diseases treated are grouped under thirty-one heads and cover a wide range. Dr. Wetterstrand's results agree with those of the School of Nancy. He has found suggestion no panacea, to be sure, but a valuable therapeutic agent, most successful in treating functional nervous diseases and functional psychic neuroses, but often useful even in organic diseases, either in relieving symptoms or in directly affecting the lesions. One of Dr. Petersen's essays contains an interesting account of Bernheim's personality and methods.

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L'Attenzione e i suoi disturbi. By SANTE DE SANCTIS. Rome, Tip. dell' Unione Coop. Edit., 1896. Pp. 46. (Rep. fr. Atti d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., Vol. IV.)

Dr. De Sanctis contrasts the incompleteness of the work on the pathology of attention with the prominence that has been given to the pathology of memory. After discussing the classifications of diseases of the attention proposed by Ribot, Emminghaus, Ziehen, Morselli and others, and the psychological theories of the attention held by Wundt, Carpenter, Meynert, etc., he rejects them all in favor of a new scheme. Instead of involuntary and voluntary attention he adopts the division into natural and conative, which corresponds nearly, though not exactly. The former admits of investigation only by the method of observation; the latter may be studied by experiment also.

Both natural and conative attention are of two distinct forms, which the author calls *introspective* and *extraspective*. For pathological purposes attention must be considered from the two standpoints of fixation and distribution. Considered according to their order of development, the power to fixate the attention upon a single object (accommodation or concentration) is to be regarded as a lower type than its distribution over a number of objects. Disorders of attention, either of concentration or of distribution, belong to three classes, which the author calls *aprosesses*, *hypoprosesses* and *hyperprosesses*. Some of these forms occur in normal life, as in the case of abstraction (undue concentration) and distraction (undue distribution). The aproscessive type, however, is strictly pathological, and is found only in idiots, etc.

The author's complete classification of the disorders of attention is as follows: I. Disorders of fixation, (1) by deficiency, = anaprosess and hypoprosess of fixation, (2) by excess, = hyperprosess of fixation. II. Disorders of distribution, (1) by deficiency, = restriction of the field of attention, or anaprosess and hyperprosess of distribution, (2)

by excess, = hyperprocess of distribution. III. Qualitative disorders of the attention, = paraprocess. This last class contains two distinct groups of phenomena, due to the entrance of conative attention into an act begun by, and properly belonging to, the natural attention. It may result, (1) in the repetition of some part of the act, such as the emphatic iteration of a phrase or word; or (2) in obstructing the normal flow of attention in such a degree as to prevent the completion of the act begun.

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Psychological Corollaries of Modern Neurological Discoveries.

C. L. HERRICK. *Journal of Comparative Neurology*, Vol. VII., Nos. 3 and 4, March, 1898. Pp. 155-161.

This brief but very suggestive article by President Herrick (University of New Mexico) adds new strength to the modern doctrines of psycho-physical relation by means of the yet more recent theory of the unity of cerebral action. Four topics are discussed in the seven pages, the first being, 'An Organ of Consciousness.' Postulating that the dynamic notion of consciousness is the only one acceptable, he contends that the doctrine of neural or cerebral equilibrium is the one to which all the neurology of the last few years has been tending, that is, that the brain is "adapted to react as a unit, though not as an invariable unit." The psychic aspect is, metaphysically, well expressed in this passage: "Pure energy with the attribute of spontaneity it could only be if it were in the mode of absolute equilibrium, in which its activities should be wholly reflected into themselves. This can only be predicated of infinite essence, and it is necessary to substitute the conditions of *relative* equilibrium in a sphere of interfering activities," the balance of nervous force in the brain being in continual disturbance from the many and varying streams of energy arriving continually from the sensory end-organs. The character of the conscious act, on the other hand ("and the elements of consciousness are always acts"), depends upon the relative extent of associational activity by the method of circular diffusion, a conscious act being always a disturbance of cerebral equilibration.

The second topic is a corollary of this theory, and is, namely: 'Neural Interpolation.' Here President Herrick refers to the temporary or permanent clusters of nerve-cells with proliferative function which Professor His has demonstrated in the olives and nuclei of the medulla and he himself in the cerebellum. These cells, by gradually taking the place of the original cells, alone make memory possible,