

theory, and appears to think that the only adverse criticism to this has been Sherrington's animal experiments, and these the author dismisses quite lightly.

The book is quite readable, and may appeal to "the general reader", for whom it is mainly written, but physiologists and psychologists will scarcely regard it as a serious contribution to the subject with which it deals.

P. K. McCOWAN.

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**Les Séquelles de l'Encéphalite Epidémique.** By G. GUILLAIN and P. MOLLARET. Paris : G. Doin et Cie. 1 vol. in 8vo. Pp. 104. Figs. 21. Price 28 fcs.

The literature dealing with chronic epidemic encephalitis is already very extensive, but the present monograph can be welcomed as an extremely useful exposition of the clinical aspect of the subject in the light of present-day knowledge.

In a short introduction, the authors point out how, with greater experience, the symptoms credited to the encephalitic process have become more and more numerous, but they very rightly warn against the very real danger of the uncritical inclusion in the chronic encephalitic syndrome of neurological symptoms of obscure origin.

There is a special chapter dealing with the parkinsonian syndrome, and the authors refer to certain cases which did not start till as late as five to ten years after the original acute attack. Perhaps because the French workers, Cruchet and Souques, hold that Parkinsonianism and paralysis agitans are the same disease, the authors are at pains to emphasize their view that the two conditions are different diseases which merely happen to have a similar pathological localization.

In discussing the clinical forms of Parkinsonianism, doubt is expressed whether there is such a type as the pure bradykinetic or akinetic type described by many authors. Instead it is suggested that sooner or later in these cases hypertonicity and exaggeration of the reflexes of posture appear, turning the case into the usual akinetic-hypertonic parkinsonian.

Following the chapter on Parkinsonianism come those on dystonias, abnormal movements, sensory troubles, affections of the special senses, vegetative, endocrine and visual disturbances. Most of these are dealt with very shortly, but plentiful references are given.

In discussing dystonic troubles, it is pointed out that torsion spasm is the most common of these, that such spasms are extremely rare apart from encephalitis, and that the authors have found stramonium superior to scopolamine in their relief.

In the chapter dealing with psychic disturbances, a number of references are cited in which the suggestion is made of a connection between Parkinsonianism and the catatonia of dementia præcox, but the authors rightly emphasize that the resemblance is merely due to a similar localization of the pathological processes in the two diseases.

A short chapter on diagnosis precedes the final one on treatment.

The references throughout the book are not unnaturally almost exclusively to French authors, and, singularly enough, one of the few mistakes in the book is in the short section dealing with therapeutics, where McCowan and Cook are incorrectly stated to have obtained good results with malarial therapy.

As this admirable monograph does not add anything new to our knowledge

of chronic epidemic encephalitis, to the English reader Newman's recent translation of v. Economo's *Encephalitis Lethargica* must remain at present the standard work of reference on this subject. P. K. McCOWAN.

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**Letters from Sir Oliver Lodge.** By J. ARTHUR HILL. London: Cassell & Company Limited, 1932. Pp. xiv + 268. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This book gives us selections from letters written to Mr. Hill during a period of over twenty years. Brief explanatory and connecting notes are provided. As we should expect, the subject of "psychical research" furnishes the greater part of the matter dealt with. The attitude adopted is a perfectly rational one. Certain phenomena are investigated, and an hypothesis is framed which is believed by Sir Oliver Lodge, and those who think with him, to explain the observed facts. When a better hypothesis is enunciated, he will be ready to accept it. Readers are warned against the fraud with which this line of research has been so largely mingled. The possible dangers of "psychical research" are recognized. It is of interest to learn, in view of certain charges which have been made, that Sir Oliver Lodge attained "full conviction" on this topic many years before his son Raymond was killed.

Apart from "spiritism", however, many other matters are dealt with in the letters. "Mind is a real thing, not a property of brain-cells. It is not produced by the brain, though it manifests through it. Consequently mind may exist without brain." "Neither parallelism nor epiphenomenalism, but interactionism seems to contain the clue." Sir Oliver Lodge considers that "the cosmos is, in some sense or other, the body of God; that is, it is God's mode of manifestation, or one of His modes". It is, perhaps, curious that he does not mention Spinoza, with whose line of thought the last quotation would seem to connect. There are some striking remarks on the "finite" conception of God, pointing out why this view is so attractive to a particular type of mentality.

We have some interesting sidelights upon the personal character of Sir Oliver Lodge. The eminent physicist comments pungently upon current political theories, sets his friends ingenious arithmetical problems, speculates on the origin of the order of the cards and the relative value of the suits in the game of bridge, and confesses to his hearty enjoyment of the stories of Mr. P. G. Wodehouse. We have the picture of a kindly, "human" personality. There are several excellent aphorisms, of which we would quote two: the universe "is rather less simple" than we imagine it to be, and "the lack of infallibility is the one certain attribute of man". M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

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**Effective Thinking.** By JOSEPH JASTROW. London: Noel Douglas, 1932. Pp. xvi + 264. Price 7s. 6d. net.

The motto of this book is "We do not think enough about thinking, and much of our confusion is the result of current illusions in regard to it". The author describes the procedure of thinking, and the various elements of thought. The large range of symbolism is indicated. Various impediments to correct thought, such as prejudice and prepossession, are discussed. The book is not intended as a scientific publication; it is written for "busy people, who are not