nucleus ruber and so by the rubrospinal paths to striate muscles (myofibrillary substance); tegmento-spinal influence regulates the tonicity of the muscle sarcoplasm.

The pathogenesis of tremor and other sorts of involuntary movement is investigated with less precision; the dyskineses are ascribed in a somewhat vague and general fashion to disturbance of the 'myostatic system,' in particular the neostriatum. The vasomotor, secretory, and trophic signs of paralysis agitans are also discussed. In spite of not a little that is purely hypothetical this monograph will repay careful perusal.

S. A. K. W.


This is the first instalment of what promises to be an encyclopaedic treatise on the ear and all that pertains to it. The volume is beautifully printed and the numerous illustrations, coloured and otherwise, are clearly reproduced. For the neurologist it contains a vast amount of information of notable present-day interest. Thus the editors are fortunate in having been able to obtain contributions from such acknowledged authorities as Professor Magnus and Dr. de Kleyn on the experimental physiology of the vestibular apparatus, from Dr. Dusser de Barenne on cerebellar function and neuropathology, from Professor Karplus on the physiology of the same organ. The anatomy of the eighth nerve and its cerebellar and cerebral connections is dealt with exhaustively by Professor Marburg. The anatomy and physiology of the outer, middle, and inner ear, tone psychology, vertigo, are among other topics described at length.

No one can glance through this fine production without being impressed alike by the width of the field of medicine enclosed within the limits of the 'ear,' and by the minuteness of detail with which the presentment of the various subjects is made.