

## BOOK REVIEWS

**SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF NEUROLOGY.** Leeds Neurological Sciences Colloquium 1959-60. Edited by Hugh Garland. (Pp. xi + 264; illustrated, including 15 colour plates. 50s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1961.

In the winter of 1959-60 Dr. Garland arranged at Leeds a series of lectures on various aspects of academic and clinical neurology and this book contains the 20 lectures. Apart from Dr. van Bogart, the authors are all from the United Kingdom. The lectures are in general reviews of subjects in which the author has shown especial interest or in which he has done original research and they cover a wide range of topics. They are mostly of high quality and will be of interest to workers in all branches of neurology. It is probably invidious to single out one chapter for comment but Dr. Henry Miller's speculative article on leucoencephalitis is an outstanding contribution to thought on this controversial subject.

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**ESSENTIALS OF NEUROLOGY.** By John N. Walton. (Pp. xvi + 422. 30s.) London: Pitman Medical Publishing Co. 1961.

This book is in the best tradition of British neurological textbooks. The clinical descriptions are clear and the accounts of the anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry of the nervous system are well integrated with clinical phenomena. It is primarily written for senior students and general practitioners and it should be of considerable value to them but possibly the author has mentioned very briefly too many of the rarities of clinical neurology. His accounts of special investigations and the indications for them are good. In a short neurological textbook it is debatable whether a 14-page chapter on 'Disorders of the Mind' is worth including. It is reasonable to discuss the mental disturbances occurring in organic neurological disease but less than a page on mental deficiency and a page on schizophrenia can be of little value. The production of the book is good and the price reasonable, partly, no doubt, because the only illustrations are line diagrams.

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**THE NEUROANATOMIC BASIS FOR CLINICAL NEUROLOGY,** 2nd ed. By Talmadge L. Peele. (Pp. vii + 662; illustrated. £6. 4s.) New York, Toronto, London: McGraw-Hill. 1961.

The second edition of this book will be welcome to clinical neurologists. It provides a useful anatomical background to diagnostic problems. Subjects with problems shared between anatomy and physiology such as the reticular formation and the limbic system are adequately considered. Paragraphs on the functional significance of the anatomical facts are also a useful addition to the text. A large number of figures illustrating from actual sections the detailed structures and connexions at varying levels of the brain are included, many of these new since the last edition. The references are plentiful and in no way narrowly limited to anatomy. The book can be recommended. Its only disadvantage is its price.

1. **DE SUBCORTICALE ANGIOARCHITECTUUR VAN HET MENSELIJK TELEENCEPHALON** (French and English Summaries). By Raymond van den Bergh; Foreword by G. van der Schueren. (Pp. 301; 88 figures. Price not given.) Brussels: Éditions Arscia. 1961.
2. **ANATOMIE ET PATHOLOGIE ARTÉRIELLES DE LA MOELLE.** By J. L. Corbin. (Pp. 318; 24 figures. N.F. 32.-) Paris: Masson et Cie. 1961.
3. **VASCULARISATION ET CIRCULATION CÉRÉBRALES.** By G. Lazorthes; Foreword by Doyen H. Hermann. (Pp. 324; 138 figures. N.F. 54.-) Paris: Masson et Cie. 1961.

The publication of these three monographs illustrates the renewed interest being taken in the angioarchitecture of the central nervous system. Each one reports extensive and detailed observations but each also has some extra contributions or observations of its own. All should be read by those who appreciate the great importance of the subject.

**THE SPINAL CORD: Basic Aspects and Surgical Considerations.** By George Austin. (Pp. xiv + 532; 363 figures. 212s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell. 1961.

This book contains a great deal of useful information but the arrangement of the chapters is rather surprising. Neurosurgery comes first, followed by anatomy, vascular supply and physiology of the spinal cord, and then chapters on neuroradiology and genitourinary surgery. These last two sections are particularly authoritative. The book also includes sections on histopathology, rehabilitation of patients, and some discussion of the possibilities of regeneration of the spinal cord. Eleven contributors are concerned and the result is a useful, well-produced work of reference.

**HANDBOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. Section I: NEUROPHYSIOLOGY, Volume III.** Editor in Chief: John Field. (Pp. 2013; profusely illustrated. 106s.) Distributed for the American Physiological Society by The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore (London: Baillière Tindall & Cox). 1960.

This is a first-class publication and a great credit to the sponsors, the American Physiological Society. The present volume contains chapters 59 to 81, and is concerned with modern knowledge of the higher cerebral functions such as learning, motivation, memory, consciousness, thinking, and speech: several chapters are also devoted to the chemical aspects of neuronal activity. Most of the contributors are well-known experts, so that this volume will be highly prized by those who are interested in brain mechanisms.

**THE CHEMISTRY OF BRAIN METABOLISM IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.** By J. H. Quastel and D. M. J. Quastel. (Pp. xi + 170. 52s.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas; Oxford: Blackwell. 1961.

This monograph in the series of American lectures on