Book Reviews.

ETUDE SUR LES HÉMATOMYÉLIES. Par le Dr. Jean Lépine. Ancien Externe lauréat, Ancien Interne des Hôpitaux de Lyon. A. Storck et Cie., Lyon. Masson et Cie, Paris.

Studies of this type are particularly welcome at this time when a thorough revision of the work of the pathology as well as of the histology of the spinal cord is in progress.

The monograph might have been of more use to the specialist if the author had limited his discussion somewhat, yet, notwithstanding the fact that he has endeavored to bring together the entire literature of hemorrhage of the spinal cord, he has performed a signal service for neurology in the grouping together, analysing and composing the many contributions which have been made to the subject.

It is impossible to analyse a study of this kind and to cavil at the fact that we note many omissions in the author's bibliography of excellent work done by American observers would seem to overlook his introductory announcement that the work should not be taken as a complete exposition of the subject.

It certainly is the best collected piece of work on the subject of hematomyelia thus far given to the profession and deserves recognition as such.

JELLIFFE.

STUDIES IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX. The Evolution of Modesty. The Phenomena of Sexual Periodicity. Auto-Erotism. By Havelock Ellis. The F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago.

In the publishers' announcement of this book it is stated that the book will be sold only to physicians and lawyers. Why to lawyers it is difficult to imagine. The three subtitles of the volume explain very clearly and concisely the questions considered and these are not such as would be of use even to criminal lawyers. The only point which might possibly be of value to a lawyer in a criminal case is the opinion of the author, and the evidence presented, as to the effects of auto-erotism. He does not believe that masturbation leads to insanity or other dire results unless practiced to excess, and even then seldom to insanity unless there is an hereditary taint. On the other hand, he is inclined to think that masturbation practiced in great moderation often is of benefit to certain individuals by reason of its sedative effect. He cites numerous instances in support of this opinion, and gives a historical sketch of the views held on this point.

Ellis has apparently gone over the literature of his subject very carefully and studied the questions involved very thoroughly. The volume is of interest to physicians, because it is a beginning of study in the right direction, whereby they may intelligently treat those irregular manifestations of sexual life which often come under their care and observation.

BONAR.