tic ulcer and on the complications of peptic ulcer and on diagnosis and surgical treatment of complications of peptic ulcer are clear and concise and complete. Closely related problems such as gastritis and reflux esophagitis and the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome are presented in precise, authoritative fashion. There is an excellent chapter on carcinoma of the stomach by Stanley Hoerr, with comments on the Japanese experience by Professor Nagao.

My complaints were minor: there is still too much emphasis on subtotal resection of the stomach in treatment of duodenal ulcer, there is inadequate attention to the changing epidemiology (lowered incidence) of duodenal ulcer, the potential effects of \( \text{H}_2 \)-blockers are given insufficient emphasis, and—in my opinion—the best anastomotic arrangement after total gastrectomy is an esophagojejunostomy, Roux-en-Y.

This is a great feast of a book. One of the unexpected dividends is the beautifully evocative memorial tributes to Henry Harkins and Lester Dragstedt and Harold Burge. The volume is beautifully bound and handsomely produced. It is expensive ($50.00), but anyone interested in gastric surgery who can afford it, will enjoy it.

JAMES C. THOMPSON, M.D.


In such a rapidly expanding subject as the transfer of tissues by microvascular anastomoses, it is obvious that any textbook will be partly out of date when it is published. This is not to say that there is not a very real need for such a book. It is by far the largest publication so far on this topic and forms a sound basis on which future research and development may be built.

If it has a fault, it lies in being too comprehensive. The first section on basic science will be difficult to follow by surgeons interested mainly in clinical applications. But it is there should it be needed, and no doubt friends in physiology, anatomy or bioengineering will keep them right.

Every aspect of the subject is dealt with by 65 contributors; there are, of course, wide variations in style and in quality of content, but overall these are excellent and the references will be invaluable to subsequent workers.

The book is superbly produced and illustrated, and for nearly 800 pages the price is moderate. Microsurgical transplanta-
gery is becoming an essential part of many surgical specialties. Older surgeons may not become immersed in it for physical reasons, but this book should be in the possession of all those with still steady hands and those training for a surgical career.

THOMAS GIBSON, ESQ. D.SC.


This volume is designed to be a handbook in clinical transplantation for the wide variety of different people who are now involved. It consists of 20 chapters by 23 authors on subjects ordered by the sequence of events in the management of a transplant recipient. The descriptions are generally clear and are presented understandably with liberal figures of good quality. Inevitably some chapters deal with much larger subject areas than others so that it is not surprising that the chapter on the "Immunobiology of Transplantation" by Fabre and Ting shows the pressures of space limitation more than that on "Preparation of the Recipient" by Briggs, which is about the same length. In other chapters relevant aspects of the use of hemodialysis and histocompatibility testing are described, and new and controversial matters, such as the curious and paradoxical influence of blood transfusion on graft survival are dealt with. (Transfusions often immunize potential recipients of transplants but also appear actually to favor transplant survival in individuals who have escaped specific immunization). Anyone close to the field could probably identify points made by various authors with which he cannot agree, and I found my share of these. For example, Salaman's impression (p. 174) that antithymocyte globulin treatments are ineffective in revising transplant rejection is not in accord with my own.

In such a rapidly changing field a compendium of current practices is welcome. This volume does its job very well as it brings into one place for easy access useful descriptions of the major aspects of managing transplant patients. Morris's graceful introduction and sturdy optimistic final words on "Future Prospects" help to tie the book together. The lore of transplantation has now become impressive in extent, although a common byproduct of specialization, the use of atrocious jargon, is sometimes dismaying. Almost everyone refers to the recipient of a transplant as the "transplanted patient," a term which is no better,