

Beta-phenylisopropylhydrazin (J.B.516) auf die narkotische Wirkung und den Abbau von Hexobarbital und Thiopental" by E. Arrigoni-Martelli and M. Kraemer (Milano); "Über die Dosis-Wirkungs-Abhängigkeit bei der Therapie experimenteller Entzündungsmodelle mit Antiphlogistica (I. Prehnison)" 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 Ergotamintriat" by H. Mathies, A. Gluck, 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 Hopitaux Maritimes; Membre Associe National de l'Academie 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