text also avoids reference to function, and thus the student using this book will require another text to make up these deficiencies.

The descriptions of the parts of the brain are brief and for the most part clear, and in some cases there are short explanations based on development. There are, however, a number of statements which are likely to lead to confusion. Thus the outer layer of the dura mater is stated to be endosteum or internal periosteum, and an extradural space is described as an anatomical entity, while the subdural space is dubbed 'potential'. The internal capsule is said to extend from the cortex to the crus cerebri, and the branches of the posterior cerebral artery entering the posterior perforated substance are said to supply the corpus striatum, though which part is not specified.

There are numerous line drawings, but some of these are so schematic or inaccurate that they are likely to be positively misleading to the uninitiated. Other illustrations are reproduced at such a small size that important details are obscured, and some structures are shown in entirely incorrect positions, even varying in adjacent illustrations.

The author has made a valiant attempt to present gross structure in a comprehensible form, but the usefulness of a book of this limited scope in a shortened medical curriculum is questionable, even if there were no grounds for criticism.

G. J. ROMANES


All medical problems slowly become more and more complicated and this report of an important symposium shows that the subjects considered require an amount of dedicated study which arouses the admiration of the reader. Thus the combination of uroflowmetry, cystometry, and electromyography brings an entirely new range of accuracy in determining the mechanism of bladder control in health and disease. The new methods of electrostimulation of the bladder provoked these discussions, and their further development is clearly to be of great clinical importance.


This is an important book. It brings together for the first time most of the available information on the histochemical and biochemical properties of the various anatomical structures (grey masses and fibre tracts) of the nervous system mostly of the commonly used laboratory mammals and man.

The author has himself made original contributions to an extraordinary number of the subjects discussed and therefore speaks with authority and critical judgement based on experience. The book contains chapters on topics such as the occurrence in the brain of oxidative and glycolytic enzymes, cytochromes and ATP, monoamines and acetyl choline, proteins, lipids, inorganic constituents, and so forth. Most chapters contain sections on distribution of the materials under discussion in the nervous system (correlating histochemical and biochemical data), and changes during development and under pathological conditions. Thus the chapter on lipids has a valuable section on myelination and maturation of glia as well as a brief section on the biochemistry of demyelination. Throughout attention is drawn to species differences and similarities. There is also an interesting chapter on the capillary pattern in different anatomical regions of the brain.

This book contains a vast amount of information, critically presented, with thoughtful but not over-speculative comments on the interpretation of the data. It has an author and a subject index, and this and numerous cross references in the text make it easy to use as a source book.

SABINA J. STRICH


This volume contains 16 essays on various subjects of current interest, and most practising neurologists will find some that are useful to their work. The essay writers were chosen from among those 'whose authority carries with it clarity and brevity', and 12 of the 16 write from London.


Many well-known and revered teachers of clinical neurology have attempted to write about their methods, but the results are often disappointing. In this small volume, however, Dr. Bender has considerable success in transferring the genius of his clinical methods to the reader and all clinicians will learn from it.


This important conference resulted in a number of papers by experts from many countries of the world with regard to the organization of spinal units, and it is very gratifying that this subject has progressed so vigorously and successfully in the well-developed countries of the world.


This is a technical guide for the hospital physicist and electronic technician. Diagnostic, surgical, and dental aspects are considered as well as a variety of biological applications.