thetical model for the secretion of cerebrospinal fluid.

It will be seen from this brief summary of the contents that the book is something of a miscellany; the articles are all by accepted leaders in the fields dealt with and, as such, cannot fail to be of value to workers in the field of blood-brain relationships.

ATLAS OF NEUROPATHOLOGY By Sumner I. Zacks. (Pp. 410; illus.; \$18.00.) Harper and Row: New York. 1971.

This atlas is intended to be used in conjunction with teaching slides by medical students and young graduates, but must, of course, be judged on its own merits. The numerous illustrations are accompanied by a brief text, including case histories, and sections covering the main diseases of the central nervous system as well as a few conditions affecting peripheral nerve and muscle are included.

Quite deliberately the author has used high magnification in the main to illustrate different disease processes in order that they should contain 'sufficient diagnostic detail to be of use to the pathologist or neurologist in training'. This mistaken policy has led to an undue emphasis on cellular pathology, much of it badly illustrated as a result of empty magnification, and a gross neglect of low power survey pictures. There are many pictures of specimens, less than half of which are of good quality and illustrate convincingly. Electron micrographs are more often of high standard, but the result may be that the student will be fully aware of the detailed fine structure of the herpes simplex virus, and ignorant of the necrosis, vasculitis, and inflammation that it produces in the brain, or be able to recall the complex cytoplasmic bodies found within neurones in Tay-Sachs disease, and little else.

There are vain attempts to depict demyelination by means of haematoxylin and eosin sections (in most instances the stains used are not mentioned), and a small vessel with a collagenous wall is said to illustrate 'thromboangiitis'. There is a penchant for using two words where one would do (infarct necrosis, traumatic injury) and evidence of careless revision (both coronal and horizontal sections of the brain are called 'sagittal' from time to time, and some brain slices are maloriented). Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis is illustrated by highly magnified white matter showing one intranuclear inclusion, and three electron micrographs to show fine structural details. In the section on malformations, cyclopia is illustrated but there is no mention of spina bifida or meningomyelocoele.

Such examples suffice to indicate a work that is out of balance and cannot replace any of the existing texts, old or recent; it could be used for supplementary information regarding fine structure.

D. G. F. HARRIMAN

METHODS IN PSYCHOBIOLOGY Laboratory Techniques in Neuropsychology and Neurobiology. Volume I. Edited by R. D. Myers. (Pp. 356; illus.; £6.00.) Academic Press: London. 1971.

This is the first of a series of practical books for the beginner in the neurosciences and for established workers requiring an introduction to a technique in an unfamiliar field. This volume contains some elementary comments on measurement and statistics, and on the care and treatment of the smaller laboratory animals. There are more detailed instructions on neurosurgical procedures in rats, stereotaxic techniques and the production of electrolytic lesions in the brain, followed by some elementary histological methods and a chapter on the interpretation of food and fluid intake patterns.

On the whole the book achieves its objective. Too many photographs are quite useless, but the 'cook-book' approach and bibliographies will help many beginners.

J. A. SIMPSON

THERAPIE NEUROLOGISCHER ERKRANKUNGEN By J. Sayk and F. Michael Loebe. (Pp. 464; illus.; M 24.) Gustav Fischer: Jena, 1971.

The 160,000 or so words in this book deal not only with the treatment of neurological disorders, but also with their aetiology and diagnosis. They derive from guide lines to the junior staff in an East German Neurological University Clinic, and provide insight into prevailing conditions in what is unhappily still a rather isolated part of the world. One infers also remoteness from a neurosurgical centre (transportation 100 miles to East Berlin in cases of cerebral oedema), and surgical treatment of subarachnoid haemorrhage is barely mentioned, and then only in the late stages. The mean survival time of patients with gliomas is four months, and only 11 out of 37 meningioma cases return to useful activity.

Strophanthin and prednisone are given in the treatment of most conditions—the latter specifically as a general tonic. Surprisingly its use is played down in temporal arteritis, but seen as justification for a proposed aetiology of multiple sclerosis in which condition it is advocated for at least three months, in acute cases. Mercury inunction is said to help in chronic multiple sclerosis. There is almost no mention of L-dopa.

The book contains excellent advice on rehabilitation of stroke and other patients; employment of paraplegics and other disabled is said to be provided with pleasure by the nationalized industries. There is a very interesting account of the dry brain syndrome.

The authors favour wine in the evening, but not a heavy meal, which stresses the circulation, and warn against the use of intravenous horse-chestnut extract in the treatment of spinal angiomas.

E. H. JELLINEK