the consequence of muscular rigidity, a view in our opinion certainly correct, but they also declare that such muscular rigidity as is invoked by some to account for the bradykinesia is not in fact a symptom of the group of diseases under discussion ("il n'existe donc pas d'hypertonie à proprement parler, encore moins de contracture"—this has reference specially to the syndrome as it is seen in postencephalitic patients). We do not know that neurologists generally will subscribe to this view of the clinical facts, although the difference of opinion is to some extent in reality one of terminology. S. A. K. W.


Unfortunately we have to recognize the fact that the number of psychiatric studies we note in English literature that are of any intrinsic value are few and far between. It is, therefore, with all the greater pleasure and interest that we read the contributions contained in this small volume. The contents illustrate that broad aspect of psychiatric problems which only can lead to progress. There are stimulating papers by Pierce Clarke, on psychopathic children, some therapeutic considerations of periodic mental depressions, and on stealing in juvenile delinquency; by Macfie Campbell on the mechanism of convulsive phenomena and allied symptoms, childhood conflicts and manic-depressive excitement; by Adolf Meyer on objective psychology or psychobiology; as well as others of interest. It is some years since Volume I of these studies was published, and we wish that we might see contributions of this nature more frequently.

C. S. R.


This well-known and well-appreciated text-book is now appearing in a third edition, and in Part II have been included numerous new experiments dealing mainly with the higher mental functions. Though called 'psychology,' the subject-matter is essentially physiological psychology, and all of it might be studied by the neurologist with great advantage to himself, for it is concerned with motion and sensation, audition, vision, equilibrium, etc., as well as with attention, memory, imaging, and so on. It is an admirable little book, and its perusal will help to dissipate some of that loose thinking and 'easy' psychology for which these days are notorious.


It is always a somewhat arduous task to provide a neurological text-book for students and practitioners, since it should be at once comprehensive and