

to have extensively revised this present edition, many sections have obviously been reprinted from previous editions, *in toto*. This need not discourage the experimental physiologist from its use, however, since its pages are crowded with many useful facts, illustrations of anatomy and technics, and discussions of problems in physiology.

The book opens with airy discourses on the virtues of good surgical technic, experimental surgery, and a thorough understanding of the pathophysiology underlying the surgical problem. Two brief chapters follow on the horrors of the antivivisection movement and the humanistic approach to the care and feeding of animals.

Chapter IV, on Anesthesia, is one of those neglected in the current revision. Although the anesthetic techniques taught are practicable for small animal surgery, the reference material is never more recent than 1951. A number of dangerous misconceptions are supported, such as the following three: 1) Artificial respiration is rarely used in the human operating room and is unnecessary in human thoracotomy. 2) The best and most useful method of prolonged artificial respiration for operations on the chest, for heart-lung preparations or use on pithed preparations is the Meltzer and Auer method of intratracheal insufflation with a steady current of air at 12 mm. Hg pressure. 3) The organism tolerates a mild degree of cyanosis better than hyperventilation.

Two chapters are devoted to equipment, sutures and instruments, and to surgical exercises. Thereafter are 29 chapters on technical procedures and physiological experiments organized by systems. The parts dealing with the abdominal viscera are especially complete. New chapters on the prostate gland, hypothermia and the central nervous system have been added. An attempt has been made to bring the fast moving fields of vascular surgery and organ transplantation up-to-date. Each topic is generously documented with authoritative references, and the entire text is carefully indexed at the end.

This book is intended for the surgeon, anxious to encompass his field, but it was also written for the student of surgery, both graduate and undergraduate, and will be valued by anyone, whatever his discipline, who is en-

gaged in experimental physiology involving the use of small animals.

DUNCAN A. HOLADAY, M.D.

**Medicina Experimentalis.** International Journal of Experimental Medicine. Vol. 1. No. 1. Editors: R. DOMENJOZ, Bonn; C. H. BEST, Toronto; B. B. BRODIE, Bethesda, Md.; J. CHEYMOL, Paris; L. HEILMEYER, Freiburg i/Br.; A. VANNOTTI, Lausanne. One volume to consist of 6 numbers (two volumes annually). Subscription price per volume is Swiss francs 56.-, postage included. S. Karger Ltd., Publisher; 25, Arnold-Böcklin-Strasse, Basel, Switzerland, 1959.

The aims of this new journal are: to serve as a link between research workers in all countries; to serve as a link between clinicians, physiologists and pharmacologists; to present brief communications, not more than four pages, but containing essential details of the work; and to offer new material with a minimum of delay (three months from submission of a manuscript to publication). Papers are submitted and published in either English, German or French. Each original paper is followed by summaries in the two complementary languages.

The first number of this new journal consists of 68 pages which contains a foreword by J. Cheymol, and ten original and well-illustrated articles. The titles and authors of these articles are: "Über den Einflub von Acetylcholin auf die Kaliumpermeabilität der denerierten Muskelmembran im polarisierten und depolarisierten Zustand" by Von W. Klaus, G. Kuschinsky, H. Lüllmann and E. Muscholl (Mainz); "Topical Blockade of Carbon Angiotaxis by Cortisol" by H. Selye, Y. Lemire and M. Cantin (Montreal); "Exposé de résultats expérimentaux concernant certaines propriétés originales de la sérotonine" by H. Laborit, P. Niaussat, B. Broussolle and J. M. Jouany (Paris); "Mastzellreaktion nach Einwirkung von Quarz in isotoner und nicht isotoner Suspension im Intrapertitonealversuch bei der Maus" by R. Rondez, J. R. Rüttner and G. Anders (Zürich); "Diaplacentare Passage und Eigerschaften von Kuhmilch haemagglutinierenden Antikörpern" by E. Berger and R. Bauer (Basel); "Einflub von Iproniazid und von

Beta-phenylisopropylhydrazin (J.B.516) auf die narkotische Wirkung und den Abbau von Hexobarbital und Thiopental" by E. Arrigoni-Martelli and M. Kramer (Milano); "Über die Dosis-Wirkungs-Abhängigkeit bei der Therapie experimenteller Entzündungsmodelle mit Antiphlogistica (I. Prednison)" by G. L. Haberland (Wuppertal-Eberfeld); "5-Hydroxytryptamin (5-H T) und hyperergische Reaktion" by K. Mörsdorf and L. Fehres (Bonn); and "Blockierung der Hyaluronidasehemmung durch Ergotamin tartrat" by H. Mathies, A. Glück, J. Poulantzas and D. Schmidt (München). All articles are well organized and presented. Most are followed by a list of references.

If succeeding issues are comparable to this first issue, the aims of the editors will be well met. If more original articles were published in English this journal would be more useful to those in this country who have limited facility with a foreign language. Those familiar with German and French will find this new publication very useful. The printing is good and the quality of paper adequate. A minimum of advertisements appear in this first issue. The editors are to be commended upon this excellent undertaking.

HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

**Stress and Cellular Function.** By H. LABORIT, M.D., Médecin en Chef de la Marine Française; Directeur de la Section de Recherches Physiobiologiques de la Marine Nationale Française; Chirurgien de Hôpitaux Maritimes; Membre Associé National de l'Académie de Chirurgie; Recipient of the Albert Lasker Award, 1957; in collaboration with M. CARA, M.D., D. JOUASSET, M.D., C. DUCHESNE, M.D. and G. LABORIT, M.D. Cloth. \$7.50. Pp. 255 with 61 illustrations and 6 tables. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and Montreal, 1959.

This book is a reference manual of physiology and pharmacology with emphasis on cellular function by a widely-known French physician and scientist. It is a translation of the original French edition which appeared under the title "Resuscitation: Physiobiological Bases and General Principles," published by Masson and Cie, Paris. The purpose of this

text is to outline a comprehensive therapeutic approach in which the resources of pharmacology will combine with a wide variety of other therapeutic agents, some biologic, some hormonal, yet others purely physical. The author stresses that whatever the type of injury, the systemic reaction varies but little.

The approach to the various subjects, i.e., regulation of water-electrolyte balance, acid-base regulation, the H ion excretory systems (respiratory, cardiovascular, and renal systems) is different from the ordinary text. The chapter on neuroplegia and artificial hibernation which includes in detail the pharmacology of chlorpromazine, should be of value and interest to the anesthesiologist. The type is clear. Illustrations are mainly line drawings and graphs with a few tables and photographs. Line drawings are simple and well labeled. All of these are larger than average in size. References are clearly stated. This book is a comprehensive correlated source of information dealing essentially with pharmacologic therapy applicable to various branches of medicine.

PEARL G. McNALL, M.D.

**Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology, Vol. 2, No. 4, Advances in Gynecologic Surgery,** edited by S. B. GUSBERG, M.D.; Cesarean Section edited by EDWIN J. DeCOSTA, M.D. A quarterly publication, Cloth, pp. 937 to 1228, with illustrations. Price \$18.00 per year. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., Medical Dept. of Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16, New York, 1959.

Twenty-two authors have contributed to this volume. Anesthesia and cesarean section are discussed in four chapters, all written by obstetricians. Greenhill discusses inhalation and spinal anesthesia in two pages, and devotes eight pages to the details of local anesthesia, a technique which should be part of the training of every obstetrician. He mentions the rare occurrence of idiosyncrasy to local anesthetic agents, but does not recognize or discuss the evils of overdosage with such agents—"too much too fast." Possibly he has not experienced this complication since he recommends the use only of 0.5 per cent procaine. We disagree with one of the