

Duntton, W. Rush. RECONSTRUCTION THERAPY. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1919.

Reconstruction is the order of the day. There is great danger lest its needs be really lost in the great gusto with which it is being talked about. Like the many, many things that the newspapers say are going to happen, and never do happen, so reconstruction is threatened with much enthusiasm and little sense.

This little work, however, gets right down to business and in an incredibly short space the author has presented a program of work to be accomplished and suggestions looking towards its being done that are eminently sound and sensible.

Dana, C. L. STUDIES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY. Cornell University Medical Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 2, October, 1919.

This collection of Studies, 19 in number, makes an excellent showing for a period during which so many activities were still hampered by the upsettings of the war clouds.

Dr. Dana himself has contributed six of the papers, two in conjunction with others, Dr. Kennedy has three, Dr. Frink two, Dr. Oberndorf seven, and Dr. Karpas, one.

In Dr. Dana's first paper on "Morbid Somnolence and the Endocrine Glands" we find the the following comment: "Sleep is a biological phenomena which needs to be explained only as the waking state, or the diastole or the systole of the heart need to be explained. It is not forced upon the system by any special hypnotizing secretion. It is a part of the inherent and rhythmic action of living tissue." Through how many scores of volumes has the reviewer been bored to death with discussing this so-called "toxic substance" which has been assumed to cause sleep? We are glad to see Dr. Dana sum it up so neatly and soundly, as an ambivalent mechanism of living matter.

One would like to review the various papers but they have all been mentioned in our current literature department with the exception of the valuable psychonanalytic papers, by Frink, Oberndorf, and Karpas. It may, in parenthesis, be noted that more than one half of the volume is devoted to psychoanalysis. It is to be regretted that so many of the general neurological clinics have been so tardy in their recognition of the psychoanalytic movement.

JELLIFFE.

Bailey, P., et al. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE THIRD DIVISION NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK. Vol. III, 1919.

Dr. Bailey's service at the Neurological Institute is filled with a suggestive and original series of studies, which, although they have appeared in other magazines, make an attractive grouping and reflect the work of those in the clinic to their credit. Drs. Morris Karpas and

Edward Rochefort died in the Service, and the volume opens appropriately with obituaries accompanied by excellent photographs of these young and promising neurologists. Twenty papers are then grouped, having been written by Drs. Bailey, Timme, Hunt, Pardee, Grimberg, Karpas, Elsberg, Rochefort and Meagher, of the III Neurological Service at the institute.

Bailey's paper on the "Care and Disposition of the Military Insane" gives a complete summary of the activities of the A. E. F. Neuropsychiatric Service, both here and in Europe, which, supplemented by a personal inspection of the work in Europe, serves to make this a foundation stone for the development of future Neuropsychiatric effort in connection with military affairs. Timme has given a very original description of a new pluriglandular syndrome, laying down some useful principles for those interested in this obscure and involved region of speculative effort. Hunt's studies are particularly noteworthy, attempting as they do to enter into and to throw light upon the complicated anatomy and physiology of the extrapyramidal motor components, especially in relation to the globus pallidus and the corpora striata. Karpas has an interesting contribution to the psychopathology of prostitution.

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