confusing, notably as to whether it is a source of instinctive energy or a storehouse of concrete experiences.

Two chapters are devoted to anxiety hysteria, and another long analysis of a concrete case is described in detail. The book concludes with an interesting discussion of the psycho-analytic cure, and an attempt to elucidate its theory and mechanism. The late Dr. J. J. Putnam had written an introduction to this volume in which he had explained the philosophic grounds on which he was unable to agree with the Freudian doctrines of human behaviour. This is included in this edition, which is a reprint of one previously published in America. In the preface Dr. Frink refers to cartoons from the New York Times, the New York Tribune, and the Louisville Times which are reproduced in Chapter III. These are referred to in the text, but, rather unfortunately, the publishers have omitted to reproduce them, and the value of the author’s comments is thereby somewhat diminished.

H. Devine.


It was in 1908 that Negri first described, in animals dead of rabies, peculiar ‘bodies’ in the central nervous system, regarded by him as of the nature of protozoa and as the cause of the disease. They have ever since excited much interest and research, but their exact nature has not been definitely determined. All who are interested in the subject will find this monograph useful and informative. A historical introduction is followed by a description of the three chief histological methods utilized (erythrosin-phosphomolybdcic acid haematoxylin, erythrosin-thionin, picric acid erythrosin-light-green) and of the histological pictures thereby obtained.

The Negri corpuscles are found chiefly in the cornu Ammonis, and also in cerebellum and cerebrum more generally, in the medulla, and in the Gasserian and the spinal dorsal root ganglia. They consist of small homogeneous acidophil formations, usually rounded, lying in an acidophil matrix; the latter has commonly a definite contour, towards the periphery of which are situated the smaller bodies while the larger occupy the centre. Mainly, though not invariably, intracellular, they bear a close resemblance to certain forms of sporozoa; yet a complete analogy to the development-cycle of these organisms has never been demonstrated, nor are the authors of this monograph able to furnish such. The conclusion is reached that the Negri corpuscles of the cytoplasm are the derivative of structural changes in the nucleoli of the cells, the nuclear membrane being almost always defective. Reference is made to other alleged ‘parasites’, e.g., the Plimmer ‘bodies’ in carcinoma, which in all probability are likewise derived from cell nucleoli.

The monograph contains fine coloured and photographic plates and a good bibliography.