in hemiplegia the implication of the so-called sound side is much more noticeable in the lower limb than in the upper. This seems to be an evidence that each side of the cerebrum innervates both sides of the body, especially those muscles that commonly functionate together. Arthropathies in hemiplegia are uncommon, and possibly unknown to some, but when they do occur they are supposed to be of rapid development and are of unknown origin, as traumatism and immobility of the limb do not offer sufficient explanation for them. They are regarded by some as of trophic or infectious origin. Brachial monoplegia as a result of neuritis is rare, and yet Dejerine has observed two cases of this form of paralysis, and in one recovery was complete after seven months, and in the other after ten months.

Many of the cases described in this work are very rare, such for example as cases of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis of scapulo-humeral type, of Jacksonian epilepsy produced by a tubercle in the white matter of the brain a centimeter below the cortex, of acute poliomyelitis with atrophy in the proximal ends of the limbs, of neuritis of the external popliteal nerve with integrity of the anterior tibial muscle, of acute poliomyelitis with wrist-drop, of progressive spinal muscular atrophy beginning with paralysis of the extensors of the hand, of neuritis confined to the ulnar nerve and the result of typhoid fever or grippe, of contracture of the fingers and thumb within the palm of the hand in the form of a fist in paralysis agitans, of pressure palsy of the musculo-spiral nerve with microscopical examination of the nerve—the only case with necropsy on record—and of other interesting alterations too numerous to mention. This work is of great value because it is written by a man of experience who is both practical and scientific. The numerous and excellent illustrations are well worthy of careful examination.

SPILLER.

DIE MIMIC DES MENSCHEN AUF GRUND VOLUNTARISCHER PSYCHOLOGIE. By Henry Hughes. Johannes Alt. Frankfurt, A. M.

The art of pantomime has claimed the attention of all men from the days of the earliest Greek drama, but to Darwin, in large part at least, may be ascribed the first fundamental studies on the psychology of the emotions as evidenced by muscular action. Whatever fault present-day psychology may find with his expression of the emotions in man and the lower animals, it cannot be gainsaid that his researches were far reaching and important.

The present work is a most interesting one. It discusses very logically and thoroughly the relations of voluntary movements more particularly of the facial expressions to the individual psychology. Reflex movements and general mass movements are not ignored, however. The discussion of the motions of the scalp, the eyes, the nose, ears, mouth and head are very thorough, the author giving a thorough résumé of the scientific study of physiognomy. Following the discussion of the movements of the facial muscles those of the neck, back, upper and lower extremities are studied in detail. The final section of the work endeavors to correlate these movements with various psychical states such as impulse, the emotions, attention, feeling, negation and acting.

The work is to be heartily recommended as thoroughly scientific in its mode of treatment of the subject and sufficiently explicit to offer many suggestions to the keen student of the interpretation of the psychical activities of others.

JELLIFFE.