In a preface, Dr. Osler well says that the subject of the history of medicine has three relations. For the student the educational aspect is of incalculable value, since medicine is best taught from the evolutionary standpoint. What a help it is to obtain early in his career a clear view of the steps by which present-day knowledge has been reached, for, quoting Fuller, he says: "History maketh a young man to be old without wrinkles or gray hairs." Second the study has peculiar attractions of itself, and its students need encouragement rather than disparagement. Osler writes that there is not a single chair of medical history in England. The United States is hardly better off. Finally as a third relation Osler speaks of the study of medicine as a useful pastime for the leisure moments of busy men.

Neuberger is particularly well qualified to carry out his task. As an assistant to Puschmann, he fell under the influence of one of the most capable of students of historical problems, and we would expect in the work before us an expression of facts well authenticated and capably set forth.

The present volume takes up the subject of the medicine of the East, Medicine in Classical Antiquity, Medicine in the Decline of Antiquity, Medicine in the Middle Ages. The medicine of modern times will be presented in a future volume.

The countries of Mesopotamia, Egypt, Persia, The Holy Land, India, China and Japan are taken up in the first section.

In the second section the development of Greek medicine and its decline is most comprehensively and exhaustively described. Homer and Galen mark the confines of this chapter. Special attention to the causes of the decline in learning, in which medicine shared, is given in a third section, while the fourth takes up Byzantine medicine, the translation of Greek medicine to the East, Arabic influence in medicine, and a historical survey of the literature of this period.

The appearance of the second volume will be awaited with much eagerness, and if it continues to be as valuable and as interesting as the present volume, both translator and publisher will have done a good work.

JELLIFFE.

PSYCHIATRIE. Ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Aerzte. Von Dr. Emil Kraepelin, Professor an der Universität München. Achte vollständige Umbearbeitete Auflage, II Band, Klinische Psychiatrie, 1 Teil; Mit 151 Abbildungen und 27 Schriftproben. Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth, Leipzig, 1910. 20 Marks.

In a previous number of the JOURNAL we have called attention to the first volume of the new edition of Kraepelin's Psychiatry. It dealt exclusively with the general problems of mental disorders. This is the first volume of his clinical psychiatry, which is to be completed this year in a second volume.

In his preface Kraepelin speaks of the increasing difficulty in being able to present in text-book form the rapidly accumulating mass of information concerning mental disorders. The intricacies, the doubts, the new problems all conspire to make a simple didactic statement almost impossible, which uncertainty he reads as a sign of progress in contrast to the naive obiter-dicta of other times.

In fact this recognition and wide comprehension of the problems to be studied in psychiatry is evidence of the greatness of the author and of the value of his work.

In many respects Kraepelin follows the order as found in his last edition. He thus discusses: (1) The Psychoses of Brain Trauma; (2) the Psychoses of Brain Disease; including the localized processes, such as abscesses, tumors, encephalitides, the generalized processes of multiple sclerosis, lobar sclerosis and hereditary types of Huntington's chorea, Amaurotic Idiocy, and Merzbacher's new *Asia Axialis*. (3) The Intoxications are taken up at great length—first the mental pictures of acute toxemias, such as uremia, acute yellow atrophy, carbon monoxide, ether, *santonin*, *atropine*, *hyoscine*, etc., then the chronic poisonings, in which alcoholism is fully treated. Here pathological drunkenness, intolerance to alcohol, chronic alcoholism, paranoid psychotic pictures, *delirium tremens*, *Korsakow's psychosis*, alcoholic hallucinosis, alcoholic paresis and pseudo-paresis are discussed. Morphine and cocaine call for special mention.

The infectious psychoses are treated in a fourth chapter. Fever deliria, acute confusion (*amentia*), and infectious states of deterioration are included.

An almost entirely new chapter on syphilitic psychoses is added. It treats of neurasthenia, gummata, pseudo-paresis, paranoid forms, *tabes psychoses* and hereditary forms. It gives an entirely new outlook on many unsolved diagnostic difficulties and has been made possible by the masterly work of his pupil, *Plaut*, in the *Wassermann Sero-diagnosis in Psychiatry*.¹

General paresis takes up two hundred pages. The clinical forms noted are the simple demented types, those with *Korsakow's syndrome*, the depressive forms, including stuporous, *katatonic* and paranoid, varieties, the expansive forms, with so-called classical and circular sub-forms noted, the agitated paralytics, showing galloping paresis and *delirium tremens* like forms.

A seventh chapter deals with the senile and pre-senile psychoses. Pre-senile psychoses present such widely varying pictures as *melancholia*, anxiety states, late *catatonias*, simple depressions with dementia, paranoid forms, excited forms with dementia, etc.

Arteriosclerotic types receive separate mention; they include such pictures as arteriosclerotic dementia, depressions and excitements, late epilepsies, apoplecticform dementias, etc. Senile dementia in its strict sense also is treated of separately.

The final chapter takes up the thyroid psychoses—under the mental disturbances of *Basedow's disease*, myxedematous idiocy, and cretinism.

As noted in a previous review this new edition must be read if one would gain an idea of the advances in psychiatry through the thoughts of one of the greatest, if not its most conspicuous master.

JELLIFFE.

DIAGNOSTIK DER NERVENKRANKHEITEN. Von Dr. L. E. Bregman. Verlag von S. Karger, Berlin, 1911. Pp. 535.

This large tome is an effort to set forth the diagnostics of nervous diseases in an up-to-date manner that will appeal both to the neurologist and to the practitioner. It is introduced with an appreciative foreword by Professor Obersteiner.

The arrangement of the work as a whole is deserving of some attention. The symptoms themselves are described in all their various connections.

¹ English translation ready in *Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series*, No. 5.