

dancing mice, but absent never. The author therefore devotes a book of 200 pages to tracing its phylogeny, to describing its mammalian structures and to outlining a few characteristic syndromes due to disease implicating its structures.

This he does in a very acceptable manner and has given us a readable and valuable thesis of this nerve of space, regulator of tonus, of static sensibility, of time relations, and of proprioceptive integrative activities. We believe him incorrect in speaking of its diminishing importance in the advancing animal phylum and to have analyzed very imperfectly the advancing evolution of the cochlea as an integral part of the entire vestibular mechanism. His failure to grasp the gradual development of space regulation through the speech and hearing mechanism—symbol activities in the human being—leaves a lacuna in his work of transcendent importance. The purely sensori-motor functions are well grasped, but the vegetative and symbolic integrations in this important instrument are not at all sensed. Winkler's new study of the eighth nerve in his *Manual of Neurology* gives us this new note in the evolution of symbolic function which Quercy's work does not attempt.

Tilney, F., and Howe, H. S. EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS. Paul B. Hoeber.

This is a most excellent even if sketchy account of the protean manifestations of epidemic encephalitis. The authors speak of it as a specific entity and divide their case material of twenty cases into nine groups. Short case histories are given with autopsy findings in a few. Discussion of the pathological findings is full and well illustrated, a reprint from the author's article in the *Neurological Bulletin*. In the concluding chapter the authors regard the disease as a specific one. Fourteen types are recognizable, the cause is as yet unknown. On the whole this little book offers a quick orientation toward an extremely important subject.

Sergent, E., Ribadeau-Dumas, and L. Babonneix. TRAITE DE PATHOLOGIE MENTALE. VIII. PSYCHIATRIE. Tome II. A. Maloine et Fils, Paris.

We have had occasion to refer to the first volume of this section of a recent *Traité de Médecine on Psychiatrie*. Vol. II consists of eight chapters. Colin and Demay write upon Insane Criminals; Legrain, upon Infectious and Toxic Psychoses; Barbé upon Degeneration; Deny on Dementia Praecox; Truelle on Organic and Senile Dementia; Brissot on Aphasia; Bonhomme and Padet on Paresis; Charon on Legal forms of Internement; and Vallon on Jurisprudence.

We can only reiterate what has been said in the discussion of the first volume. We find nothing new—nothing illuminating. Barbé's chapter on Degeneration, which is the largest, repeats the fruitless French generalization of Degeneration which means practically nothing save an evasion of careful clinical study. In it everything