ness of personality which has many relationships to hysteria. These individuals under the influence of prison life develop in a manner much more rapidly than do the true paranoiacs, a subacute, paranoiac modification of the personality in the direction of an elevation of the sense of self-importance. Delusional interpretations are absent from the picture. Ideas of reference are not usual but fabrication and pathological lying is very characteristic. A tendency to turbulence and fractiousness under discipline is present and simulation is very frequent. A sharp distinction between delusion and phantasy lying is often difficult to draw, but the latter is the common type here. Recovery may take place with insight even after the condition has persisted for several years.

The paper is one of much value to students of medico-legal science, especially in criminological fields.

JELLIFFE.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL. Contributions from the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Boston City Hospital, the Long Island Hospital, and the Neurological Laboratory. Vol. II. Boston, Mass., U. S. A., 1907.

The original publications of the Department of Neurology of the Harvard Medical School, for the year 1906, are collected in this volume, in accordance with the plan outlined in the first issue of the series. Nine papers are included, all of which had been previously published, chiefly in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. The chief contributors are Putnam, Taylor and Waterman; others are Knapp, Walton, Brewster, Linenthal and Lindström. Interesting articles on psycho-therapeutics, with illustrative cases, and on brain tumors, multiple sclerosis, and neurosurgical cases, are to be found; also suggestions as to treatment of exophthalmic goitre, tabes, etc. All are carefully written and form together a volume reflecting credit on the department. Most of the articles have been previously "abstracted" for this journal.

ATWOOD (New York).

IBSEN'S NORA VOR DEM STRAFRICHTER UND PSYCHIATER. Von Staatsanwalt Dr. Erich Wulffen in Dresden. Carl Marhold, Halle.

The literature bearing on the psychological side of Ibsen's work grows apace, and in Wulffen's analysis we have one of the most extended concerning a single character that has been offered. To be appreciated it must be read, and no review can hope to present its chief features nor to criticize to advantage the positions maintained.

The criminalistic side is well considered from the standpoint of German jurisprudence; it is perhaps a slight caption to ask that this standpoint would better have been that of the Skandinavian laws, but as there is little question that the law-breaking is solely a setting, the exact significance of the deed from a legal point of view is of secondary interest.

From the psychiatric side Wulffen considers Nora a true hysteria. She has the heredity, shows to him great emotional instability, is morally anesthetic concerning her crime, flirts and coquettes with Dr. Rank, does not really love her husband, and does not care for her children. This is a short résumé of the author's position.

It is significant that the very dense and stupid Helmar, for certainly Ibsen has made him a prototype of the unutterably stupid and unseeing type of man, should have practically the same idea of Nora that Wulffen adopts, and if one reads carefully the author's argumentation it is as cer-