unanswered, but it seems likely that they are vulnerable to the same stresses as other children, only more so. Inevitably, numerous subsidiary questions are thrown up which suggest further lines of profitable inquiry.

No departmental library of neurology, paediatrics, or child psychiatry should be without this volume, and many individuals will wish to have a personal copy, for it is well produced at reasonable cost.

F. H. STONE

NEURO-TRAUMATOLOGIE MIT EINSCHLUSS DER GRENZGEBIETE, IITE BAND: VERLETZUNGEN DER WIRBELSÄULE UND DES RÜCKENMARKS, VERLETZUNGEN DER PERIPHEREN NERVEN (Neuro-Traumatology Including Neighbouring Subjects, 2nd Volume: Injuries of the Spine and of the Spinal Cord, Injuries of the Peripheral Nerves.) By Guttmann and Maurer. (Pp. 426; illus.; price not stated.) Urban and Schwarzenberg: Berlin. 1971.

When Sir Ludwig Guttmann took over Stoke Mandeville as a hospital for spinal injuries, many other surgeons showed little interest or were daunted by the task. The saga of Stoke Mandeville now ranks among the brightest medical achievements of the second world war. Sir Ludwig took up his position with immense and infectious enthusiasm, total devotion, and much and ever-increasing knowledge of the specialty, and today his name, linked with that of Stoke Mandeville, points to achievements not often paralleled in the history of medical practice. He made the lame walk using every muscle bundle that had survived the injury, he avoided and often reversed the dread complications of spinal transection, and he trained practitioners from all over the world, instilling into them some of his own optimism, grounded on sound theoretical knowledge so that in many parts of the world there is today hope for those with severe spinal injuries where none had existed before.

It is good to have now Sir Ludwig's experience and advice presented in one lucid chapter of this second and final volume of an entirely praiseworthy undertaking.

One, however, who worked at casualty clearing station level in the last war might take issue with Sir Ludwig over the feasibility of his counsels of perfection in such circumstances, and surgeons in the developing countries might find it equally difficult to have sufficient staff at their disposal to change catheters under sterile conditions and to avoid pressure sores. I think there is still a place for the indwelling catheter released four-hourly, and even for high femoral amputations, as distasteful as this latter measure undoubtedly is. But it can save lives.

Professor Maurer, in his section on peripheral nerve injuries, quite obviously draws on a long and extensive experience. The section is of great value for the beginner but also for the expert in this field.

There are detailed descriptions of all procedures used in the treatment of nerve injuries.

The sections on anatomy and pathophysiology are well executed and the text is liberally supplemented by illustrations. The references to the literature are exhaustive.

J. SCHORSTEIN

ELECTRODIAGNOSIS AND ELECTROMYOGRAPHY Edited by Sidney Licht. (Pp. 533; 177 illus.; £6.00.) Lloyd Luke: London. 1971.

When the first edition of this book appeared in 1956 the electrodiagnostic procedures for measuring muscle excitability by electrical stimulation were firmly established and their value had been confirmed by wartime experience in the assessment of peripheral nerve injuries. On the other hand, the first published accounts of the clinical application of electromyography were relatively recent and the development of nerve conduction velocity measurement as a method of clinical investigation was in its early stages. The next five years saw many important advances, both in connection with electromyography and nerve conduction measurement, and a greatly expanded edition of the book appeared in 1961. In the past decade electrodiagnostic methods have become more widely applied in clinical practice and there has been much interest in new techniques of quantitative analysis.

In the present third edition the later sections on electromyography and nerve conduction measurement have been rewritten and the distinguished panel of authors has been joined by several new names who have all made important contributions to the advances of the past decade. Of particular interest in the present edition are the reviews of recent quantitative techniques, the definitive accounts of neuromuscular transmission defects and nerve conduction velocity measurement, and the appendices on recording technique and terminology. The earlier sections on electrodiagnosis are virtually unchanged and here the beginner may have difficulty in distinguishing what is of clinical value from what is now of historical interest. Later editions might profitably include a somewhat fuller account of the electrophysiological study of reflexes.

It is a pleasure to welcome this reappearance of an important established text. It is essential reading for anyone working in the field.

J. A. R. LENMAN

VERGLEICHENDE DISC-ELECTROPHORESE VON SERUM UND LIQUOR CEREBROSPINALIS By Klaus Felgenhauer. (Pp. 62; illus.; DM 28.) Thieme: Stuttgart. 1971.

This short monograph in German is a further contribution to the study of spinal fluid proteins using polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The work's main feature and value is a detailed comparison of CSF