This two halves of the brain in visual have, goldfish through. The influence of the from remote. Two of them, on the published in physiologist or neuroanatomist. who October of degeneration natal. electron microscopy. abnormal glia, usual with As by interference and injury the papers are. As by interference and injury the papers are.


This symposium was held at a meeting of the Association of German Neuropathologists and Neuroanatomists in October 1966. Many aspects of the subject are covered. There is some enzyme histochemistry of normal and abnormal glia, a little autoradiography (glial reactions to neuronal injury and near brain wounds), and much electron microscopy. There are papers on pre- and postnatal development of glia, on the lipidoses, on spongy degeneration of the white matter, and the section on oedema includes a paper on weighing swollen astrocytes by interference microscopy. Neoplasms are not dealt with. As usual with symposia there is not a great deal of brand-new information, but it is useful to have all this material and a relatively up-to-date bibliography in one volume. All the papers are in German. Summaries are provided in English which is sometimes good and sometimes virtually incomprehensible, which is a pity.

SABINA J. STRICH


In this series of 15 papers presented at the Third National Meeting of the APhA Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences, the contributors have clearly set out the diver issues problems with which the initiators of new drugs are faced. Both the sponsors and contributors are to be congratulated on their orderly approach to this vast and extremely complex subject and on their insistence upon the more effective recording and use of toxicological information in the design of drugs and drug formulations and in the clinical use of drugs. The American Pharmaceutical Association has been in the forefront in the development and enforcement of high standards for drugs and this symposium of the Academy of Pharmaceutical Sciences maintains the standards set by its parent body.


This book by a biochemist reviews existing knowledge and adds an account of his own work on brain mucoids.

However, the weakness of the biochemical approaches to the problems of brain mechanisms is that they tend to ignore the need to fit in the various hypotheses with existing knowledge of brain physiology.


W. RITCHIE RUSSELL


This magnum opus is compiled from a vast programme of historical research by the authors. The presentation is most attractive and helpful to the reader, while all the quotations are accompanied by a brief biographical account of the contributor. Dr. Clarke's experience of both medical and surgical neurology has enabled him to select those writings from both the remote and more recent past which fire the interest of today's students of the nervous system. Many of the quotations reported were very difficult to find and were for the first time translated into English. All will enjoy referring to these fascinating pages.


A hundred women who were considered to have a hallucinatory paranoid syndrome were investigated, with particular regard to psychological abnormalities and the electroencephalogram. They were all treated for at least six weeks in the inquiry with phenothiazine derivative (Perazine). The findings, analysed with standard statistical methods, revealed nothing new, precise, or applicable to paranoid hallucinatory states in general. As the author frankly acknowledges the 100 patients he studied were not a representative sample. In spite of this, there are interesting and suggestive observations—including correlations between EEG anomalies and clinical state—and a discussion of the bearing of the data on the nature and form of schizophrenic disability.

THE ADDICTIVE STATES Edited by A. Wikler. (Pp. xii + 520; 84 figures, 58 tables. £11 2s. 6d.) Williams & Wilkins: Baltimore. (Edinburgh agents: Livingstone). 1968.

There were 50 contributors to the Proceedings of the 1966 meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous