

CANINE BEHAVIOUR By M. W. Fox. (Pp. 137; illustrated. \$6.75.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1964. This is an entertaining and educative little book which approaches the problem of animal behaviour from an unusually rounded and common sense view. The behaviour problems of the domestic animal are obviously specialized. This book examines their basic neurophysiological and psychological background in a reasonably scientific manner, as well as the particular factors, environmental and other, which come from domestication. It will be of value to veterinary students as well as to those interested in animal behaviour and to dog owners in general.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS ON THE AETIOLOGY OF MYELOPATHY By T. Lehoczy, J. Sós, and M. Halasy. (Pp. 218; 235 illustrations. 50s.) Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó. 1964.

This book records a wealth of experimental work done by the authors at the Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, over a period of 10 years. These workers, curious about the pathogenesis of obscure human myelopathies, have subjected albino rats to a variety of toxic and metabolic processes designed to injure the spinal cord. Amongst these were resections of gastric mucosa, avitaminoses of various types, and intoxications by alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, phosphorus, triorthocresyl phosphate, and the seeds of *Lathyrus odoratus*. Diabetes was produced by alloxan and by dithizon and with thyroxin a hyperthyroid state was maintained. In all these experiments the authors claim to have caused a myelopathy attributable to the régime of their experiment. Their results were always evaluated histologically and in some cases no abnormal clinical state was apparent in the animal. The histological findings were usually a spongy degeneration of white matter often combined with neuronal degeneration. The authors have taken pains to record control observations on animals kept under parallel conditions and have also discussed the difficult problem of artefact in their microscopical preparations. Many criticisms on this score have been allayed by the profuse illustrations which, although often of poor quality, amply substantiate the authors' descriptions.

This book will be of interest mainly to experimental workers in this field of research who will appreciate the references given at the end of each chapter.

J. TREVOR HUGHES

PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY Edited by L. L. Rokhlin. (Pp. 330; illustrated. 108s.) Israel Program for Scientific Translations. London: Oldbourne Press. 1965.

This book reports the results from a number of centres in the U.S.S.R. of the drug treatment of schizophrenia, affective disorders and, much more briefly, of alcoholism and behaviour disorders in children and adults. It is a useful compilation of information. Results do not greatly differ from those obtained in clinics in this country. There is a short review of the general chemical structure of the drugs used and the chemical similarities between some disparate groups is noted. There is also a useful summary of dosages, indications, complications, and

side effects of the various groups. The reproduction of figures, both pictures and E.E.G. tracings, is rather blurred. The English translation is intelligible and grammatical with occasional oddities of phrasing. References are given separately to Russian literature and to that in other languages. The book is a useful short description of the kind of psychopharmacology that is practised in the U.S.S.R.

NEUROLOGY FOR NURSES By E. M. Jacobs and P. M. Denault. (Pp. ix + 195; 40 figures. \$9.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1964.

This well-illustrated and well-produced book is designed to provide nurses with a basic knowledge of neurology and instruction in the special nursing techniques required in order to understand and care for neurological patients. The description of the diseases is adequate though there are many definitions which might have been improved. Examples are clonus, which is described as a series of jerking motions, and receptive aphasia, which is termed a condition in which a patient 'can speak but in an unintelligible manner'.

The description of the nursing procedures is not sufficiently detailed to be an adequate guide and would require to be supplemented by a great deal of personal instruction. Significant omissions occur, as in the failure to stress the importance of the nurse noting the site of initial disturbance when observing a fit. Overall, the book cannot be considered as an outstanding example of this type of work.

STRONG AND ELWYN'S HUMAN NEUROANATOMY, 5th ed. Edited by R. C. Truex and M. B. Carpenter. (Pp. xv + 591; illustrated. 106s.) Baltimore: The Williams & Wilkins Company. 1964.

This is an excellent textbook. The new edition differs from the last mainly in the illustrations, many of which are extremely helpful in conveying three-dimensional images. The chapter on embryology has been rewritten. Much recent material has been added, and stress is laid on physiological correlations. Some discredited myths remain in print. It is easier, it seems, to acquire new furniture than to turn out the lumber-room.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF NEUROSURGERY

The third European Congress of Neurosurgery will take place in Madrid from 23 to 26 April, 1967. It has been organized by the Belgian, Dutch, and Portuguese-Spanish Societies of Neurosurgery and will chiefly be concerned with disorders of the cerebral circulation. Further information from the President, Dr. S. Obrador. Eduardo Dato 23, Madrid 10.

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE SOCIETY OF NEUROSURGERY

The XVIII Meeting of the Spanish-Portuguese Society of Neurosurgery will take place in Salamanca from 20 to 22 May 1966. Foreign guests are welcome. For information write to the Secretary, Dr. S. Obrador, Eduardo Dato 23, Madrid 10, Spain.