flux of things from the serological view point—disease labels mean entirely too much. They are dealt with as static entities. Thus are built up such notions as “50 per cent. positive brain-gonad reactions for ‘dementia præcox’”; “40 per cent. triad reactions of brain-gonad-thyroid, for hysteria and psychopaths.” If the author realized the fluidity of the disease symbol as well as the variability of the serological reaction we might have had something more valuable—even if interpretative of end results of disease processes rather than as causes, but in the present static state of word definitions which effectually conceal rather than reveal the behavior of things the effort is worth while and the alert observer may glean some useful notions. The dogmatist will swallow it hook, line and sinker. On the whole it is not a bad dose and can be recommended to the student of psychiatric problems, no matter what special mode of approaching may be uppermost for the moment.

Poppelreuter, Walther. DIE PSYCHISCHEN SCHÄDIGUNGEN DES KOPFCHUSS IM KRIGE, 1914–1916. Band I. Sehleistungen durch Verletzungen des Okzipitalhirns. Band II. Die Herabsetzung der körperlichen Leistungen, u.s.w. Leopold Voss, Leipzig. Circa 200 Mks.

Although these two solid volumes appeared in 1917–1918 the reviewer has felt they were of sufficient importance to particularize among the numerous larger and smaller neuropsychiatric books of the Great War. They are two of four projected works which contain the field experience of some 700 cases of brain injuries. Others on speech, writing, reading, and on motility disturbances are projected in the author's introduction.

The first volume is a very full and careful record of a great many experiences of disturbances in the sight mechanism from the highest to the lowest of the functions of seeing. This is not only a sensorimotor neurological series of defects—but the patients' psychological mechanisms were very carefully gone into as well so that the work ranges itself with that of Willbrand, v. Monakow, Henschen and others who have gone beyond the merely anatomical situations. It is a very complete and valuable monograph.

The second volume is of an entirely different nature in that it deals with general functional capacity as modified by the injuries of war. Its aim is chiefly sociological and bears on many problems of reconstruction, insurance, problems of support and indigence and the countless aftermath socio-economic problems. The differentiation between actual somatic destruction of working machinery and psychogenic elements—even unconscious—of grafting, playing sympathy dodges, etc., are very broadly and widely considered. It is a sort of study for our reconstruction boards to read—and contains much good material for the handling of compensation problems in civil as well as in material life.