of mind in the lower animals from their behavior and from anatomical structure is then taken up. This is a very fragmentary discussion, mostly confined to Jenning's work and might with profit have branched out to the higher fields so well covered by Sherrington and his school.

The work goes on to take up the Mind of the Simplest Animals; Sensory Discrimination of Taste, Hearing and Vision; Spatial Relations and Space Perception; Conscious Experience; Memory and Some Aspects of Attention. In these chapters the lower forms occupy the chief position in the discussion and indeed the whole tendency of the work is to deal with the invertebrate types.

It is well written and with its very complete bibliography will make a welcome addition to the library of the biologically inclined physician.

Jelliffe.

Neuropathological Papers, 1906-1907. Harvard University Medical School. 1908.

Ten reprints from the pens of Doctors Putnam, Taylor, Knapp and Smith, done into a book at Boston, represent the work of the Neurological Department of Harvard University for the past season.

A detailed criticism of each and every article in this collection is uncalled for, but the general estimation of the sum total is altogether in order and pertinent, and to this end it is necessary to very briefly touch on the titles and values of the component papers.

E. W. Taylor has written six of the articles, one of these ("A Simple Method of Reconstructing Nerve Plexuses") being in collaboration with R. M. Smith.

Taylor's first article—"Tumor of the Spinal Cord Leading to Destruction of the Lumbar Region, Hydrocephalus, Double Optic Neuritis and Painless Labor"—will well repay one for careful perusal. His second article—"Painless Labor: Report of a Case Due to a Destructive Lesion of the Spinal Cord"—is founded upon the case presented in his first paper, the subject being treated from the obstetrical point of view.

Taylor's third paper—"Senile Trepidant Abasia: Report of Cases"—is a short discussion of three cases of a frequently observed condition.

"Medical Expert Testimony" is the title of Taylor's fourth paper. It discusses in a very general way some of the difficulties which beset the medical expert.

In "A Simple Method of Reconstructing Nerve Plexuses," R. M. Smith and Taylor give a lucid and much to be recommended plan for the diagrammatic teaching of the constitution of the several plexuses.

"The Attitude of the Medical Profession Toward the Psychotherapeutic Movement" is the title of Taylor's sixth and last paper.

Knapp has two contributions: "Heredity in Diseases of the Nervous System with Especial Reference to Heredity in Epilepsy" and "The Mechanism of the Plantar Reflex with Especial Reference to the Phenomenon of Crossed Reflex." These papers, particularly the first, show careful thought and well repay close attention.

Putnam contributes two papers: "Pulse Pressure Estimation" and "Treatment of Psychasthenia from the Standpoint of Social Consciousness."

Alfred Reginald Allen.