which the negative sites are occupied by Na and Ca ions. A
detailed thermodynamic analysis shows that this
model of the membrane can account for the electrical
events of the equivalent circuit theory but, in addition,
offers reasonable explanations for the abolition of the
action potential by chemical and thermal means. Hodgkin
(Sherrington lecture, 1961) was unable to account for the
delayed cooling which followed the initial heat of the
action potential, but this is predicted by the Tasaki-
Teorell model.

The phenomena of the Hodgkin-Huxley membrane
are continuous or kinetic; the Tasaki-Teorell model is
discontinuous with two stable states, changing abruptly
from resting to depolarized state caused by a 'phase
transition' of the membrane macromolecules.

This exciting book will undoubtedly be valuable for the
'students and investigators' for whom it is written. The
general reader is constantly aware of his lack of
knowledge of thermodynamics and mathematics but
careful reading makes it clear that a new and powerful
weapon has been forged for the study of nerve excitation.

J. A. SIMPSON

AN ATLAS OF CLINICAL NEUROLOGY By John D. Spillane.
(Pp. viii + 376; 477 figures. 70s.) Oxford University

The author of this fine volume has been encouraged to
present some of his extensive collection of clinical
photographs for the benefit of those who aspire to be
clinical neurologists. The result will certainly be helpful
to many, but the reviewer would have preferred an
exposition of the whole field of clinical diagnosis which
is also illustrated by these photographs on perhaps a
smaller scale.

Unfortunately, a picture rarely conveys the vital
'dimension' of movement, and, for this reason, it might
seem preferable nowadays to prepare carefully edited
films which illustrate all aspects of diagnosis and clinical
examination. It may be hoped that Dr. Spillane's pioneer
work in this volume will lead to a fuller study of the
problems of educating young neurologists. The senior
physician may often hope to transfer his acquired
knowledge to the next generation in some useful form,
but very few succeed in doing this by writing a book, or
indeed by any method other than by demonstration in the
clinic.

W. RITCHIE RUSSELL

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM By D. Bowsher. (Pp. viii + 180;
55 figures. 15s.) Blackwell Scientific Publications:

This is a useful little book to revise the anatomy of the
nervous system, rather than to introduce it to those with-
out previous knowledge. The text is clear and the
diagrams are helpful. The outflow from the pallidum is
not adequately described. The section on physiology is
confined to the peripheral control of the lower motor
neurone, and is oversimplified. The book is recommended
as a refresher course in neuroanatomy but not as an
introduction to neurophysiology.

TRIARYL-PHOSPHATE POISONING IN MOROCCO 1959.
Edited by A. V. Albertini, D. Gross, and W. M. Zinn.
(Pp. viii + 180; 69 figures, 36 tables, 1 coloured map.

In 1959 in Morocco many thousand cases of paralysis
developed in the course of a few months. Synthetic jet
engine oil, which had become obsolete, was being sold
to the poor as cooking oil, and this oil, which was designed
to withstand the great temperatures of jet engines,
contained triaryl-phosphate. This and allied compounds
were the cause of the paralysis. The present book
describes the experiences of the Red Cross team which
assisted the Moroccan authorities in the major task of
rehabilitation. They confirm previous findings that the
first neurological symptoms are paraesthesiae in the
lower limbs, and that as these go off in a few days, distal
paralysis occurs in the lower limbs and may quickly be
followed by distal paralysis in the upper limbs. The
lesion is in the peripheral nerves, but the more severely
affected cases may also have central nervous lesions.
Electromyography, histopathology and, in two cases,
necropsy examinations are described. It is disappointing,
however, that the circumstances did not allow nerve
conduction studies, and that the necropsy studies are
very incomplete. About 72% of the patients were
surveyed, and of those only 3% were in hospital two
years later, though a further 11% had some disability,
almost exclusively in the lower limbs. There are many
authors and the standard of contribution naturally
varies. This reviewer felt that the clinical sections were
more in the idiom of physical medicine than of neurology.
The printing is good and the illustrations clear, but the
production was marred in the copy sent for review by
the first 32 pages appearing in apparently random order.

J. M. K. SPALDING

NEUROLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG UND DIAGNOSTIK IM
KINDESALTER By Dagobert Müller. (Pp. xiii + 298,

This is a remarkable volume which presents a vast
amount of information regarding the diagnosis and
investigation of neurological disorders in children. In
parts the presentation is over-dogmatic and some of the
statements regarding cerebral localization in Chapter II
are not in accord with present day views.

SENSORY INHIBITION By Georg von Békészy. (Pp. x +
265; 188 figures. 81s.) Princeton University Press:
1968.

Dr. von Békézy's ideas are always original and stimu-
lating. In these published lectures he provides a brilliant
exposition concerning the dominating rôle of inhibition
in relation to all types of perception. These will be avidly
studied by all interested in the problems of perception.