to establish the existence of physiological continuity between the simple quantitative gradient in physiological condition and the nervous system. . . .

Since the book is concerned first with this question of continuity and its nature and since no general consideration of the physiological gradients has appeared since 1915, it has been found necessary to devote the earlier chapters to a discussion of pattern in the organism and its relation to the gradients. These chapters constitute the basis for the consideration of the nervous system in the stricter sense, which follows."

Chapters X and XI, respectively concerning the problem of neuron-pattern and the origin of neuron-pattern, would be of special interest to the readers of this Journal, since they contain explicit new material concerning the probable dynamic incentives in the development of the neuron-pattern — of course a master-problem of neurology. Electrical polarization is Professor Child's preference among suggested hypotheses. He considers the reaction of the neuroblast as it develops not as simply a matter of electrical attraction (in Kappers's sense) but rather as a change in physiological condition, resulting primarily from the electrical polarization of the cell through the action of the protoplasmic current to which it is exposed. Very recently Ingvar apparently has succeeded in determining the direction of the outgrowth of neuroblasts in tissue-culture by means of electrical currents. Should this be corroborated and extended, this theory as to neuron-pattern construction will have been shown to be mainly correct.

"If we maintain that organismic pattern is not fundamentally a relation of [environmental] excitation and transmission, . . . the nervous system appears essentially as a special creation superimposed upon the organism." The present "conception gives us physiological continuity from the beginning of the organism to the highest stages of nervous development attained in the individual, or, stated in still broader terms, from the simple physiological gradient to the ego." If then, starting here, we integrate this with recent doctrines such as those of H. Jackson, Sherrington, Freud, Jung, Adler, Kempf, White, Lay, etc., we shall see ready a solid staging from which not a little scientific insight as to human behavior may be constructed in the mind of the student of man. Toward this satisfaction Professor Child's present book makes a most gratifying contribution — original, simple, scientific.

GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THOUGHT AND FEELING. A Conservative Interpretation of Results in Modern Psychology. By Charles Platt, B. S., Ph. D., M. D., F. C. S. (Lond.) New York. Dodd, Mead and Company, 1921. Pp. xi, 290.

This book is a useful popular account of the human mental process, about two thirds of it being concerned with the normal working (including a chapter on its education) and one third with the mind when "out of order." In it one hears more often perhaps of Professor William McDougall's classifica-

tions than of any one's else, but apparently William James, Henri Bergson, and H. H. Goddard were also often in the author's thought. It is "eminently a common-sense book. The author knows no favorite school of psychology, and follows thought logically wherever it may lead. The emotions, habit, thought, memory, the mind cure, the unconscious mind with all its relations to our conscious lives, and education, as viewed psychologically, are some of the subjects treated; and with these there is too, a study of the abnormal, both as exhibited in the individual, in mental ills and also in the socially inadequate, the criminal and the delinquent. The practical bearing of all this in its social relation and the education of the child has been kept always in the foreground."

Besides a preface and an excellent index (thanks and congratulations, British writer of science!) there are thirteen chapters, dealing respectively with certain fundamental conceptions, anatomical and otherwise; inherited dispositions (fear and anger); other inherited dispositions (sex, tender emotion, play); the compound emotions; habit; memory; knowledge and intelligence; thought and judgment; education; the subconscious mind; mental ills; the crowd; and the delinquent, — surely applied psychology.

The psychological calories are present in this feast of wisdom, with all due vitamins and the indispensable elements and *bausteiner*, and yet the service is so good that we almost forget them for once in the flow of soul.

One would look far before finding a clearer or more straightforward popular exposition of "the subconscious," of the psychoneuroses, or of the "collective mind." The author's ideas on spiritism, too, are eminently conservative as befits the trained scientific clear-thinker. The volume should win a wide reading among intelligent folk everywhere.

GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN.

A PSYCHIATRIC MILESTONE. Bloomingdale Hospital Centenary. (Privately Printed by the Society of the New York Hospital, 1921.)

"The One Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of Bloomingdale Hospital as a separate department for mental diseases of The Society of the New York Hospital was celebrated at the Hospital at White Plains on Thursday, May 26, 1921."

The celebration took the form of a series of addresses by Edward W. Sheldon, Esq., Dr. Adolf Meyer, Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Dr. George D. Stewart, Dr. Richard G. Rows (London, England), Dr. Pierre Janet (Paris, France), and Dr. William L. Russell.

These were followed by a very beautiful tableau-pageant, expressing in dramatic form the history of the hospital, and also the development of the treatment of the insane from the time when the charter was granted by King George the Third down to the present time.

Following are the addresses delivered at the Centenary Celebration of