

Fluorescence microscopy of muscle is the subject of Chapter 6 by Little and Perl. This is another concise, informative, and interesting discussion by authors who have made major contributions in the application of fluorochromic stains of nucleic acids for the demonstration of denervated and regenerating myofibers. I would have enjoyed elaboration of their brief comments on the potential uses for infrared microscopy. Regrettably the publisher did not see fit to include even one color illustration in this chapter. Unlike histochemical stains such as ATPase in which contrasts of staining intensity are convincingly illustrated in black-and-white, fluorochromic stains such as acridine orange rely on differences of wavelength of emitted light perceived as different colors, and the striking if not beautiful pathologic findings cannot be captured on black-and-white film. The publisher's business manager won this skirmish over the scientists!

An interesting chapter (7) entitled 'Core-genic myopathies' was contributed by S.M. Chou, who has done much experimental work in elucidating the pathogenesis of central cores and target fibers. Chapter 9 on glycogenoses and lipidoses of muscle is well written by Schochet, another recognized authority with a background of many original contributions.

Chapters 10 by Dudley and 11 by Heffner on generalized and focal inflammatory myopathies respectively describe the principal pathologic findings in this important category, including such associated changes as focal denervation, altered glycogen and lipid metabolism, sarcotubular profiles, and changes in endothelial cells. Myositis ossificans and fasciitis receive more thorough discussions than usually found in books on muscle pathology. The final chapter (12) by Sharon Weiss on neoplasms of muscle is thorough in its scope and its classical histologic descriptions, but does not address the newer histochemical techniques as a supplement to the diagnosis of such tumors as rhabdomyosarcoma. Only peroxidase-antiperoxidase for the localization of myosin and myoglobin in tumor cells is mentioned in one sentence.

I would conclude that this book is well worth the purchase price and contains much useful and practical information for the anatomical pathologist, but it is not a comprehensive text. Particular deficiencies include the lack of a chapter on congenital myopathies and the special problems of infant biopsies, absence of color illustrations, lack of discussion of technical artifacts that could be misinterpreted as pathologic changes, and no

practical methods are offered for preparing common histochemical stains, for inexperienced pathologists wishing to establish a muscle biopsy service in their laboratories. (Originally published in *Laboratory Medicine*. Reproduced with permission of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists).

*Harvey B. Sarnat,
Calgary, Canada*

EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS: A USEFUL MODEL FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. 1983. Edited by E.C. Alvord, Jr., M.W. Kies and A.J. Suckling. Published by Alan R. Liss, Inc. Company, New York. 554 pages.

The editors have assembled the papers which were presented at a satellite conference of the International Society of Neurochemists which was held at the University of Washington, Seattle, July 16, 1983. The central theme of the book is the usefulness of chronic relapsing EAE as a model for the study of Multiple Sclerosis.

The book is well organized in major sections, each of which focuses on a major subject relevant to EAE. In each chapter there are 5 to 8 contributions, largely derived from field leaders. Only occasionally does the organization break down. In Chapter 7 there are several contributions which would have better complimented Chapters 3 or 4.

The number of contributors exceeds 100 and as might be expected there are some strong contributions and some particularly weak contributions. In any case the collection of papers allows a reader an impression of the state of the art of research in this area. Each of the individual contributions is brief and easy to read. Much of the material has been published elsewhere. Each major subdivision in this 554 page tome was introduced by a succinct comment by a major investigator, and the papers were all summarized appropriately in a concluding note.

This book will be a valuable addition to any neuroscience or neuroimmunology library, and to any neurologist who has followed the developments in this field over the last 25 years.

*G.P.A. Rice,
London, Ontario*