

### *Book Reviews*

useful material, and the carrying out of similar investigations of the annual returns in other fields might yield most valuable data as, for example, in social medicine and epidemiology.

As with volume one, the production of this book leaves little to be desired, and the indexing has been improved.

We can only regret the loss of a man of such obvious sincerity and humanity as Dr. Sykes, who could have been relied upon to keep us amused and informed for many a volume to come, had he been spared.

K. BRYN THOMAS

*Karolinska Institutet: The Royal Medical School in Stockholm.* Stockholm: Almquist and Wiksell, 1960; pp. 102. Illustrated.

The Karolinska Institutet was founded in 1810. It is an independent medical school, having the same academic status as the medical faculties of Uppsala, Lund, Göteborg and Umeå. The Institute has about a thousand undergraduate students, of whom 25 per cent are women. Associated with the Institute are the Serafimerlasarettet, established in 1752, and the Karolinska Sjukhuset. The latter hospital, now in the course of enlargement, will eventually have about 2,500 beds. The fact that the Karolinska Institutet is entrusted with the task of awarding the Nobel Prizes in Physiology and Medicine has encouraged its rapid development in recent years. This well-illustrated and attractively presented souvenir booklet describes all the Departments of the Institute, including its Library of 235,000 volumes. It is interesting to note that from 1907 to 1958 the history of medicine was a compulsory subject for all Swedish students of medicine. Although the history of medicine is no longer obligatory, its study is well provided for. The Chief Librarian of the Karolinska Institutet, Dr. Ruben Eriksson, is a noted medical historian, and Dr. Wolfram Kock, of the Medical History Museum in Stockholm, has published several valuable papers on the history of medicine in Sweden.