

## Book Reviews.

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KLINISCHE UND ANATOMISCHE BEITRÄGE ZUR PATHOLOGIE DES GEHIRNS  
(Clinical and Anatomical Contributions to the Pathology  
of the Brain). By Dr. S. E. HENSCHEN, Professor in the  
University of Upsala. Vol. I., Upsala, 1890.

In his preface to this very remarkable work, Professor Henschen intimates that if the pathology of the brain is to keep pace with the advances made in cerebral anatomy and physiology, new material must be carefully studied and recorded. The volume before us is an anatomical and pathological study of disease in various parts of the visual tracts. It is a quarto volume of 215 pages, with thirty-six plates, superbly and accurately executed, and a number of perimeter charts.

A number of interesting clinical contributions add to the interest of the work. No one (neurologist, or ophthalmologist), interested in the question of hemianopsia should fail to consult this work. The subject matter is treated in fourteen sections and embraces the following topics :

I. On the secondary changes of the optic tract in a case of atrophy of both eyes.

II. The visual tract in one-eyed persons.

III. Changes in the visual tract.

IV. Hemianopsia the result of gummatous basilar meningitis.

V. Tumors of the chiasm.

VI. Hemianopsia caused by hæmorrhage into the thalamus.

VII. Hemianopsia resulting from softening of the optic radiations.

VIII. Visual defects in consequence of disease of the optic radiations in both hemispheres.

IX. Cortical hemianopsia.

X. Tumor formation in the optic radiations without hemianopsia.

XI. Changes in the occipital cortex without hemianopsia.

XII. The visual tract after disease in the optic radiations.

XIII. Contributions to color hemianopsia.

XIV. Clinical contributions to hemianopsia.

From the list of subjects, it is evident that the question of hemianopsia and other visual disturbances has been most carefully considered. The study of degeneration from disease, as given in sections I., II., III. and XII., is perhaps the most valuable part of this monograph, as it surely involved the most arduous work.

The purely clinical contributions are of great interest also, and they include several cases of infantile palsies with hemianopsia ; it is a pity that Prof. Henschen could not obtain an autopsy in a case of this class, which to the reviewer's knowledge has not yet been made the subject of careful post-mortem examination. It is probable that cortical changes alone will be found to explain the association of paralysis with hemianopsia in these cases.

We hope that this slight gap may be filled in by the author's later researches (he promises to continue these contributions to pathology) ; but it is unjust to speak of a "gap" or defect in a work which will take a foremost rank among the contributions made to the advancement of neurology during the last two decades.

B. S.