souls. Pure religion, undefiled, is not a matter of dogma, nor form, this ism or that, but real creative activity going out into social reconstruction. Religion as a delusional defense reaction, and thus it functions for too many, is an index of a sick soul that must be kept in line by the fear of God. How all this, as a side issue, appears in these most readable pages must be left to the individual imagination.

Nissl, F., and Alzheimer, A. HISTOLOGISCHE UND HISTOPATHOLOGISCHE ARBEITEN ÜBER DIE GROSSHIRNRINDE. Ergänzungsband. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1921.

Sixteen years ago this series was founded by these two gifted investigators, both of whom have died. This last volume, made possible by the publisher, G. Fischer, who has always taken a keen personal interest in scientific productions, and through the support of Kraepelin's newly founded Research Institute, contains two important monographic studies—one by Gerhard Creutzfeldt, on a peculiar focal disease of the central nervous system, and the other by Hugo Spatz on some experimental work on cross-section of the spinal cord, with special reference to the reaction of different embryological tissues. A complete index of all of the volumes is an indication of the close of this series of "Arbeiten."

Creutzfeldt's study was of a girl in whose family there were two idiots, and who began to have an unknown nervous disease at the age of two, possibly on a constitutional basis. This advanced in steps, with longer or shorter remissions. The symptoms were motor irritative signs, indicative of motor and sensory loss and loss of sensory cortical function, but also with signs of involvement of intracerebral association pathways (cortico-striato and cortico-thalamic). Added to these were mental defects which gradually assumed the character of a dementia with an acute amentia type of psychosis at the terminal stages with striking psychomotor symptoms.

Coma epilepticus closed the story. Two types of pathological change are recorded: (1) a progressive, non-inflammatory focal destruction of nerve tissue of the cortex with plasma glia reaction showing itself in substitute and Abraum process accompanied by vascular proliferation, and (2) an acute diffuse cell disease, leading to the falling out of individual cells of the entire central gray substance, with or without glia reaction.

Spatz's study of nearly 400 pages is a complete monograph of an experimental research on fully developed and still growing rabbits, with the view to determine the different reaction principles governing "unripe" and "ripe" tissue elements. These are then compared to human pathological problems as seen in porencephaly and in syringomyelia, especially in all those forms in which congenital factors may be suspected. The details are too complicated to present here. A worthy ending to a most valuable series of Arbeiten.

Müller, A. BISMARCK, NIETZSCHE, SCHEFFEL, MÖRIKE. FOUR CASE HISTORIES. A. Marcus and E. Webers Verlag, Bonn.

The author would elucidate the personality of certain well-known

individuals on the basis of their nervous disorders, a topic of perennial interest, and constituting the gossip side of this branch of biography.

The reviewer is of the opinion that in the main much of this type of work is wide of the mark. The man is not to be interpreted on the basis of his illnesses. What they accomplished—if great men—has nothing to do with their illness, save in a much more complicated manner than is ever presented, save by the studies issuing from the psychoanalytic school. These latter studies show how a man's illnesses may be interpreted as compensating mechanisms chiefly for his failures to live to the full the creative capacities imbedded in all men.

This monograph shows no inkling of this general viewpoint, but harks back to the "forms of neurasthenia" these men showed. A profitless waste of words.

Dreyfus, Georges L. ISOLIERTE PUPILLENSTÖRUNG UND LIQUOR CEREBROSPINALIS. Gustav Fischer, Jena.

Dreyfus has given us a number of very valuable studies beginning as a student in Kraepelin's clinic on dyspepsias and their relation to manic depressive psychoses. Since his removal to Frankfurt, now 10 years ago, he has steadily applied himself to neurosyphilitic research and made a large number of valuable contributions.

This small monograph of approximately 100 pages summarizes a large number of observations made during this time, chiefly as director of the nervous department of the state hospital Sandhof of Frankfurt, a/M. These studies seek to establish chiefly through the evidence afforded by complete investigations of the cerebrospinal fluid the relationships between isolated pupillary changes and syphilis. While it has come almost to be a dogma that these pupillary changes mean syphilis, the better informed know that such a dogma is false. A number of variable factors are possible. Dreyfus here gives a thorough analysis of many of these perplexing problems of clinical neurology. The monograph is well done and will be found useful. There are no new situations which have not already been presented by our own neurosyphilitic students, especially Southard's and Solomon's valuable monograph. Practically only German work is considered.

Cook, William G. H. INSANITY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN RELATION TO LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

This originally appeared as a thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Laws in the London University and as such casts an interesting and valuable light on the scope of the English educational schemes for the legal profession.

It deals chiefly with problems of legal responsibility, but from the standpoint of English statutes. Inasmuch as many of our own are like these, the work can be consulted to advantage here. In the main,