is now accepted as a routine form of neurosurgical treatment. In large measure this is due to the pioneering work and industrious follow through of Irving Cooper. As so often before in neurophysiology, the detailed observations of clinicians have led to a new evaluation of the concepts of motor control. Indeed the term ‘extra-pyramidal system’ hardly appears in the book.

There is an interesting and valuable section on the pathophysiology of hyperonus and hyperkinesis. Cooper’s views on tremor are personal. They resemble that proposed by the reviewer but many will feel that the role of the cerebellum in resting tremor remains in doubt.

There is a synoptic review of the author’s experience of the surgical treatment of Parkinson’s disease, intention tremor, dystonia, hemiballismus, hemichorea, and the dyskinesias including valuable practical details.

A feature of the book is the use of superimposed serial tracings of cinematographic records to illustrate movement disorders before and after surgery. These drawings by Mary Lorenc provide wonderful teaching material. Macdonald Critchley has provided a concise historical foreword to a book which is a landmark in neurology.

J. A. SIMPSON


As it is 20 years since Brodal’s Neuroanatomy first appeared, the second edition is virtually a new book (including most of the references). It does not replace standard textbooks on the gross anatomy of the CNS, but every neurologist or experimental neurophysiologist should own this one because of its unique qualities. The author has contrived to present an amazing amount of detail about the connections within the nervous system without losing the reader in detail or obscuring the functional significance. Indeed, the correlation between structure and function and the clinical implications are constantly stressed. Conclusions which are tentative or unconfirmed in the human are suitably indicated.

Naturally, the sections on the reticular formation, vestibular system, cerebellum, and cranial nerves are outstanding, but the whole book is good. Many will share Brodal’s feelings about ‘the limbic system’.

This is a book to buy for frequent reference. It is worth every penny of its cost.

J. A. SIMPSON


This book is written by a thoracic surgeon primarily for colleagues in the same and allied fields. He deals with problems of blood gases and acid-base balance, but one of his principal interests is in the mechanics of pulmonary function, how the lungs move, what the compliance and air-way resistance are due to and what alters them, what determines distribution of gas in the lungs, and what problems affect expiration more than inspiration. The chemical and reflex control of the respiration, the work involved in breathing and the effect of age, chest injury, and lung disease on pulmonary function are also described. There is a chapter on respirators in which the author