

Ignoring both the intuitive and feeling faculties is one of Adler's limitations. Some readers will feel he undervalues the influence of heredity. The treatment of sex will fail to satisfy not only the Freudian, but many other thoughtful people, some of whom will not be convinced by the mere statement that "of all the institutions which have been developed to better the relationship between the sexes co-education is the most important." When we read in the Appendix that "a happy nursery enables a child to find his way into the world with a certain facility," and remember the unfortunate results recorded of an unfavourable early environment, we cannot help wondering that the author has not made an insistent demand for child guidance as the most valuable agent, especially considering the good work he has done on these lines himself. Many will find this treatise a useful preliminary to the study of other psychological theories. Unfortunately the book has no index, and the translation from the German is not always felicitous.

W. A. PORRS.

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*Introduction Biologique a l'Étude de la Neurologie et de la Psychopathologie. Intégration et Désintégration de la Fonction.* By C. v. MONAKOW et R. MOURGUE. Paris: Libraire Felix Alcan. Pp. xi + 416. Price 80 francs.

This impressive work is the happy outcome of the collaboration of two distinguished savants. Less known in this country than Prof. v. Monakow, Dr. R. Mourgue is an erudite French psychiatrist with a wide philosophic outlook, who has interested himself particularly in the significance of Bergson's teaching in relation to the practical problems of neurology and psychiatry. It is the aim of the writers to elaborate a general pathology of the nervous system based upon a biological conception of its functioning. It is felt that there is a serious need for a formulation of this kind at the present time, when, in spite of the incontestable progress in technique, there is a tendency for those engaged in research to lose sight of the exact position of the problems which these technical methods are designed to solve. Briefly, there is a need for the statement of fundamental principles.

Basing their views upon the facts of human embryology, anatomy, physiology, clinical data, pathological anatomy and the malformations of the nervous system, the authors study in the first part of this volume the integration of function, making instinct in man, with its different levels of integration, the central point of their discussion. In the development of their theme the authors find themselves under the necessity of creating a certain number of neologisms, these being intended to replace the expressions utilized from the psychology of every-day life, which are shown to be inadequate to cover the facts of pathology. In the course of the study of each instinct two aspects are particularly emphasized: Each level of integration considered is shown to coincide with different *moments of time*, and with a change from one order of

*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