

and the crossed side of the cord, and compensatory hypertrophy of the healthy side of the crus and pyramids. With the Marchi method cellulifugal degeneration is visible before the cellulipetal decay which "rapidly diminishes in intensity as one gets away from the lesion" (at variance with Bregmann).

The connections of the rhinencephalon, fornix, and corpus striatum and thalamus receive a specially full description and illustration. The fasciculus occipito-frontalis is maintained as a real occipito-frontal association-path. The globus pallidus and corpus Luysii are shown to have some connection with the cortex. The ansa lenticularis receives a new description at variance with that of Edinger and Flechsig, on ground of Marchi specimens. The existence of Gudden's commissure in man is denied. The description of the thalamus and its connections are very carefully done.

The rest of the volume contains the well illustrated systematic description of serial sections of the hind-brain. The second part, including the anatomy of the spinal cord, is in press.

The second volume greatly surpasses the first one in a wealth of new observations and demonstrations of pathological anatomy, and makes us wish that the authors may be in a position to soon finish the work, which, together with the "Sémiologie" is a wonderful monument of the co-operation of a brilliant French scholar and his equally brilliant American wife.

A. MEYER.

TRAITÉ DES MALADIES DE LA MOËLLE ÉPINIÈRE. By J. DEJERINE and ANDRÉ THOMAS. J. B. Baillière et Fils, Paris, 1902.

One may well be surprised that Dejerine's name should be found as the joint author of a book on clinical neurology so soon after the appearance of his "Sémiologie du système nerveux," but in the work published in collaboration with André Thomas the subject is presented in the more customary manner, in that each disease of the spinal cord is treated as an entity, and the viewpoint is not one of symptomatology. Syphilis of the spinal cord is omitted because the article by Dejerine and Thomas forms a part of Brouardel and Gilbert's "Traité de médecine et de thérapeutique," in which syphilis is considered by other writers.

In Dejerine and Thomas' book the plan of illustrating adopted in the "Sémiologie" has been followed, and the numerous pictures are presented with full explanatory legends, so that much information can be gained by a careful examination of the illustrations and their accompanying legends.

A brief consideration of anatomy, physiology, pathology and general symptomatology opens the way for a presentation of the individual diseases. The latter are divided into the secondary affections of the spinal cord (compression, Pott's disease) and into the primary affections of the cord (myelitis, tabes, etc.).

In many places where disputed questions are discussed the views of different authors are fairly given, occasionally without any attempt to determine which views are correct. This is doubtless wise, because a presentation of facts where a positive conclusion is impossible, is all that can be expected. In other places, however, Dejerine and Thomas state their own convictions clearly.

Under the title of Little's disease a historical account of the affection is given, and the limitation placed by certain authors in their description of the symptom-complex is mentioned. The views of most of the prominent writers on this much-disputed subject are clearly set forth, so that the chapter contains almost all that is now known regarding Lit-

tle's disease—a term not very frequently employed in America, although by no means unknown. Dejerine has shown by a case with necropsy that Little's disease, or "congenital spastic rigidity of the limbs," may be purely of spinal origin, and Dejerine and Thomas therefore believe that the symptom-complex of Little in some cases may be caused by cerebral lesions, in others by spinal lesions, and they hold that cases in which the symptoms are capable of amelioration from year to year should be distinguished from the unimprovable ones—a view which certainly seems proper.

In regard to Landry's paralysis Dejerine and Thomas say that it is an affection of the peripheral motor neurones, and according as the cell-bodies of origin or the axis-cylinder processes are implicated the malady is either poliomyelitis or polyneuritis. The acute ascending paralysis is, however, only a symptom-complex.

Chronic anterior poliomyelitis in their opinion exists, although Marie has sought to exclude the disease. They acknowledge that Duchenne included under the name of progressive muscular atrophy such affections as syringomyelia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, myopathy and peripheral neuritis, but they assert that the symptom-complex of Duchenne may result from atrophy of the cell-bodies of the anterior horns without alteration of the pyramidal tracts. They do not accept Leyden's views that amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is to be classed with the muscular atrophy of the Aran-Duchenne type, or else with the labio-glosso-laryngeal paralysis of Duchenne;—on the contrary they regard amyotrophic lateral sclerosis as a distinct disease.

It is not necessary to add that this book by Dejerine and Thomas will prove valuable to all interested in nervous diseases.

SPILLER.