cell is ever the exact counterpart of another. The processes of such cells range in number from 3 to 20, more or less; and morphologically no distinction whatever can be drawn between dendrites and neurites, hence it is often impossible to determine which are which. Again, none of these processes end "free." In the main paravertebral sympathetic chain the "white" and "grey" rami communicantes are by no means so distinct as the epithets suggest, and those of efferent cannot be separated from others of afferent function on anatomical grounds. It is highly questionable whether any sympathetic neurones occur as individual units; on the contrary, the evidence here adduced goes to prove that the whole system is a cellular-fibrillar network, embedded in a protoplasmic continuum.

Much more of lively interest will be found in this excellent monograph, which reveals almost on every page the critical and cautious scientific mind of its author.

S. A. K. W.


The present edition of this well-known book has been expanded by about half its original bulk. This increase in size is chiefly due to an enlargement of the chapter dealing with the changes in "the cerebrospinal fluid in various diseases," and to the addition of a chapter on "the cerebrospinal fluid in infants and children." In both of these chapters little more than a bald statement of the usual changes is given, and with some of these statements, as for example that "in rabies the cerebrospinal fluid is normal," we cannot agree. Little attempt is made to explain the various abnormalities which appear in various diseases; indeed, they all seem to be attributed to a general "irritation of the meninges." Perhaps our knowledge has not yet advanced to the point where we can give a reason for each departure from the normal, but it would certainly have been helpful if a rather more determined attempt to do this had been made. Expansion and rearrangement of the subject matter are noticeable also throughout the book, which has been brought more up-to-date in several directions, notably in regard to technique. Here again, we find that in respect of some important methods of examination the description given is not sufficiently detailed. It would not be possible, for example, for any one who did not possess previous knowledge of the test to perform the Kahn reaction on the cerebrospinal fluid from the directions given in this book. In these respects we feel that there is room for still further improvement in subsequent editions, but the additions which have been made to the book in this edition have considerably enhanced its value.

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Cerebrospinal Fluid in Health and Disease

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