

cheekbones high and prominent; ears large and standing out from the head almost at right angles. The head ran backwards, the forehead rising at a low angle; diameter of head (measured apparently from hat) from ear to ear,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; antero-posteriorly, 8 ins.; the jaws were long. His voice, especially when he began a speech, was shrill, piping, and unpleasant. He suffered much from his liver and constipation. His most prominent characteristic was melancholy. It was said of him: "I thought then, and think now, that I never saw so gloomy and melancholy a face in my life."

Although Lincoln's mind was keenly analytical, and he was (as Mr. Herndon for the first time conclusively shows) a thorough-going free-thinker, he was at the same time very superstitious and fetichistic. When his son was bitten by a mad dog he took him to a mad-stone. He attached great importance to dreams. After his election in 1860 he saw a double image of himself in a mirror. He always said, "I am sure I shall meet with some terrible end." The end came on the 14th April, 1865.

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*Differences in the Nervous Organisation of Man and Woman: Physiological and Pathological.* By HARRY CAMPBELL, M.D., B.S.(Lond.). London: H. K. Lewis, 1891 (pp. 388).

This interesting essay is written in Dr. Campbell's usual thoughtful and suggestive, though not always very conclusive, manner. It covers a considerably larger field than the title indicates, for the writer found as he went on that the subject broadened out in many directions. The early chapters (dealing with the evolution of sex and containing a critical account of the views of Weissmann, Geddes and Thomson, etc.) and the concluding chapters (dealing with the intellect, emotions, and will) are, indeed, of a speculative character, and have a rather remote connection with the subject. Dr. Campbell urges, however, that "it is impossible to study any question from too many points of view, and that the wider our survey the more thorough our knowledge and the deeper our insight are likely to be in the end." He criticizes with an open mind, and his conclusions, so far as he arrives at any, have an independent value. A guarded adhesion is given to Weismann's doctrine of the non-inheritance of acquired characters, and it is asserted that we shall eventually have to accept "the view

that it is essentially by natural selection, and by natural selection alone, that mental evolution has proceeded."

Among the points of nervous difference dealt with are the comparative liability of man and woman to gross lesions of the nervous system, the resemblances between women and children, the comparative intellectual capacity of the sexes, the egoism of man, the faculty of perception in man and woman, the sexual instinct, the influence of sex on suicide, the comparative nervous plasticity of the sexes, and the relative clannishness of men and women.

Dr. Campbell has not been altogether fortunate in dealing with the relative frequency of insanity in the sexes. There have been no recent investigations into this interesting field, but the statistics here brought forward are, for the most part, over a quarter of a century old, and Dr. Campbell has altogether missed the important fact that, as the result of a gradual change in the sexual incidence, women in this country are now as liable to insanity as men, indeed, slightly more so.

There are some interesting chapters on the monthly rhythm, which, with varying success, Dr. Campbell endeavours to trace before puberty, after the climacteric, and in men. He does not, however, appear to be quite on the right track in seeking this periodicity in pathological manifestations. If there is a menstrual rhythm apart from menstruation, it must be sought in phenomena which, like menstruation, are physiological, not pathological. Unless Dr. Campbell can bring forward careful observations, carried on over a long period, of the pulse, temperature, etc. (and this is not difficult to do), he will scarcely be able to prove a monthly physiological rhythm in men. It is remarkable that no reference is made to the most important contribution brought to our knowledge of this subject in recent years, viz., Prof. Nelson's observations on himself (published in the "American Journal of Psychology"), showing a monthly rhythm in dreams and in seminal emissions during sleep. Nor is any reference made to Gaëtan Delauney, one of the chief of Dr. Campbell's predecessors in the general study of secondary sexual differences in men and women.

The book covers a large field in a very incomplete manner, but it is the contribution of a thoughtful writer of varied culture, and brings many new facts and suggestions to those who are engaged in the study of a difficult subject.