
The opportunity to review a French textbook comes but seldom and is to be welcomed, for it is a language for which French readers are usually thought to be lazy concerning 'other' languages. It must be admitted that this textbook is a valuable addition to the English language. The book is obtainable directly from Pk Upton, 3 Back Street, St Cross, Winchester, SO23 9SB. 1989.

It is a matter of some regret that it is not available for us to read this book in its original version. Publishers and authors alike know that the perfect translation does not exist. In the case of this book, however, a valid translation can only be provided by a rare individual, a practitioner of the science concerned who is also thoroughly competent in both languages. Such a man translated one of the previous editions of this book, and it is a very good translation. It is well-chosen, it has lost its Frenchness. The literary quality had changed, the nuances of meaning and style had disappeared.

This reviewer is pleased to report that they have the qualities of a resuscitated and used, the manual will be described. It is distinctly larger than the previous editions, and a hardback: there are over 250 well-printed pages, including numerous diagrams and charts illustrating various medical conditions, such as migraine and epilepsy. The illustrations include many brain specimens, some with fresh brains, and sections of the brain that have been dissected in principle. The manual is illustrated with numerous illustrations, including numerous charts and diagrams.

The book is richly illustrated, and the numerous diagrams and charts help to convey the information presented in a more accessible manner. The book is well-organized, with each chapter discussing a particular aspect of neurological disease, such as stroke, seizures, and traumatic brain injury. The text is concise and to the point, with clear and concise explanations of the various conditions discussed. The book is an excellent resource for students and professionals interested in neurological disease.

However, the book is not without its limitations. At times, the text can be difficult to follow, and the diagrams and charts can be overwhelming. The book is also lacking in certain areas, such as the discussion of psychiatric disorders and the impact of neurological disease on quality of life. Nonetheless, the book is an excellent resource for students and professionals interested in neurological disease. It is highly recommended for anyone interested in the field.