BOOK REVIEWS

ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA. Aarhus, Denmark: Universitetsforlaget i Aarhus. Annual subscription, 40 Danish Kroner.

This first volume of a new journal in the specialty of anaesthesia is of an excellence which augurs well for its future. Published in Denmark, but in the English language, both the format and quality of the publication are most excellent. The *Journal* is edited by Dr. Eric Nilsson of Lund who has the assistance of a number of distinguished collaborators in the Scandinavian countries. The first volume contains five excellent papers, the contents being: Changes in Blood Volume in Induced Hypothermia, by Bertil Lofstrom; The Effect of Some Curarizing Drugs in Unanaesthetized Man, I, by Henning Poulsen and Willy Hougs; Enophthalmus Elicited by Succinylcholine, by Ake Bjork, Matts Halldin and Ake Wahlin; Sleep Reinduced by Cortisone and Glucose in Patients Intoxicated with Barbiturates and Related Drugs, by K. G. Dhuner and P. Nordqvist; and The Fate of Muscle Relaxants in Man, by Francis F. Foldes

R.A.G.

BRITISH MEDICAL BULLETIN, January 1958.

The formation of a separate Faculty of Anaesthetists, by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, served as a considerable stimulus to post-graduate teaching and research in that country.

From time to time, symposia on various relevant subjects have been organized—some as all day sessions at the College and others appearing only in print. The latest of these appears in the *British Medical Bulletin*, under the auspices of the British Council. As with the other symposia mentioned, the authors are all nationally known figures. A variety of subjects is handled, striking a happy balance between clinical anaesthesia and basic science. Of the former, the articles on "Obstetrical Anaesthesia" (Dr. Selwyn Crawford), "Respiratory Inadequacy" (Dr. Ronald Woolmer) and "Deaths and Anaesthesia" (Association of Anaesthetists Committee) are of particular interest.

The review articles on basic science topics are of perhaps even greater interest, especially "CO₂ Haemostasis in Anaesthesia" by Professor Pask, "Biochemical Disturbances and Anaesthesia" by Drs. J. D. Robertson and S. C. Frazer and "Electrographic Monitoring of Anaesthesia" by Dr. B. D. Wyke.

Many other articles are worthy of mention and, certainly, this symposium merits the attention of us all.

HB.F.