neurosurgical aspect of the most important subject of practical as well as theoretical interest.

Freud, Sigmund. SAMMLUNG KLEINER SCHRIFTEN ZUR NEUROSENLEHRE. 1893-1906. [Dritte Auflage. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig and Vienna.]

A third edition of the first collection of Freud's *opera minora* has been called for showing the steadily advancing interest taken in these shorter articles. They have been reprinted as they originally appeared and hence are available for those who have not heretofore been able to possess them for their own libraries. No added word of commendation is needed for this really remarkable series of penetrating psychological contributions.

Ralph, Joseph. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF NERVOUS AILMENTS. [Torquay Publishing Co., England.]

In slender brochure the author has written a very clear and succinct summary of the general Freudian doctrine of psychoanalysis. It is a very acceptable short primer of the general fundamentals.

Baur, E., Fischer, E, Lenz, F. GRUNDRISS DER MENSCHLICHEN ERBLICHKEITSLEHRE UND RASSENHYGIENE. Band I. Menschliche Erblchkeitslehre. Band II. Menschliche Auslese und Rassenhygiene. [J. F. Lehmanns Verlag, München. \$2.60 bound in one volume.]

Whether the world catastrophe is going really to teach human beings anything or not, one situation is evident. That is the increasing interest taken in the problems of heredity and in race hygiene, evidence of which is contained in these two excellently prepared volumes.

The first contains a most thorough exposition of the recent acquisitions relative to general problems of human inheritance; the second a penetrating discussion of the fundamentals of race hygiene.

Interesting as the former series of questions may be, and ably presented as they are, the reviewer regretfully feels that little is to be gained from them of value to the evolution of human capacity to get on with its neighbors. Studies in heredity do not cover sufficiently the many important questions of environmental adaptation. They unfortunately are too static and pessimistic. They tell us a great deal about organ inferiorities but not much how to socially adjust to them. They lack the inspiration of effort to ameliorate conditions on the basis of individual idealism—they provide too ready a hypocritical retreat for the strong to take advantage of the weak, for the unscrupulous majority to profit at the expense of the more highly advanced ethical minority. They offer too much opportunity to make charts, and too little to work with psychological factors that make citizens.

Towards meeting this hiatus in concerted effort to improve the racial phylum the contributions to Vol. I, however, afford some elements of a progressive attitude. As such they are welcome and to be encouraged and the book to be carefully studied.

Vol. II contains a host of extremely valuable suggestions about human imperfections and practical issues that come out of them. It equally is full of common sense directions whereby these human imperfections, arising, it may be, from faulty hereditary factors, may be advantageously handled by human made institutions—laws—relief societies—insurance—etc., etc.

Two extremely valuable and helpful volumes for all neuropsychiatrists interested in social problems, and particularly for those who would gain an inkling of what formulations are being constructed by a defeated nation pushed to the extreme to make better adaptations to vital problems or go under.

ACUTE EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS. By the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases. [Paul B. Hoerber, New York.]

This unique Association which has for its main object the annual discussion of one topic of neuropsychiatric interest here presents a general abstract of the papers presented at its first annual meeting held in New York in 1920.

Since "lethargic encephalitis" presented an acute, recent and definite series of problems this subject was timely chosen. What has been learned about the disease is here very acceptably abstracted. It is a valuable production and is to be cordially recommended to all neuropsychiatrists.

Kronfeld, Arthur. DAS WESEN DER PSYCHIATRISCHEN ERKENNTNISS. [Beiträge zur allgemeinen Psychiatrie I. Julius Springer, Berlin.]

Kronfeld has written here a big book. Its 500 pages are crowded and full of thought only the merest indication of which can be registered in this place.

After a preliminary statement regarding the possibilities of a metaphysically free nature investigation, the distinctions between a theory of knowledge and a critique of reason and a short outline of the Friesian school of philosophy he enters into the chief portions of his discussion.

The present tendencies in German psychiatry and psychology are extremely diverse and Kronfeld has given a most able summary of them. We recommend this extremely thoughtful and philosophical treatise to serious students of German philosophical-psychiatric tendencies. It is entitled to a much more extensive and critical review.

Bregman, L. E. DIE SCHLAFSTÖRUNG UND IHRE BEHANDLUNG. [S. Karger, Berlin.]

In a short, readable monograph the author discusses this very important problem in all of its many sided aspects. He treats of it