the effects of exotoxins on the circulation and (3) studies of septic shock, including effects of whole (dead or living) bacteria and bacterial infection. The authors considered pertinent information on viral infections to be too limited to be included. The section on endotoxins is the largest since endotoxin is available commercially and therefore more studies have been made with it. There is a concise summary at the end stating what is unequivocal in the laboratory animal as to mechanism of hypotension. Suggestions are listed as to the value of certain adjuncts to therapy in the experimental animal. The suggestion is made that the toxic effects of Gram-positive organisms may be more organism-specific than Gram-negative organisms, so that adjunctive therapy may have to be more specific.

This monograph would be of great help to anyone doing clinical or experimental investigation in the field of septic shock. However, the clinical anesthesiologist should be aware of this book. In the few pages devoted to treatment in human patients, four of the six methods reporting some success are close to areas in which the anesthesiologist is an expert—transfusion, vasopressor agents, adrenocortical hormones and hypothermia. A great deal of the experimental work also deals with these adjuncts to therapy.

RUTH M. ANDERSON, M.D.

L'Arrêt Circulatoire. BY R. COURBIER, Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine, AND J. TORRESANI, Chief of Cardiology Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Marseille, France, and collaborators. Paper. 35 F. Pp. 224, with 71 figures, Masson & Cie, Éditeurs, Libraires de L'Académie de Médecine, Paris, 1964.

This book is written in French and represents a synthesis of a good part of the work done by scientists of all nations on the subject of cardiac arrest. The authors define three types of cardiac arrest: arrest in systole which is of very rare occurrence and has never been reproduced in experimental animals, and the other two well-known forms: standstill and ventricular fibrillation. In the first chapter they elaborate on causes and consequences of circulatory arrest, including hemodynamic and metabolic aspects and cellular changes with emphasis on particular effects on vital organs. In the second chapter they discuss etiology and clinical aspects of arrest, as well as complications involving the brain and kidneys. The third chapter reviews treatment, including maintenance of ventilation and oxygenation; methods of assuring adequate circulation first by external massage, defibrillation if necessary and the use of cardiotonic, vasomotor and metabolic drugs. Step by step methods of treatment are presented, and the review concludes with treatment of complications following cardiac arrest. The bibliography is quite up-to-date.

This manual of resuscitation compares favorably with other manuals on the same subject. However, certain aspects of the text are lengthy, as the French way of writing is often more elaborate and literary than the English way, but it is also less concise. This is a useful book, as it gives the reader a detailed presentation of the modern way of thinking on this subject, and also modern methods of treatment.

JACQUES R. BOUCHER, M.D.

Small Animal Anaesthesia. EDITED BY OLIVER GRAHAM-JONES, F.R.C.V.S. Cloth. $12.00. Pp. 260, with illustrations. A Pergamon Press Book, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1964.

This book contains the proceedings of a symposium conducted by The British Small Animal Veterinary Association and The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare in London, July 1963. A total of 151 authors contributed to the program which was interdisciplinary in its approach to animal anesthesia. Authors include veterinarians, anesthesiologists, physiologists and dentists from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States. Many are outstanding in their respective fields.

Six sessions were conducted, divided into the following categories: Primates; Reptiles, Amphibia and Aquatic Animals; Rodents and Lagomorphs; Aves; Ungulates; and Carnivores.

A wide variety of anesthetic techniques are described as well as considerable amount of equipment. Some of the latter are quite ingenious in design and enables anesthesia of unusual species.

The book is well edited and has good style and continuity. A considerable amount of the information presented is not available elsewhere in book form. The illustrations are of good quality and appropriate to the subject matter.

This book reflects the growing interest in animal anesthesiology and the need for authoritative information on this subject. It is of particular value to those working in animal anesthesiology, whether they be research anesthesiologists, veterinarians, or zoologists. It should be in every research laboratory and medical library.

WILLIAM V. LUMB, D.V.M., PH.D.

Animal Anesthesia—Local Anesthesia. BY MELCHOIR WESTHUES, Professor and Director of the Department of Veterinary Surgery, University of Munich AND RUDOLF FRITSCH, Director of Veterinary Medicine, Anaesthetist at the Department of Veterinary Surgery, University of Munich. Translated by A. David Weaver. Published in German in 1960 by Paul Parey, Berlin, Germany. Cloth. Pp. 223, with 95