The book is to be recommended for clinicians and basic researchers in the field. For those interested in alcohol Dr Levey's book offers not only the combination of basic physiological and metabolic data but also valuable and practical clinical information.

R I RUSSELL

Surgical nutrition Edited by MF Yarborough and PW Currey. (Pp. 156; illustrated; £13.00). New York, Edinburgh, London and Melbourne; Churchill Livingstone. 1982. There have been many multi-author books on clinical nutrition recently. This third volume in the Contemporary Issues in Clinical Nutrition series, therefore, has many competitors, but it is hard to claim superiority over many of its rivals.

Many of the chapter headings are misleading. It is difficult, for example, to understand why the section entitled 'Nutrition in sepsis' makes no reference to energy requirements and the chapter on 'Nutrition in postoperative respiratory failure' has only the scantiest postscript to the nutritional aspects of the problem. The difficult subject of nutritional assessment is dealt with somewhat uncritically and briefly. The section on 'Methods of nutritional support' contains nothing new or really helpful. The chapter on morbid obesity is pedestrian and somewhat inappropriate in a book dealing with nutritional support in critical illness. The chapter on 'Nutritional aspects of the management of the cancer patient', however, is an exception and provides a clear, balanced account of this controversial topic.

It is difficult, however, to recommend the book strongly on the basis of one excellent chapter. This book cannot really be commended to either the serious students of the subject, or to general readers.

I D A JOHNSTON

News

BSG Autumn Meeting: Leeds
The Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the University of Leeds from Wednesday, 22 September until Friday, 24 September 1982, under the presidency of Professor C G Clark. The first day of the meeting was devoted to meetings of various specialist groups (including, for the first time, the paediatric gastroenterology group), and a Teaching Session on coeliac disease. The scientific programme of the Society was held over the two following days. The Sir Arthur Hurst Lecture, entitled 'The idea of a hormone', was given by Sir James Black, FRS and the Endoscopy Foundation Lecture, entitled 'Fibre-optics and the future' was given by Dr A J Rogers. The social programme included a reception given jointly by the University, health service, and City of Leeds, and the Endoscopy Dinner. The Annual Banquet of the Society took place in the grounds of Harewood House to the music of the Black Dyke Mills Brass Band.

BSG: Future Meetings
The dates of future meetings of the BSG are as follows:
25–27 April 1984, University of Salford.
11–14 September 1984, University of Liverpool.

BSG Research Award 1982
A three page summary of personal research work is invited by the Awards Committee who will recommend to Council the recipient of the award for 1982. A bibliography may also be submitted if desired. The award consists of a medal and £100 prize. Entrants must be 40 years or less (on 31 December 1982) but need not be a member of the BSG. All (or a substantial part) of the work must have been performed in the UK or Eire. The recipient will be required to deliver a 40 minute lecture at the Plenary Session of the Spring meeting in 1983. Applications (six copies) should be made to: The Honorary Secretary, BSG, The Rayne Institute, 5 University Street, London WC1E 6JJ, by 1 December 1982.

Correction
Effects of 24 hours of aspirin, Bufferin, paracetamol and placebo on normal human gastroduodenal mucosa: J W Hofiezzer, J C O’Laughlin, and K J Ivey (August issue, Gut, 23, 692–697). The first four lines on p. 95 of this paper should read 'Paracetamol and placebo: Three subjects had duodenal erosions after completing the paracetamol leg of the study (p>0.05) and two of these three also had erosions after the placebo leg (p>0.05).'. The final sentence under 'Serum drug level' should read 'Mean serum paracetamol level was 0.05±0.01 mmol/l (0.7±0.1 mg%).'