
We have had occasion to review the first edition of this very carefully worked out volume. In its second edition it appears enlarged and rewritten largely on the basis of the new experiences made possible by the war. Here, as never previously within the ken of the modern neurologist, a host of simulation, malingering and exaggeration problems arose of perplexing character. To establish a fair and reasonable basis for adjudication of the numerous questions that arose therefrom has been a particularly intricate and practical necessity. This volume deals with many of them. The portions of the book of most interest are those descriptive of the cardiac neuroses. Sciatica and its complications, various types of tremor, disturbances in gait and numerous forms of dizziness, headaches and depressed states.

The author adopts a fair situation in the estimation of the conscious and unconscious suppressions of the hysterical reaction, although as yet he has not seen that a psychogenic disturbance has as definite a syndrome as an infectious disease—i.e., if the unconscious factors are laid bare by the psychoanalytic technique. The book is an excellent addition to the many recently published.


This monograph of 200 pages constitutes vol. 10 of Bonhoeffer’s Abhandlungen and comes from the psychiatric clinic of Erlangen. It is practically the first complete general statement of the numerous findings in the field of humoral pathology initiated by Abderhalden and Fischer’s work on the defensive ferments of the body as applied to psychiatry.

The author, who has himself been an investigator of the phenomena, first discusses the general nature and specificity of the protective ferments. This he does in an impartial manner, arranging the positive and negative evidence, in so far as a work of this kind will permit. Especially interesting, although as yet quite unsettled, is his discussion of the humoral reactions connected with endocrine substances.

In the second part of his volume he brings together all of the evidence bearing on psychiatric problems. Here while the results put down are of interest they are far from convincing since the general factors surrounding the vexed problem of “diagnosis” are unsatisfactorily dealt with. While Ewald recognizes the enormous