anatomy. Then follow sections on the neuroradiological anatomy of the ventricular system, the subarachnoid space, and the arterial supply and venous drainage. The text is very readable, and, particularly in the two sections devoted to pneumographic and angiographic analysis, distinctly practical. In addition to the main anatomical variants which might mislead the inexperienced, many other diagnostic pitfalls are noted. Contributions to the literature during the last 10 years, such as those of Ring and Waddington on the small branches of the middle cerebral artery, and Wolf and Huang on veins, have provided much new material, and there has been a 60% increase in size since the first edition. In spite of this, it is still a small book containing a remarkable amount of well illustrated information. The names of all the main structures appear in the 14 page index, and as a guide to his sources and to further reading the author provides a list of 265 references. In these days of ever earlier diagnosis, when radiological changes may be minimal, a thorough knowledge of the normal is essential to the practising neuro-radiologist, and this book should be read and digested by all students of the subject.

J. LESLIE STEVEN

NEUROLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN CLINICAL PRACTICE
3rd edn By E. R. Bickerstaff. (Pp. 361; illustrated; £6.) Blackwell: Oxford. 1973.

The third edition of this popular book retains the style of previous versions, acting as a guide to the mysteries of the neurological examination. In spite of the growing importance of ancillary tests, neurology remains a branch of medicine in which diagnosis still largely rests on the result of the history and clinical examination and on the accumulated clinical skills of the physician. This diagnostic manual, written by an acknowledged expert, is to be welcomed by all those seeking to master the techniques without having to practise them personally for 30 years.

Almost by definition the book is limited in its scope by the horizons of a busy practising neurologist. Accurate diagnosis by the quickest and most convenient route is the beginning and end of the matter. There is scarcely a word about treatment, pathogenesis, or physiology. The style is intentionally didactic, easy to read, and intensely practical but anyone expounding a complicated subject in these terms cannot expect everyone to agree with him all the time. For the sake of future editions it may be helpful to list some of the points where further qualification or clarification is required:

The recommended technique for examining ocular movements (by following) would fail to detect supranuclear gaze palsy. Not all neurologists would accept isolated 3rd nerve lesions as commonly due

to demyelination, or essential tremor as not disabling and uninfluenced by emotion, or the Holmes-Adie pupil as 'contracting briskly' with Mecholyl. Nearly all the book bears the stamp of personal observation but in a few places the suspicion is raised that an untried statement is being passed on. I wonder if the author has really observed that Argyll Robertson pupil fails to react to mydriatics (it often reacts well) or that in hypertensive encephalopathy the ophthalmic artery pressure may be raised out of proportion to systemic hypertension (whatever that means).

These are small faults in an otherwise excellent well-produced book which compresses astute observations over many years into a few short pages and is warmly recommended.

R. W. ROSS RUSSELL

MALNUTRITION AND RETARDED HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

By Sohan L. Manocha. (Pp. 382; illustrated; \$19.75.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1972.

More than two-thirds of mankind is crowded into areas which cannot provide adequate food for their inhabitants. Even in wealthy countries, under-nutrition occurs in many areas.

This book discusses the effects of undernutrition on children's physical and mental development and suggests that both may suffer. The evidence is presented clearly and critically. The author recognizes the difficulty of reaching exact conclusions, because malnutrition is usually accompanied by unsatisfactory educational, sanitary, and other circumstances which may exert similar adverse effects.

It is stressed that the prevention of malnutrition requires much more than the mere provision of a suitably balanced diet and some cultural patterns which may lead to undernutrition in the presence of abundant food are described. The administrative, clinical, and educational steps which should be taken to combat malnutrition are discussed in detail.

This is an informative and easily read book about a very important subject.

W. A. MARSHALL

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A REAPPRAISAL By D. McAlpine, C. E. Lumsden, and E. D. Acheson. (Pp. 653; £6.) Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1972.

Multiple Sclerosis and *Multiple Sclerosis: A Reappraisal*, have occupied a pre-eminent place in the literature of this disorder. Beliefs about the nature of any particular disease are subject to changes of fashion. The newer the fashion, the more fanatical are its adherents. This reappraisal reviews the current beliefs about the nature of multiple sclerosis and sets the more rampant and recent concepts into a prac-