue about some of the implied correlations between the activity of vertebrate and invertebrate materials, this in no way detracts from the presentation as a whole. The fact that it is presented in arguable form is a compliment to the ingenuity of the author, for these reacting substances do not have the clarity of result or the known chemistry of the vertebrate secretions.

The book as a whole is informative, carefully prepared, and extremely intriguing. It is a unique treatment of this very interesting field.

J. S. NICHOLAS

Yale University

Pathology. W. A. D. Anderson. (Ed.) St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1948. Pp. xii + 1453. (Illustrated.) $15.00.

This book is not just another textbook of general pathology. Neither does its virtue lie in any unique manner of presenting its subject, since it follows in general the standardized order, with chapters on the fundamental pathological processes, their variations with etiology, and their manifestations as related to the various parts of the body. The text will have outstanding value for teachers and graduate students of pathology, who will find therein an unusual amount of useful information ordinarily gleaned only by extensive search through periodical literature.

Most of the chapters are written by well-known authorities in the various fields, who have carefully evaluated data from many sources, and have recorded the salient facts in concise, convenient form. The use of headings, spacing, varied printing, and numerous illustrations gives emphasis to the more important subjects and facilitates ready reference. Each chapter is concluded with a generous bibliography, arranged conveniently according to subjects. Most authors have placed commendable emphasis upon relationships between pathology and the other basic sciences, and between pathological changes and clinical phenomena.

The changing order in our modern world justifies the