tables' published in 1961 and in their recent book (1965) the latter authors admit that the classification of this genus 'is not well established'.

MARY BARBER

COMMON COLDS AND RELATED DISEASE By D. A. J. Tyrrell. (pp. 197; 49 figures. 42s.) London: 1965 Edward Arnold.

This is a new book and a companion volume for Professor Stuart-Harris's book on influenza. Dr. Tyrrell has set out to piece together a mass of new data on the common cold and related respiratory infections and in doing so has achieved a nice balance of material that will be found useful to both clinician and laboratory worker. In the first six chapters, Dr. Tyrrell discusses the clinical syndrome, epidemiology, and volunteer studies on the common cold and methods for studying respiratory viruses in the laboratory. Subsequent chapters are devoted to the myxoviruses, adenoviruses, reoviruses and the common cold or rhinoviruses. A useful chapter is included on prophylaxis and treatment. The book contains numerous charts and illustrations, all of which are extremely well produced. This is a welcome and useful addition to textbooks outlining modern trends in virology and is thoroughly recommended to both clinicians and virologists.

J. A. DUDGEON

INFLUENZA AND OTHER VIRUS INFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT, 2nd ED. By C. H. Stuart-Harris, with a foreword by Sir Christopher Andrewes (Pp. vii + 248; 25 tables. 45s.) London: Edward Arnold.

The first edition of Professor Stuart-Harris's monograph, published in 1953, described four main clinical syndromes associated with acute respiratory infections—influenza, the common cold, atypical pneumonia, and febrile catarrh. At that time, apart from influenza, our knowledge of the aetiology of these conditions depended on human volunteer experiments. Now, eleven years later, this monograph has had to be entirely rewritten, such has been the advances in our knowledge of respiratory viruses. Many new viruses have been discovered, the adenoviruses, parainfluenza viruses, and respiratory syncytial, all of which are fully discussed in this new edition together with methods of laboratory diagnosis by tissue culture and serology. The account of the clinical symptoms produced by these numerous causative agents are excellent. It is well documented and with good illustrations. Two chapters on treatment and prevention put the problem of chemotherapy and immunization into clear perspective. An amazing amount of fresh information has been fitted into this new edition and it is thoroughly recommended for all those who wish to keep abreast of these new developments.

J. A. DUDGEON

DYNAMIC STUDIES OF METABOLIC BONE DISEASE. Edited by O. H. Pearson and G. F. Joplin. (viii + 229; illustrated 50s.) Oxford: 1964 Blackwell Scientific Publications.

This slim but attractive volume contains the proceedings of a symposium which was held at Western Reserve

University, U.S.A., in March 1963 on four related topics. The first section deals with the interpretation of calcium isotope studies, the second with osteoporosis, the third with osteomalacia and Paget's disease, and the fourth with the excretion of hydroxyproline.

For the average clinical pathologist the approach will be somewhat esoteric since the papers deal with some of the most controversial aspects of what is in itself a highly controversial field. On the other hand, this book must be considered to be essential reading for anyone engaged in this field or proposing to enter it. Bauer's introductory review on tracer techniques is useful and straightforward. Heaney's contribution on the interpretation of calcium kinetic data is also admirable and so is his description of his studies of disuse osteoporosis. Lafferty and Pearson describe again their controversial procedures for the measurement of bone resorption and present some remarkable results in vitamin-D resistant rickets. Arnold's work on the quantitation of bone mineralization in osteoporosis is admirable and is followed by Urist's description of accelerated aging and premature death of bone cells in osteoporosis. Finally Klein and Curtiss review the use of urinary hydroxyproline as an index of bone metabolism but seem reluctant to accept the general view that this reflects collagen breakdown rather than collagen synthesis.

This is a useful contribution to a difficult and rapidly changing field. The individual papers still remain fresh although written two years ago. The book is profusely illustrated and perhaps this and its somewhat limited appeal may explain its relatively high cost.

B. E. C. NORDIN

ADVANCES IN METABOLIC DISORDERS, vol 1, edited by R. Levine and R. Luft. (Pp. xxii + 366; illustrated. 86s.) New York and London: Academic Press. 1964.

This is the first volume of a new series primarily of importance to chemical pathologists but not unimportant to pathologists in other branches and to physicians. Eight subjects are treated: glycogen storage disease, the parathyroids, mitochondrial respiratory control, osteoporosis, basal metabolic rate and thyroid hormones, insulin antagonists and inhibitors, aldosterone, and folic acid deficiency and its interrelationship with vitamin B₁₂ metabolism. The chapters on the parathyroids and on osteoporosis both cover well-trodden ground and the chapter on mitochondrial respiratory control contains much that is little more than hypothesis to explain well-established facts. The remaining chapters can fairly be described as excellent reviews of their particular topics.

Books and journals have multiplied so extensively that one is reluctant to say that no one can afford to be without a given book, but it may apply to this one.

ARTHUR JORDAN

TECHNIQUES IN CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY By G. A. Cheyne. (Pp. vii + 397; 14 plates; 24 figures. 42s.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1964.

This book, stated to be primarily aimed at technicians taking the examinations of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, consists of two parts. The first, occupying almost a third of the book, is devoted to