intrinsic interest and practical importance. Cauda lesions are common enough in ordinary neurological experience, and their pathology not a little variable; distinction between conus, cauda equina, and radicular (extraspinal) conditions is often far from easy, notwithstanding the systematisation of knowledge in respect of differential criteria; hence the indispensability of the newer diagnostic devices comprised by lumbar puncture, radiology, and lipiodol technique. The last, in particular, is fully discussed and illustrated by the author.

The classification adopted is as follows: (1) complete lumbosacral type (lesion extending from L2 to S5 roots); (2) middle lumbosacral type (L5 to S5); (3) pure sacral type (S2 to S5); (4) partial types: (a) hemis Syndromes: (b) upper lumbar type with conservation of sacral roots.

On the pathological side tumours, bony compression, neurosyphilis and local meningeal reactions are fully exemplified. There is a good bibliography. Though some pathological conditions (for example, osteitis deformans, caries sicca senilis) are not apparently referred to, and the congenital group of spina bifida occulta, hydromyelia, etc., not mentioned differentially, and though references to some further English contributions might have found a place in the text or bibliography, this monograph is well worthy of the attention of the neurologist.

S. A. K. W.

Edited by August Wimmer, Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Copenhagen. 1925.

In the third volume of these Danish Reports are to be found some 37 individual communications, by various authors, notably Drs. Wimmer, Axel Neel, Schroeder and Krabbe, which have appeared in different journals in the course of the last three years. One or two are in English, a few more in French or German, but the majority, as is natural, are written in Danish. Were these to be furnished with a brief summary of their contents in one or other of the better-known languages their usefulness would be enhanced. The volume contains some fine clinical and pathological papers, notably those on extra-pyramidal syndromes by Professor Wimmer and on various aspects of epidemic encephalitis by the same writer and by Dr. Neel.


The seventh volume of this well-known and useful series comprises some 28 papers by various members of the neurological staff at Harvard, which have been published in the years from 1922 to 1925, and are here collected. A number of them have already been abstracted in this JOURNAL. The reprints are of value to all students of the diseases of the nervous system.