psychological tests in Volume I, are invaluable and indispensable to research students in this field.

Of the numerous statements throughout this work which introduce new and challenging viewpoints in psychology, space only allows the quotation of the following: "Consciousness stands in the same relation to the vigilance of the higher centres as adapted and purposive reflexes to that of those of lower rank in the neural hierarchy. When vigilance is high, mind and body are poised in readiness to respond to any event external or internal." And again: "There is no more difficulty in understanding how an act of consciousness can affect a physiological process, than to comprehend how one reflex can control and modify another of a lower order" (Vol. I, p. 496). One feels that the metaphysical problem of the relation of mind and matter still remains unsolved. Nevertheless, Sir Henry Head, more than any other scientist, has brought us appreciably nearer its solution.

WILLIAM BROWN.


In this admirable little volume a condensed outline is given of recent work on the correlation between bodily constitution and reaction-type. The author follows more or less closely the investigations of Kretschmer, who has discovered an affinity between a body-build of the pyknic type and the cyclothymic or extroverted temperament on the one hand, and between a body-build of the asthenic type and the schizophrenic or introverted temperament, on the other. A study of the neurovegetative reaction fills the wide gap between the morphological and psychological, and provides an explanation for the differences in the affectivity which the two temperaments exhibit. The author suggests that the cyclothymic tends to be sympathicotonic, and the schizophrenic vagotonic.

This synthesis between the morphological, physiological, and psychological indicates directions in which investigations in relation to the biogenetic psychoses are likely to be fruitful in results. It makes it evident that the psychotic subject should be studied as a whole, and, since this is so essential, we feel that those who are commencing the study of psychiatry would find themselves well repaid by acquainting themselves with the views developed by Dr. Miller in this engagingly written book.

H. D.


Genius no doubt presents problems as much as does degeneracy or criminality, but we are apt to think less, or hear less, of them in view of the glory of achievement by which they are dimmed if not obscured. Men of genius are departures from the normal in an upward direction, supermen on a higher plane than that