Brown and Fraser (1869) were the first to observe... that the conversion of a trivalent nitrogen atom in an alkaloid to the quaternary ammonium form invariably led to a loss in the original activity and to the appearance of motor end-plate paralysis activity.

The book is divided into six sections: I. Dose-Effect Relationship, II. Localization of Site of Action, III. Absorption and Distribution, IV. Fate of Drugs, V. Mechanism of Action, and VI. Chemical Constitution and Biological Action. Many interesting and pertinent subjects come under discussion, such as, biological variation, bioassay, drug antagonism, site of application, excretion, biotransformation, and biohemorphology.

References are given at the close of each chapter and are divided into two groups, General, or review articles, and Special, for precise information. Their total number is small since the book is not intended as a comprehensive study or as a textbook.

Although this book was published in 1951, the information it contains is more applicable today than ever before, since the list of chemical synthetics for specific therapeutic purposes is constantly growing larger.

SANFORD KRONENBERG, M.D.


The purpose of this manual is to guide the family physician in the various methods available for mitigating the pain of terminal malignancy. This purpose is well fulfilled in 7 chapters which discuss Systemic Analgetics, Nerve Blocks, Neurosurgical Aspects, Humoral and Chemical Palliation, Surgical Procedures, Radiation Therapy, and Psychological Aspects. The chapter on nerve blocks receives the most space and includes 10 line drawings and roentgenograms. The contributions of 9 authors are well integrated and edited. There is no bibliography. The index is excellent. This book will be especially valuable to general practitioners but will broaden the horizon of anesthesiologists who are especially interested in the relief of pain from malignancy.

VIRGINIA APOAR, M.D.

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