

denied. Obsessions are parasitic psychic products of distant origin in which the affect is attached to the memories, imaginations and aspirations of childhood. Hysteria is characterized by an incapacity to assimilate moral impressions which are disagreeable to the excessive self-love of the individual.

The book closes with a chapter on the therapy of neuropathic syndromes. Physical therapy and the traditional moral treatment receive adequate notice, but the author relies mainly for treatment of all the psycho-neuroses upon Freudian psycho-analysis, the explanation and technique of which are set out at length.

On the whole the book is interesting and readable. A considerable portion is admittedly descriptive, and it would probably be more valuable were more space given to the theories and classifications of other writers, though the tone is not unduly dogmatic. The type is good. The plates are small and not very well reproduced, but some of them are characteristic. There is no index in an ordinary sense, but quite a full table of contents. The covers are of paper.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Neurology.

Metastatic Tumours of the Brain. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, April, 1927.) *Globus, J. H., and Selinsky, H.*

In only 4 out of 12 cases reported by the authors were the metastatic foci single. In the others the foci showed wide variations in number, size and distribution. The seat of the primary growth was: A bronchus in 2 cases, the skin in 3 cases, the colon in 2 cases, the suprarenal in 1 case, the prostate in 1 case and the urinary bladder in 1 case. The clinical signs and symptoms depend on the extent of the involvement of the brain by the principal largest mass, the presence of a mass, however small, in a vital part of the cerebro-spinal axis, or the presence of a nodule so situated that it will obstruct the flow of the cerebro-spinal fluid. The authors conclude that acute onset of cerebral symptoms with rapid development of signs of a disseminated character and symptoms of increased intra-cranial tension, in the absence of changes in the discs and positive serologic or febrile manifestations, suggests strongly a metastatic process. The probability is strengthened by the appearance of progressive wasting and asthenia out of proportion to that encountered in primary tumours of the brain.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Protein Sensitization in Epilepsy. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, April, 1927.) *Ward, J. F., and Patterson, H. A.*

The authors tested the protein sensitivity to uncooked proteins of 1,000 epileptics and 100 non-epileptics. In the Craig Colony