ing at the time of his death. Dr. Chipley was a Fellow of the American College of Chest Physicians, and a member of the Ohio State Medical Association, American Medical Association, American Trudeau Society, American Society of Anesthetists and of the International College of Anesthetists.

Marcus W. Newcomb, M.D.
Governor for New Jersey

Book Reviews

*Mass Radiography of the Chest*, by Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., Medical Director, Chief, Tuberculosis Control Division, U.S.P.H.S.; Professorial Lecturer on Tuberculosis Control, George Washington University; and Russell H. Morgan, M.D., Medical Officer-in-Charge Radiology Section, Tuberculosis Control Division, U.S.P.H.S.; Assistant Professor of Roentgenology, University of Chicago, 288 pages, 93 illustrations. Chicago: The Year Book Publishers, Inc., 1945. Cloth, $3.75.

Despite other arrangement of chapters, this book treats of three distinct phases of mass radiography: methods and procedures of mass surveys, mobile and other radiologic physics and technic, and clinical interpretation or diagnosis of x-ray films. Hence, it is a compendium of all procedures, technics and interpretations employed in or resulting from mass radiography of various population groups.

Departing from the foundation of the history of mass radiography, the authors present the primary objectives of tuberculosis control and then describe operative measures of mass radiography in any community. Case-finding, medical care, segregation of tuberculous patients, and rehabilitation of the tuberculous are correlated with activities of the health departments, local medical societies, sanatoria, voluntary tuberculosis associations and local welfare agencies. Three chapters are devoted to minute descriptions of records, filing systems and procedures used in mass radiography, as well as the study and care of persons found to have significant lesions.

In the second field covered by this volume, all of the multitude of technical questions regarding the actual roentgenology of mass radiography are fully and concisely answered. Available equipment installation designs, physical factors affecting equipment selection and the advisable technic in mass radiography are all given detailed consideration. One of the most fascinating chapters portrays the future developments in roentgenology and mass radiography.

Of vital concern and engrossing interest to the internist and general practitioner, as well as the roentgenologist, is the third subdivision of the book which deals with roentgen diagnosis of thoracic diseases. With 47 instructive x-ray film reproductions, the roentgenologist will find testimony of the effectiveness of such miniature x-ray films and clinicians will find an effective atlas or aid in differential diagnosis of thoracic pathology.

Much more adequately than any treatise previously published, this book covers its field and need. It is pleasingly written and is easy to read. Based as it is on years of experience in such work, it is the complete answer to the most inquiring and critical antagonists and protagonists of mass radiography.

E. J. Simons.