Prof. Dr. Carlos Bento, Governor of the College for Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, has been elected President of the Tuberculosis Society of Rio Grande do Sul.

Dr. Benjamin M. Gasul, Chicago, Illinois, has won the award for Scientific Exhibit at the National Medical Meeting in Chicago. Dr. Gasul’s prize-winning exhibit showed x-ray studies of congenital malformations of the heart. Dr. E. H. Fell of Chicago was one of the collaborators in the exhibit.

The Arizona Chapter of the College sponsored a Symposium on Coccidioidomycosis on February 11-13 in Phoenix, in conjunction with the Arizona State Department of Health, the Communicable Disease Center of Phoenix, the United States Public Health Service of Atlanta, Georgia, and in cooperation with the Phoenix City Health Department. Members of the College who participated in the symposium were Dr. Robert J. Anderson, Atlanta, Georgia; Bert H. Cotton, Los Angeles, California; William A. Winn, Springville, California; O. J. Farness, Tucson, Arizona; D. W. Melick, Phoenix, Arizona.

Dr. S. J. Shane, Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been appointed assistant professor of medicine at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Dr. Shane will also assume directorship of the Halifax Tuberculosis Hospital and will be affiliated with the new cardio-respiratory unit being established by Dalhousie University and Victoria General Hospital. Dr. Shane was formerly Superintendent of the Point Edward Hospital in Sydney, Nova Scotia.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The 37th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Thoracic Surgery will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, May 4, 6, 7, 1957. Dr. William E. Adams, Chicago, is in charge of arrangements for the meeting. Dr. Hiram T. Langston, Chicago, is secretary of the association.

BOOK REVIEW


Despite the broad title of this book, it is primarily concerned with the author’s research into various substances which he has extracted from exudates. These substances have physiological effects on the host. The author is well known for his work on leukotaxine which, when injected into the body, produces increased capillary permeability and mobilization of leukocytes. In addition to this, however, the author has also isolated the following substances: exudin, thermolabile and thermostable leukocytosis promoting factors, necro- sin, pyrexin and two leukopenic factors. These are all presumed to be liberated by damaged cells under slightly differing conditions.

The author has done a tremendous amount of work on these substances, and a good deal of what he has done has been confirmed by other workers. This is a rather narrow field, however and can best be discussed by those who have had personal experience in research along these particular lines. The author does attempt to branch out from the discussion of these substances to a discussion of inflammation in general, allergic reactions, hormonal effects on inflammation and carcinogenesis. All aspects of inflammation and the other problems just outlined are discussed in relation to the substances which the author has extracted.

This book has numerous good points, among them, a tremendous amount of information that has been gathered by the author's many years of work in this field, excellent references to other work in the field and some good illustrations of various aspects of inflammation. This book suffers from the fact that any attempt at systematizing such an enormous field in a limited space leads to unavoidable simplification and to some statements to which other workers might take exception.

It is unfortunate that the author has done himself a disservice by adopting an injudicious and at times even an argumentative attitude toward other workers and other work in this field.

Ann Pollak, M.D.