RESEARCH AND CLINICAL STUDIES IN HEADACHE Vol. 2.
This is a most valuable presentation of the latest work, particularly on the mechanisms of migraine. 'Familiarity with the studies of Wolff and his co-workers is assumed' as an introduction to an authoritative chapter by H. Heyck (Berlin). This is followed by a remarkable chapter from research workers in Sydney on neural, humoral, and haematological research in this field, which lead to the conclusion (p. 51). . . 'It is now possible to build a tentative hypothesis of the mechanism of migraine . . .'.

This is a most valuable guide to the cytology of cerebrospinal fluid and of effusions. It will be welcomed for its fine illustrations, and techniques in every laboratory of clinical pathology. In this new edition the text has been re-written and a large number of colour photographs have been added.

AKUTE HEMIPLEGIE UND HEMISYNDROME IM KINDESALTER
This monograph reports the clinical features of 114 cases of acute lesions of one cerebral hemisphere in children, with special reference to the angiographic findings. Arterial obstruction was often demonstrated, and the association of arteritis with nearby lymphadenitis is an important possibility.

This volume presents eight impressive and stimulating papers from a group of experts who are specialists in various branches of neurobiology—a magnificent tribute to Hungarian research and to the Pécs University Medical School which recently celebrated the 600 years anniversary of the foundation of the First Hungarian University. Neurologists will be specially interested in the studies concerning the physiological background to the motivation concerned with the formation of behavioural patterns, the positive physiological features which encourage sleep, and the organization of brain capillaries.

The proceedings of this Society are again devoted to neurological disorders. There are five papers on muscular diseases, four on cerebral lipodases, one on Wilson's disease, and three on general neurochemical topics. The papers range from the clinical through the histochemical to the purely chemical. Probably few readers will have adequate knowledge in each field, but all will profit from a careful study of these valuable papers. It is by no means a systematic text, and all papers stand on their own feet, but the collection merits a synoptic index which would assist later referral. A valuable practical comment from Great Ormond Street is that no rectal biopsy has been positive for lipidosis or leucodystrophy in any patient without dementia, a family history of progressive degenerative brain disease, or other evidence pointing towards such disease.

The proceedings have been published with commendable speed. It is unfortunate that reproduction of histology is not up to the publisher's usual high standard.

J. A. SIMPSON

This volume presents photographs, many in colour, of the faces of patients suffering from over 80 disorders associated with mental subnormality. There is often a 'family likeness' between unrelated patients with the same disorder; this atlas is of great value in the diagnosis of such disorders, particularly when, as is so often the case, they are uncommon, and it can be warmly recommended. The (subsidized) price is low.

R. T. C. PRATT

As the foreword to this book says, 'here we encounter a Handbuch in classic mould'. The numerous clear drawings, meticulously executed by the author himself, are indeed in the best tradition of German anatomical illustration. A small drawback is that to illustrate only one individual surgeon's operative technique is to reduce the general usefulness of this type of book. Moreover, the prodigious cost of this, the first volume of two, will probably preclude its personal ownership in this country.

This is an excellent book and begins with the best account of the mechanisms of concussion that the reviewer has read. The emphasis is surgical, but always critical and sensible. In adults a high proportion of cases with traumatic anosmia have occipital injuries: this is not mentioned on p. 120 and it would be interesting to know if this observation is also applicable to children.

This small volume reports the proceedings of a symposium held in Lausanne in September 1967. The reader