

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Anatomy and Physiology.

The Physiological Integration of Sensory Processes within the Grey Matter of the Nervous System. (*Brain*, April, 1931.) Creed, R. S.

This article is a critical review of the physiological interaction in the nervous system between trains of centripetal impulses. Psychical interplay between already elaborated percepts is carefully distinguished, and many examples of interaction on the physiological plane are brought forward, the further study of which promises to advance our knowledge of the functions of the central nervous system in relation to sensory phenomena.

WM. McWILLIAM.

The Relationship between the Intensity of the Tone-stimuli and the Size of the Resulting Conditioned Reflexes. (*Brain*, April, 1931.) Kupalov, P. S., Lyman, R. S., and Lukov, B. N.

Previous reports from the physiological laboratories of Prof. Pavlov in Leningrad have stated that the magnitude of a conditioned reflex is proportional to the strength of the stimulus which calls it out. This report presents the results obtained when this proposition is tested with the more suitable apparatus now available for producing and controlling the relative intensity of tones.

WM. McWILLIAM.

Physiology and Pathology of Nervous Activity at Higher Levels. (*L'Encéphale*, November, 1931.) Pavlov, I.

This communication, made by Prof. Pavlov to the Medical Society of Leningrad, is quoted in part only.

The article deals with dog experiments. It is first postulated that nervous activity consists of a continual balancing between excitation and inhibition. Animal experiments are then described. In excitable animals the close succession of inhibiting and exciting stimuli produces a condition which the author feels justified in describing as neurasthenia, and he has noted that, while the condition may be produced in a good many dogs, some will recover on the exhibition of bromide. Dogs of this type, while in the neurasthenic condition, lose all their positive reactions and fall into a state of chronic inhibition. In other cases where nervous activity is more promptly inhibited, even under the influence of strong