

*biological values* to another. Thus the writers develop throughout their work a thoroughly dynamic point of view. They take the view that evolution is essentially *creative* (Bergson), in the particular sense that it takes place, at each step, by an enrichment of life in preparation for a perfection to come.

It is pointed out that it is only by the notion of *value* that the pathology of instincts, which constitutes in man the domain of the psychoneuroses and psychoses, becomes comprehensive. This is seen, for instance, in the sexual instinct—primitively having for the individual an end in itself, and later passing to a stage when the care for the welfare of generations to come predominates. In the second part are described and discussed the phenomena of disintegration as manifested in disease. It is the aim of the authors throughout to deal with their subject-matter in a manner which will serve as a guide to young neurologists, psychiatrists and criminologists who wish to pursue their studies on a wide biological basis. In this section are passed in review the disintegration of movements, the problems of apraxia, of agnosia, and especially that of aphasia (with a critical examination of the conceptions of Head), together with that of senility, and the psychoneuroses. On account of its importance a special chapter is devoted to the problem of disintegration in the psychoses.

This interesting monograph has both originality and depth. It well repays careful study, and, indeed, demands it, for a cursory survey of its contents will be found inadequate. H. D.

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*Encéphalite Épidémique.* Par RENÉ CRUCHET, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Bordeaux. Paris: Gaston Doin et Cie, 1928. Demy 8vo. Pp. 136. Figs. 8. Price 15 fr.

This book has been written not so much with a view to adding to our knowledge of epidemic encephalitis, as to substantiate the claim of the author to have been the first to recognize this disease, and to publish a description of it. This claim is widely recognized in France, where the term "maladie de Cruchet" is now in use to designate epidemic encephalitis.

The book consists of a description of 64 cases which came under the care of Dr. Cruchet in 1915-1917. It includes those cases which led to his publication on April 27, 1917, of "Une note sur 40 cas d'Encéphalomyélite Subaiguë" (*Bull. et Mém. de la Soc. Méd. des Hôp. de Paris*) in conjunction with F. Montier and A. Calmettes. This was a few days prior to Von Economo's well-known first publication, which gave to the disease the name of "encephalitis lethargica."

Von Economo's description was such as to leave very little doubt that he was describing a clinical entity, whereas the French contribution gives the impression of a confusion of various diseases. Cruchet now maintains that time has proved his description to have been more correct, in that Von Economo was merely describing

the lethargic type of the disease, whereas his description is less concise, because he describes the disease in its protean manifestations.

Cruchet's first seven cases came under his notice while he was at Commercy and Verdun; and from his description of them it is difficult to see why he should have considered he was dealing with a "new disease." He encountered them during a period of active warfare, and knew that at least four of them were syphilitic, and even in the light of our present knowledge his description of them does not suggest epidemic encephalitis. It is only by a stressing of the power of encephalitis to appear in protean forms that the majority of the cases described throughout the book can pretend to be examples of this disease.

The book provides most interesting reading, and no praise is too high for the powers of clinical observation of the author; but while there is no doubt that Cruchet must have recognized the appearance of a "new" disease in 1916, it is also certain that he did not succeed in delimitating it in the masterly manner of Von Economo; and there seems no justification for the designation "maladie de Cruchet," and little chance of its use outside French literature.

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