to be more or less respectable. Wives must know, however, that happily there are many men who are absolutely continent up to the time of their marriage, and so have run no risk of being infected. Probably the number of these is greater than is generally believed.

"There are all sorts of erroneous ideas, which seem to be generally accepted, regarding the need for sexual intercourse before marriage, and young men are much in need of proper information on this subject. Many think, indeed, that it is injurious to the health to abstain, but it has been quite clearly proved that in the vast majority of healthy young men this is not so."

Then she tells the reason why!

Should a man tell? Dr. Emslie Hutton says:

"The wise woman, however, will never ask for such confidences, and will intimate that she does not desire them; such is the mentality of most women that knowledge of this kind will certainly make them unhappy, and probably leave in their minds a latent feeling of resentment."

Should a woman tell? On this subject Dr. Emslie Hutton is wise—and silent.

"It is necessary then for a man to feel sexual attraction as well as love for the woman he is to marry; for the woman it is not necessary to have sexual attraction, for if she really loves her husband, the other is almost sure to follow."

Dr. Emslie Hutton separates feelings of love from the exercise of the sex instinct, and she is right. Biologically the origin of all love and tenderness was maternal love. The male had plenty of sex instinct and was altogether the brute. Later the male and female natures mixed and the maternal love survived in the male as love in its widest sense—sympathy, kindliness, tenderness, altruism, etc. Thus, as our author says—a man may love one woman and be sexually attracted to another.

Other chapters deal with the "Consummation of Marriage," "Married Life," "Birth Control," and "Contraceptives." Those sections which are descriptive of the generative organs are clearly and concisely written. The physiology of reproduction is put in a form easily understood. She has words of wisdom for her readers regarding intercourse, impotence, sex periodicity, etc.

In concluding our review we would like to say this: although Dr. Emslie Hutton's book is especially written for the education of young married people or those contemplating marriage, there is much in it that is of the greatest interest to the medical practitioner, and there is no one but would be wiser for reading it, and less inclined to talk nonsense on a subject people are prone to think they know all about, yet in the main know little, and that little very foolish indeed.

J. R. LORD.

The Clinical Examination of the Nervous System. By G. H. Monrad-Krohn, M.D.Christiania, M.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng., with a Foreword by T. Grainger Stewart, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1923. Second edition, crown 8vo. Pp. xvi + 148. 33 Illustrations. Price 6s. net.

That this book was a permanent continuation to neurological literature we had no doubt about, and on the appearance of the first

edition in 1921 we heartily commended it to our readers (vide vol. lxvii, p. 505, 1921).

We have now before us a second edition, revised and enlarged. We are glad to note that the author has been modest in his additions to the text, and the enlargement has been in the right direction with works of the kind, *i.e.*, by providing illustrations, which often convey more to the busy man than pages of the most careful writing. For its size the first edition was profusely illustrated. In the second edition the illustrations have been just short of trebled. The photographs are especially good, and the diagrams not too cumbered with details and suppositions.

The revision has been very thorough, paragraphs redundant omitted, and the tendency shown by the author to make use of "one does this, etc.," replaced by the more correct third person.

The additions to the text are not many. The similarity of facial expression in encephalitis lethargica and paralysis agitans is commented upon, and the section on psycho-motor functions largely recast, also those dealing with flexion reflex of the lower limbs. The time no doubt will soon come when Dr. Monrad-Krohn will need to allude to the X-ray findings of the movements of the alimentary canal in nervous and mental disorders—for instance, the stasis, ptosis and spasticity which occurs in dementia præcox.

There is a new section dealing with "Repeated Examinations," which closes the book, and attention is drawn to a rather important point. A warning is given that improved functional findings do not necessarily indicate a corresponding anatomical improvement. There is no doubt that repeated examinations lead to an unintentional re-education of the patient, especially as regards the psychosomatic functions, sensations, and co-ordination.

We congratulate the author on this call for a second edition which is deserving of every commendation.

J. R. LORD.

The Fallacies of Spiritualism. By A. Leonard Summers. London: A. M. Philpot, Ltd., 1923. Crown 8vo. Pp. 79. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This book, evidently written for popular reading, fulfils a necessary and useful purpose, namely, to give a timely warning to anyone attracted to the rash use of psychic faculties. There can be no question as to the importance of putting the unwitting public on guard against a cult, the interest in which, primarily aroused by reverence and earnestness and wistful half-faith and broken-hearted loneliness, yet contains a preponderating measure of vulgarity, morbidness, hysteria and sensationalism, all tending to deterioration of character and conduct. The warnings in this book and the perils pointed out should be serviceable in deterring many from foolish dabbling in the occult, and, so far as it achieves this end, the book will certainly do a good work. Multitudes of excitable and unbalanced minds, wholly incompetent to deal with matters proper only for handling by highly trained experts, by pathologists, alienists, and psychologists, are wildly eager to plunge into fond experiments which