

central nervous system, we should like to have seen the question of the frequency of metastasis from primary foci in the nervous system touched on.

But it will be said, and the criticism will be just, it is demanding too much from a text-book that all moot points shall be solved. It is, and in defence we can only plead that, having been taught so much, we naturally turned to the same source for more. It would be instructive to ourselves if we could examine other portions of the special pathology volumes; but we are unable to do so, and must end a very cursory review.

Of considerable importance in Ziegler's work are the numerous references to the literature of the subject; this has been greatly increased in value in the present edition by fuller notice of English and French memoirs. This is a very important addition. The work, as now completed, we heartily welcome, and as heartily recommend. It will prove invaluable as a text-book and as a book of reference, and certainly is not replaceable by Cornil and Ramier's text-book of pathological histology, which also figures in our English dress. Were Birch Hirschfeld's work on pathology translated, there would be a serious rival in the lists. As it is, and thanks to Professor MacAlister, Ziegler "holds the field."

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*The Curability of Insanity and the Individualized Treatment of the Insane.* By JOHN S. BUTLER, M.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1887.

This little book, from the pen of the former Superintendent of the well-known Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, Conn., will receive a friendly welcome from all who know the venerable physician, who here gives the results of his life-long experience and reflections.

We note with interest Dr. Butler's approval of the recent attempts to separate the chronic from the acute and curable insane. He records that at the meeting of the "Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane," held in Pittsburg, in 1865, he stated to the Association that "the admission into the Hartford Retreat of a large number of incurable State patients had greatly embarrassed the remedial treatment of the recent and hopefully curable." Hence he suggested some kind of distinct provision for

chronic lunatics to be adopted by the State. The proposition led to an excited debate, and all but unanimous disapproval. The meeting in 1866 reaffirmed the views which had been always held by the Association, and Dr. Butler's views were shelved. We can understand the interest he takes in the "segregation" movement and the compliment he pays to Dr. Dewey, of the Kankakee Asylum. The testimony borne by so honoured and experienced an asylum man to the advantages arising from variety in the arrangement of buildings, and the wisdom of separating the demented and imbecile from recent and acute cases, is very striking, and shows a mind open to receive new impressions and experiments, which is the exception rather than the rule in those who have reached advanced life.

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*Elements of Physiological Psychology: A Treatise on the Activities and Nature of the Mind from the Physical and Experimental Point of View.* By GEORGE T. LADD, Professor of Philosophy in Yale University, U.S.A. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1887.

We are obliged to defer a notice of the above work to a future number, but in the meantime we commend it to our readers as a valuable addition to the literature of psychology studied by scientific and physiological methods. Professor Ladd has spared no pains to make the treatise comprehensive and suited to form a text-book for special students in this department.

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*Three Lectures on the Anatomy of Movement: A Treatise on the Action of Nerve Centres and Modes of Growth.* By FRANCIS WARNER, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., 1, Paternoster Square. 1887.

These lectures were delivered by Dr. Warner at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and may be studied with profit by psychologists. The author is ingenious and industrious, and has succeeded in illustrating the truth that the motor action of the brain is an integral portion of our being, subject to the same laws and conditions, and that "the forces which, acting upon the brain, stimulate motor