

book. Then follows an excellent chapter on the physiology and applied physiology of arterial flow. The pathology of atherosclerosis is dealt with clearly, though a future edition might well allow a little larger cover of the aetiological and metabolic background to this disease.

Most of the book is devoted to the clinical examination, investigation, management, and results of treating peripheral arterial disease. It is outstandingly good and packs an enormous amount of useful practical information into a short space. Thus in clinical assessment the much poorer prognosis where tissue necrosis is present is emphasized. The scope of conservative measures and the role of sympathectomy are discussed. The confused position with regard to anticoagulants is clearly stated. When it comes to the technical considerations of direct arterial surgery the book is full of sound advice and any experienced surgeon will recognize the many home truths discussed. The ground covered is far wider than actual operative technique, and an enormous number of small but important side-effects such as hypotension after declamping an artery receive careful consideration.

The book ends, very properly, with a detailed analysis of the results of surgery, which reflects the honesty so apparent throughout the book. This little book will be outstandingly useful to anyone groping with the problems involved in treating peripheral arterial disease.

W. T. IRVINE.

With Dr. Prier teaching in the department of microbiology in Philadelphia, it is perhaps understandable that no fewer than 11 of the 25 contributors are from the medical schools of Philadelphia and all but three contributors come from America. Each has been chosen for his specialist knowledge of the particular subject, and, since their only brief was to provide information for the student, there is a lack of uniformity in the presentation of the chapters. Classifying the viruses so that the chapters may be presented in some logical order is very difficult, but this problem has been solved by discussing them in groups formulated according to physical, chemical, and biological characteristics. There are exceptions to this rule, however, and viruses inadequately classified or those causing diseases of particular biological or economic significance are dealt with individually.

The basic sciences for the understanding of virus activity are well presented. The chapter on physical and chemical properties of viruses is easy to read. Although the presentation of the laboratory techniques for the cultivation of viruses is always very difficult, the student will certainly be better informed after reading this chapter. The pathology of viral infections, and especially the host-parasite relationship, are well explained, and the chapter on immunity deals with every aspect, citing nearly 300 references. The chapters dealing with particular groups of viruses are packed with data and references, and the only criticism to be made is that some tend to be short sentences joining together an oversized bibliography that is neither interesting nor easy to read. It is a pleasure to see the difficult subject of oncogenic viruses so well presented, since this will have particular interest for the student of virology today.

The diseases dealt with individually are rabies, rubella, infectious and serum hepatitis, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, hog cholera, and bovine virus diarrhoea. Although the selection of some diseases that have had separate treatment is obvious, the choice of others can only be on the grounds of inadequate classification. The last five chapters, dealing with all viruses of particular interest to an animal species, are most useful. Thus ovine, avian, feline, and canine, bovine, equine, and porcine viruses, as well as virus diseases of fish, are presented separately.

In a book of this kind there is bound to be some overlap of subject matter and differences in presentation. Nevertheless, the book is an up-to-date collection of facts and it

has a good index. The preclinical student of medicine will find it a very useful reference book, but it certainly goes beyond his needs in subject matter and price. Many research workers will wish to use it for reference purposes, and thus it should find a place in all good libraries.

FRANK T. PERKINS.

Anarchy

The Clerkenwell Riot. The Killing of Constable Culley. By Gavin Thurston. (Pp. 188+xv; illustrated. 28s.) London: George Allen & Unwin. 1967.

In an age when anarchistic forces of various kinds are working with considerable success in civilized societies it is of some interest to read a detailed account of the sort of situation that these forces ultimately produce.

In 1833 a policeman was murdered and some of his colleagues injured in a clash at a low-grade political meeting at Cold Bath Fields, off Grays Inn Road, London. At the coroner's inquest on the dead policeman the jurors made themselves national heroes by taking command of the inquiry, harrying police witnesses, and encouraging witnesses willing to recount tales of police brutality. Following their verdict of justifiable homicide the jury were feted and medals struck for them. Their popularity was, if anything, increased by the quashing of their verdict by the Court of King's Bench.

Throughout the account of this *cause célèbre* the frightening theme is the almost complete absence of any popular support for the forces of law and order, save from the remarkable men who were concerned with developing the new police force.

On another level, Dr. Thurston shows what an appalling spectacle can develop when a judicial inquiry gets out of hand. The weakness of the presiding coroner was itself an enemy of law and order. By his failure to control the pigheaded tradesmen defying authority in the limelight of the jury box more harm was done than by the forbidden meeting of workmen which sparked off all the fuss.

Dr. Thurston tells a gripping as well as a well-documented tale of an incident insignificant in itself in history, but interesting and important as a symptom of the *malaise* of a nation.

PETER BOWSER.

Learning about Viruses

Basic Medical Virology. Edited by James E. Prier, Ph.D. (Pp. 715+ix; illustrated. £5 16s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1967.

There have been a number of textbooks on medical virology in the last few years, and, although this is a rapidly changing field, it becomes increasingly difficult to justify each new one. The editor of this one is patently aware that it is no longer possible to include all facets of virology in a single textbook, so this book is directed to the preclinical student. In addition to medical and veterinary students, however, there is much to be found to interest the graduate who selects virology as a special subject.

Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

Baroreceptors and Hypertension. Proceedings of an International Symposium. Edited by P. Kezdi. (Pp. 460+xiv; illustrated. £5 5s.) Oxford: Pergamon. 1967.

Colostomy Care. By Betty Hughes and Edward Wilson. (Pp. 70; illustrated. \$A2.00.) Sydney, N.S.W.: Australasian Medical Publishing Co. 1967.

Emotional Stress. Proceedings of an International Symposium. Edited by Lennart Levi. (Pp. 280; illustrated. 99s.) London: Academic Press. 1967.

Medicine at the Paris Hospital. 1794-1848. By Erwin H. Ackerknecht, M.D. (Pp. 242+xiv; illustrated. 72s.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. London: Oxford University Press. 1967.

Signification du Tissu Lymphoïde des Muqueuses Digestives. By Paul Crabbé. (Pp. 248; illustrated. (No price given.) Brussels: Éditions Arscia. 1967.

The Everyday Miracle. A Child is Born. By Axel Ingelman-Sundberg and Claes Wirsen. Photographs by Lennart Nilsson. (Pp. 156; illustrated. 42s.) London: Allen Lane The Penguin Press. 1967.

Circulation in the Extremities. By David I. Abramson, M.D. (Pp. 557+xvi; illustrated. £9.) New York and London: Academic Press. 1967.

Psychopharmacological Agents. Vol. 2. Edited by Maxwell Gordon. (Pp. 622+xviii; illustrated. £10.) New York and London: Academic Press. 1967.

Basic Anatomy. 2nd edition. By G. A. G. Mitchell and E. L. Patterson. (Pp. 623+viii; illustrated. £5 5s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1967.

Treatment of Common Acute Poisonings. By Henry Matthew, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed., and Alexander A. H. Lawson, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.Ed. (Pp. 151+vii; illustrated. 16s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1967.

Men in Middle Life. Cross-Cultural Studies in Mental Health. By Kenneth Soddy with Mary C. Kidson. (Pp. 485+xii. 63s.) London: Tavistock. 1967.