

Guillain, G., et Barré, J. A. TRAVAUX NEUROLOGIQUES DE GUERRE. Masson et Cie, Paris.

Professor Pierre Marie in very graceful manner introduces this collection of studies as one of the many that gave such striking evidence of the active spirit of neurological medicine during the war. For the volume is made up of a coordinated series of studies made by these two authors while in active service and which had appeared in various medical publications. They are here brought into usable form under six general heads. Studies on Reflex Activities, Injuries of the Brain, Injuries of the Spinal Cord, Concussion without External Injury, Pathology of the Cranial and Spinal Nerves, and *Varia*.

Some new periosteal and tendon reflexes are described in the first series of papers. During the Somme campaign these authors saw many hundred cerebral and spinal injuries. They have analyzed them exhaustively in two chapters. The effects of concussion and the outlining of a very definite concussion syndrome is one of the outstanding features of this very readable and attractive volume.

Kraus, Fr. DIE ALLGEMEINE UND SPEZIELLE PATHOLOGIE DER PERSON. Klinische Syzygiologie. Allgemeiner Teil. Georg Thieme, Leipzig.

This is a remarkable book. It shows how far the elementalistic hypothesis—the cellular pathology of Virchow—has been entirely lost in the newer “organism as a whole” constellation pathology. Here is no crazy patchwork of different diseases of different organs, which has dominated pathology for the past 50 years, and in most places, still does, but an attempt at the working out of a unified concept of how disease really comes to be in an integrated organism—the “Person.”

In his “Vorwort,” Kraus, perhaps the most dominating figure in pathology of today, quotes Claude Bernard as saying “He is convinced that a time will come, when the physiologist, the philosopher, and the poet will talk the same language and understand each other.” When that day arrives a real dynamic understanding of disease processes of all kinds will be made possible. In the present introduction Kraus suggests that this effort at a pathological synthesis of the personality and individuality and their apparently widely separated forms of thinking may be furthered. He has done it in the form of a rewritten series of lectures which have not crystallized over into textbook form but still retain the impetus of the lecture style.

It is a big book—440 pages—large pages—and filled with the most complete and extensive working together of innumerable bits of highly important researches which range throughout the entire structure of medicine from its physico-chemical basement to its sociological attic. We cannot hope even to give any comprehensive idea of its contents. It could only have been written by one thoroughly imbued with the idea that the nervous system is the organizer of the entire body—and although a work on general pathology, it really may be regarded as well a treatise on psychopathology—since

the view point of phyletic psychical organization is the reigning thought in the book.

He thus practically rejects all of the heretofore reigning nosological schemes of disease, *i.e.*, those that do not regard the unity and the entirety of the organism in a functional sense. This unity and entirety are emphasized, and the forces which have built it up analyzed. Special emphasis is laid on Johansen's elements of exact heredity and Kraus develops the conception of the "species" in its widest sense of the individual as a phyletic organization of much greater complexity than usually is thought of in internal medicine. The varieties of human beings in different parts of the globe therefore call for some consideration, which Kraus gives.

The "whole and the divisions of the whole" forms one interesting section and is followed by one on Synthetic Pathology—in which the atrocious word "syzygiologie" is put forth. This whole discussion of constitutional pathology is extremely thorough and stimulating and is followed by an equally attractive one on Thoughts on a Neohippocratic Clinical Program—to which medical educators might well turn. In many respects it reminds one of Mackenzie's recent slashes at our present internist dogmatisms, although Kraus does not stop but sweeps along into his second main theme on "Principles of Organization." We cannot follow him any further. The reader must do the rest.

The reviewer feels this work to be of great importance to neuropsychiatry.

Hochstetter, Ferdinand. BEITRÄGE ZUR ENTWICKLUNGSGESCHICHTE DES MENSCHLICHEN GEHIRNS. I. Theil. Franz Deuticke, Wien v. Leipzig.

This beautiful piece of original research comes from Prof. Fr. Hochstetter, Director of the Second Anatomical Department of the University of Vienna, made possible through the support of the Vienna Academy of Science and the Czermak Foundation.

As is well known, the teachings of W. His, by his many writings on the development of the human brain during the early months of intrauterine life has been the standard for many years, and practically all of the textbooks of recent years have accepted or echoed without critique the findings of His.

Almost for the first time we have here a complete and thorough investigation of much more adequately controlled material from a new standpoint and the student of neuroanatomy who would keep abreast of the work in neural embryology must turn to these studies for guidance.

We are not prepared at this time to enter into a complete discussion of the many points brought out by these studies since only the first contribution has appeared, but to the embryologist and anatomist the volume can be most highly recommended.