

the level of anesthesia and the practice of maintaining a stable level could have been dealt with more fully.

The author has striven to be as unambiguous as possible and the text is accompanied by many excellent graphs and illustrations although some of the photographs of anesthetic machines have been taken from too far away to show satisfactory detail.

In the chapter on monitoring anesthesia the author describes several machines which give valuable information when used on humans, but has given no indication of the limitation of the machines when used on animals.

This is a relatively elementary book but should nevertheless prove useful to those engaged in small animal anesthesia, and for limited reference.

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Clinical Correlations of Experimental Hypnosis.

EDITED BY MILTON V. KLINE, M.A., Ed.D., President, The Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis; Director of Research, The Institute for Research in Hypnosis, New York City. Cloth. \$15.75. Pp. 524, with 44 tables and 46 Figs. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1963.

This book is not an ordinary text on hypnotic therapy or techniques but rather a compilation of work for those well versed in the hypnotic manipulations of the mind. It attempts to correlate the clinical use of hypnotherapy and the results of experimental investigation. This is a rather difficult task as the subject of hypnosis comprises so many different, seemingly unrelated, states and experimental studies are usually carried out under conditions foreign for the subject.

It does review in a systematic manner the investigational results so that hypnotic behavior seems close to an explanation and the various facets are more adequately classified. To delineate the mechanistic levels and aspects of behavior, organization is itself a feat well accomplished in this book.

The first part consists of original material from six recognized authorities on hypnoanalysis and hypnotherapy. These authors present factors from their experimental findings that are pertinent to behavior organization and analyze the dynamics of relationship processes. Adaptive behavior is related quite logically to the concept of hypnotic processes which is shown to involve the unconscious and transference interaction characteristic of neurotic behavior in the conscious state.

The second part is a collection of papers from 43 authors published in various psychiatric journals over the past decade. These deal with experimental study of the use of hypnosis for treatment in various aspects of medicine and for psychiatric techniques of age regression and dream psychology.

The book is well organized and the subject thoroughly treated by men who are well grounded in this subject. It treats many profound aspects of

the still mysterious state of hypnosis with understanding and logic. It makes interesting reading for those with a good background in psychiatry who are orientated to continuing research in areas of hypnotic behavior and hypnotherapy.

However, it holds little of interest for the ordinary anesthesiologist even though he may be practicing "superficial" hypnosis. I do not believe it will be of great value to most of us who do not have adequate training in psychiatry to be able to pursue hypnosis to its fullest extent.

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Handbook of Pediatric Medical Emergencies.

THIRD EDITION. BY ADOLPH G. DE SANCTIS, M.D., Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center; Consultant in Pediatrics, University Hospital, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, New York City, AND CHARLES VARGA, M.D., Chief, Department of Pediatrics, The Permanente Clinic and Bess Kaiser Hospital; Clinical Instructor of Pediatrics, University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon, and other contributors. Cloth. \$12.75. Pp. 457, with 85 illustrations. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1963.

This is one of the most authoritative books published in the field of pediatric medical emergencies. The authors are ably assisted by nine eminent contributors who are well known in various fields of pediatric medicine. For those unfamiliar with the first two editions of this book, we wish to emphasize that this is a reference manual, written in concise, outline form for quick reference in emergency situations where time is of the utmost importance. The authors emphasize that the information in this manual is merely a guide, and that individualization of care remains of utmost importance.

This is not intended as a complete text of pediatrics, consequently only those conditions which call for rapid emergency therapy are included. The authors wisely refrain from lengthy discussions of any one emergency situation. In some instances, a few sentences suffice to cover the situation; in others, causes, symptoms and signs, treatment and prognosis are included in outline form. Seldom does the discussion of any emergency cover more than a page or two, and frequently, it is no more than a paragraph. Seldom have I seen such a wealth of valuable, usable information condensed into such small space. Of necessity, the treatment outlines are didactic, but therapy recommended is that which generally has been used with good results. If, after the emergency situation is under control, the reader wishes more information on the subject, an excellent current bibliography appears at the end of each chapter.

Careful organization facilitates rapid reference. The many emergency situations covered are