with all those disorders of cerebral structure and function which cause a hemiplegia or a 'hemi-syndrome' to occur in a child. This is built from extensive study of the world literature, and from experience of 116 cases seen in and around Zurich. The conditions included cover causes such as aneurysms, angiomas, pre-natal and perinatal vascular occlusions, venous lesions, traumatic and infective lesions, direct and indirect, as well as the much discussed focal cerebral and carotid arteritis, which is so often responsible for the syndrome of acute hemiplegia with or without epilepsy both in infants and older children. Even multiple sclerosis in childhood is given a chapter.

The very nature of the work means that there is a comprehensive and very valuable bibliography, and there are no less than 86 illustrations, most of which are radiographic, and though these are unfortunately printed in positive, there are often outline sketches to clarify lesions which reproduce inadequately. The main criticism of the work is that 87 of its 314 pages are devoted to an appendix of individual case reports, which few will read, and which make the book unnecessarily long. They also show that the evidence for some of the diagnostic classifications is a little tenuous. However this need not detract from a work one can recommend to neurologists, paediatricians and radiologists alike, and the author is to be congratulated on a very painstaking study, well reported and documented, and the translator on making it sound as if it were originally written in English—by no means an easy task.

EDWIN R. BICKERSTAFF

RESEARCH AND CLINICAL STUDIES IN HEADACHE
Edited by A. P. Friedman. Vol. 3. Including
Selected Papers of the International Migraine
Headache Symposium, Florence 1970. (Pp. 380;
illustrated; £15.40.) Karger: London. 1972.

This is the third in a series of international reviews devoted to research and clinical studies in headache. It is excellently produced and this volume again covers a wide range of contributions. Much of the book is taken up by the assessment of radiological investigations of headache by Robertson, an exhaustive review on migrainous neuralgia by Sutherland and Eadie, and the psychopathology of migraine by Bartolin. The remainder consists of 24 shorter papers on various clinical, biochemical, and therapeutic aspects of headache. The style and presentation of different parts of the book are inevitably diverse. Robertson's treatise runs to almost 100 pages while the shortest contributions are only three. The subjects range so widely that the reader might justifiably wonder why they appear in the same book. Thus there is a report on the emetic

effect of biogenic amines, others on the relationship between headache and internal hyperostosis, the assessment of circadian and circatrigintan rhythms and finally a long and unconvincing appraisal of ethmoidosphenectomy by Bonaccorsi. There are yet more observations on conjunctival microcirculation. The clinical papers are notable for a thoughtful review by Whitty.

Most neurologists will find something of interest here. For the clinician, Robertson's chapter which summarizes a lifetime's experience and interest in pneumoencephalography makes the book worth buying. The shorter papers must, of necessity, be of less lasting interest and this aspect is emphasized by the two years delay lapsing between the conference and publication of the proceedings. Some of the lavish presentation may in future have to be sacrificed for more rapid publication.

W. ROSS RUSSELL

DRUGS DEVELOPMENT AND CEREBRAL FUNCTION

Edited by W. Lynn Smith. (Pp. 404; illustrated;
\$22.00.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1972.

In general, books that represent merely the papers read to one of the innumerable meetings that occupy so much of one's time these days are to be deplored. This volume is no exception. It is difficult to make out what this symposium was about. The first section is mainly about hemispherectomy: the second on cerebral blood flow measurements and atheroma; the third on EEG ontogenesis, pharmacoelectroencephalography and the effect of limbic lesions on cerebral excitability; the fourth on the use of drugs in child psychiatry; the fifth on neurochemistry (nicotine, amines and emotions, ACh pools in the brain, protein synthesis, 5-HT, and diphenylhydantoin); and the last a panel discussion on neuropsychopharmacology today.

Many individual essays are excellent material, but their unrelated juxtaposition merely leads to mental indigestion. It seems to me a book should be about something so the reader has some purpose in reading it—for example, the sections in the book on, say, the role of biogenic amines in emotion and learning, or on hemispherectomy, or on subtle EEG analyses of drug induced states should be found in books on these topics, together with other chapters on topics related to each of them. I can think of few good books in medicine that were the outcome of meetings—the *Hixon Symposium* for one and *The Transmission of Schizophrenia* for another. Symposia to be publishable have to be of a very specific form and design—notably that developed by the Neurosciences Research Program of M.I.T.—otherwise confusion reigns.

J. R. SMYTHIES