

one or two small corners of traditional surgical knowledge which continue to appear in detail in every textbook and are of doubtful value. In this category come such subjects as Fistula-in-ano, Subphrenic Abscess and Cleft Palate. The already stated students could well do without these refinements which might perhaps be left to the less eclectic palate of the practising expert.

The book is well printed and clearly written and should prove useful as well as popular. It is perhaps pedantic to complain of the literary style in a volume such as this, but on page 178, in the chapter on Acute Appendicitis there appears the sentence "It is unusual for the tongue to be clean, and for there not to be foetor oris". What is wrong with "The tongue is usually dirty and the breath foul"?

Zoonoses. Edited by J. VAN DER HOEDEN. Amsterdam, London, New York. Elsevier Publishing Co. 1964. Pp. xi+774. Price 220s.

Can tapeworm be spread by putting pig manure on the garden? How is toxoplasmosis spread? Do the staphylococci that cause food poisoning come from the animal or the food handler? As a source of reference this book brings together a lot of information from many authors, the majority based either in Holland or Israel, about those diseases and infections which are naturally transmitted between vertebrate animals and man. It is a book to get out of the library, not off your personal bookshelf.

Exotic Diseases in Practice. BRIAN MAEGRAITH, M.B., D.Phil., F.R.C.P. London. William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1965. Pp. x+361; fig. 31. Price 50s.

Dedicated to Sir Philip Manson-Bahr with a foreword by Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, this book sets out to remind those of us who deal with individual patients or larger communities, that travel abroad or foreign visitors may suddenly present us with exotic diseases outside the ordinary run of the mill. A doctor whose practice comprises a large number of immigrants may, for example, already be alert for anaemia due to hookworm; one who seldom sees a foreigner would do well to read here what may befall even his most stay-at-home patients. Part one sets out the world distribution of disease by regions, then outlines the possible causes of a host of 'clinical pointers'—signs and symptoms grouped by regions and functions of the body, and closes with a short section on personal protection. The second part of the book describes and illustrates the clinical features of the many common erstwhile tropical diseases that may be introduced to our practices. The style is simple but authoritative as befits a teacher of such wide experience. This book will be a useful addition to the College library.