

DIE BEDEUTUNG DER SPINO-CEREBELLAREN SYSTEME. KRITISCHER UND EXPERIMENTELLER BEITRAG ZUR ANALYSE DES CEREBELLAREN SYMPTOMEN-COMPLEXES. Von Dr. Robert Bing, Privat-dozent in Basel. J. F. Bergmann. Wiesbaden.

In this short monograph of 100 pages there is compressed an excellent critical analysis of most of the recent work that has been done on the physiology and anatomy of the spino-cerebellar system. Coming as it does from the Frankfurt institute of Edingen and from the laboratories of H. Munk, W. His and Voit it starts with the approval of well-known masters.

Bing shows in an historical summary the reasons for much of the confusion in the interpretation of the physiological experimentation. It lies mostly in the field of technical methods which differing in different laboratories have given rise to conflicting interpretations.

The anatomical work of Foville, Flechsig, Bechterew, Gowers and Van Monakow is next discussed and the general views of Gowers regarding the separation of the ascending tracts into two series is accepted. The author then takes up the dorsal spino-cerebellar tracts, discussing serially: (a) levels of origin of these tracts, (b) the relations of conduction impulses to the cells of origin of these roots, (c) the correct topography of the tracts in the cord, (d) is there any separation of the fiber tracts originating in Clarke's columns and going through the restiform body to the cerebellum? and (e) what are the relations of the end stations with reference to topography? He then takes up the ventral spino-cerebellar tract in much the same manner. The conclusions reached must be read in the original but it should be borne in mind that the older belief in the specificity of the separation as here taught has of late years been denied and the work of Lewandowsky in particular inclines one to doubt the author's position.

A complete summary then follows relative to his results on animal experimentation; the anatomical results of which seem to be very poorly analyzed. A schematic table illustrative of the fiber tracts is suggestive but certainly not in accord with the recent work of VanGehuchten, Lewandowsky and others.

JELLIFFE.

STUDIEN ÜBER DIE NEUROFIBRILLEN IM ZENTRALNERNENSYSTEM. ENTWICKELUNG UND NORMALES VERHALTEN. VERÄNDERUNGEN UNTER PATHOLOGISCHEN BEDINGUNGEN. Von Dr. Nikolaus Gierlich, Spezialarzt für Nervenleiden in Wiesbaden und Dr. Gotthold Herxheimer, Prosektor am Städt. Krankenhaus zu Wiesbaden. Verlag von J. F. Bergmann, Wiesbaden.

This rather formidable monograph of 200 pages handsomely and copiously illustrated by cuts and plates is the outcome of the newer studies on neurofibrils first brought into prominence by the work of Apáthy. As the technical methods of Weigert opened up a rich mine of research for both the normal and diseased nervous structures, so it is confidently expected that with the newer methods for studying neurofibrils, more particularly of Cajal and of Beilschowsky, another advance step may be taken into the difficult mazes of anatomical structure and alteration.

The authors have for some years devoted themselves to a study of the nervous system by the Bielschowsky methods and this present splendid