

the sympathetic nervous system. Kalischer has a chapter on the brain in which we find little mention of Rothmann's recent important work, and Weber gives a summary of his well-known views, consisting mostly of his plethysmographic studies.

IV. This chapter deals with general pathology, symptomatology and diagnosis. The sub-chapters are many. Kramer takes up the investigation of motion and of sensibility and the peripheral disturbances of motion and of sensation. Lewandowsky has a number of excellent articles on disturbances of the reflexes, central motor and sensory disorders, ataxia and psychic disturbances. That on the central disturbances of sensation is extremely valuable and progressive, even if one does not agree with him in full.

The disturbances of the special senses are all taken up by specialists in these special fields, thus giving a series of short authentic monographic presentations, which are well combined. Heilbronner has a masterly review of the aphasic, agnostic, and apraxic disturbances. Cassirer an equally noteworthy discussion of trophic disorders. Bumke's chapter on the sympathetic is especially valuable, although undue prominence is perhaps given to the pupillary phenomena.

The final chapter deals with general therapy. It is a long chapter but covers the field thoroughly, embracing surgery, lumbar puncture, orthopedics, mechanotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, climatotherapy, pharmacotherapy, diet, psychotherapy and sanatorium treatment.

As previously stated, this is a monumental work; it is authoritative and will prove valuable. The price of all three volumes will be only 68 marks, which in view of its high grade of excellence from both the typographical and scientific sides is truly remarkable. The editor is to be specially congratulated upon getting together so valuable a work, which will be utilized by neurologists the world over.

JELLIFFE.

DIE SPINALE KINDERLÄHMUNG. Eine klinische und epidemiologische Studie. Von Professor Eduard Müller, Direktor der Medizinischen Universität-Poliklinik in Marburg, mit Unterstützung von Dr. med. M. Windmüller, Assistenärztin der Poliklinik. Mit 21 Textabbildungen und 2 Tafeln. Verlag von Julius Springer, Berlin. 6 marks.

Epidemic poliomyelitis has been on a world-wide excursion and reports have been published showing how broadcast has been the infection. This monograph of Müller's is one of the latest contributions to the subject and coming as opportunely as it does will be of service to us who are still in the grip of the extension of the epidemic.

The author, stimulated by Wickman's studies in Scandinavia, took up a personal and correspondence investigation of the cases occurring in the Hesse-Nassau provinces surrounding the Marburg Klinik. In the year 1909 they collected reports of 130 cases in Hesse, Nassau and the Province of Waldeck, most of which were personally investigated. One hundred of these cases have been taken as the basis of the present study. They have limited themselves to those cases in which spinal or cerebro-bulbar symptoms were sufficiently pronounced to warrant definite diagnosis, and have excluded the abortive cases from their statistical material, although such cases are carefully considered in the descriptive portion of the monograph. Fully one half of the patients were under medical control in the polyclinic.

In the making of this report, which is further directed to the ministerium of Hesse-Nassau, a number of the members of the Marburg University faculty have assisted. The pathological examinations were made by Professor Beneke and the experimental studies directed by Professor Bonhoff and Professor Römer.

The authors first discuss experimental poliomyelitis, and they corroborate the results of Flexner and Lewis as detailed in the New York Report of 1907, published in the Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series, No. 6, 1910.

Pathological details take up a second section of the monograph with complete details of seven autopsied cases. There is practical agreement with the results obtained by Harbitz and Scheel and Wickmann; Strauss' masterly study in the report just alluded to seems to have escaped them.

On epidemiology they report a number of cases showing its contagiousness. The mild or abortive cases seem to be the chief agents in the transmission. The authors also, on small numbers it must be noted, emphasize the possibility of infection being carried through certain trades, such as teamsters, shoe makers, etc. The tracing of the infection from Marburg to Munden is very interesting.

The period of incubation, as set by Wichman—1 to 4 days—they hold to be too short. The maximum was ten days. The symptoms are then taken up in their regular order and an analysis made of their own cases and comparisons drawn with the results of others.

It is a very practical and useful short monograph and deserves to be made better known.

WHITE.

SUR L'AGNOSIE TACTILE. Dr. Leon Vouters, Ancien interne des Hôpitaux de Paris. Q. Steinheil, Paris.

This is one of the excellent theses so widely given out by the internat of the Paris hospitals. It is further one of the more serious ones emanating from Professor Dejerine's service.

After presenting a general scheme of what he includes by the subject of agnosias, Vouters discusses that form due to disorders of tactile functioning.

This subject is so intimately bound up with the general clinical symptom, loosely termed astereognosis, that we have really a monograph on the subject, for the author has collected all the cases in all countries.

He recognizes a primary agnosia (1) the collection due to imperfections of the peripheral sensations, and (2) of elaboration—the intracortical agnosia of Claparede—astereognosis of Hoffmann, and a secondary or intellectual agnosia—due to the incapacity to associate tactile representations, which of themselves are perfectly normal, to other sensorial representations acquired previously—this is the asymbolia of Finkelnburg.

Full credit is given to American neurologists in this interesting thesis.

JELLIFFE.

LE SYNDROME HYPOPHYSIAIRE. Adiposo Genital. By Dr. Eugene Grahaud. Imprimerie Levé, Rue Casette 17, Paris.

In this short but interesting thesis the author has brought together the chief observations which tend to show the metabolic relations between the functions of the hypophysis and large collections of fat. Hypophyseal obesity with disturbances of the genital functions are facts, and the author