

nosology and treatment of mental illness can be traced in the writings of Pinel, who preceded Charcot at La Salpêtrière by more than a generation. Benjamin Rush of Revolutionary War fame acquaints us with the beginnings of American psychiatry and anticipates certain of its later trends (see, for example, his description of a "tranquillizer"). Other volumes published in this first group of the History of Medicine Series include Laennec's Treatise on Diseases of the Chest, Corvisart's Essay on the Organic Diseases and Lesions of the Heart and Great Vessels, and Heberden's Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases. Each volume is prefaced by an informative introductory essay, and plates or drawings from the original editions are accurately reproduced. These volumes were apparently selected not only for their individual importance in the History of Medicine, but also for their relative inaccessibility. This alone assures us of the importance of future publications in this series.

PAUL J. ANDERSON, M.D.

*The Neuroanatomical Basis for Clinical Neurology.* By TALMAGE L. PEELE, Second Edition, Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, 1961, pp. 662. \$12.50.

This revised edition of an inclusive authoritative neuroanatomical text exceeds in scope and detail the material found in most textbooks designed for students. The title, "Neurology", on the spine of the first edition was a little misleading and has been changed to the full title in the second edition. The author, both an anatomist and a neurologist, presents the intricate anatomy of the neuraxis, the physiological implications of the anatomy, and the clinical significance and application of both to clinical neurology. The general organization and plan of the second edition are unchanged, except that the text has been increased by almost 100 pages and an atlas of brain stem sections in both transverse and sagittal planes has been added. The already prodigious bibliography has been doubled in size by the inclusion of new references.

While the text has been carefully revised throughout, particularly noteworthy additions from the recent literature have been made in the chapters dealing with peripheral nerves, cranial nerves, the reticular formation, the vestibular and auditory systems and the extrapyramidal system. A number of new and superior illustrations have been added. One of the criticisms of the first edition was the quality of the photographs of Weigert-stained sections. Unfortunately many of these remain unchanged. The atlas in the back of the book is well reproduced and clearly labeled, but some of the plates could have been larger and utilized available space more effectively. The Paris nomenclature has not been strictly adhered to throughout the text.

The size of the text would appear to preclude its use in most medical schools for first year neuroanatomy. It represents an excellent source book for neurologists and specialists in related fields.

MALCOLM B. CARPENTER, M.D.

*The Vestibular Nuclei and Their Connections, Anatomy and Functional Correlations.* By ALF BRODAL, OTTAVIO POMPEIANO and FRED WALBERG. 193 pages. Cloth. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, 1962. Price \$8.00.

This is a definitive book on the subject accurately described in the title. The material about which the book is structured is derived from the authors' own work on the cat, but this is brought into relationship with findings in other forms as the topics are taken up. As would be expected, the authors have brought forward a large amount of detailed information about the internal configuration of the principal nuclear groups and their connections. In the descending nucleus an "f" group is designated and, in the lateral nucleus, a special small-celled lateral group. Leidler's observations that some parts of the principal nuclei do not receive primary afferent fibers is confirmed. There is also a good deal of specialized topographic organization of afferent systems other than the primary group. From this one can see that a good deal of the material so far published on subjects such as decerebrate rigidity requires reevaluation. One effect of the authors' reviews of the material in the literature is