reaction to all stimuli not pertaining to the complex. Each complex must under all circumstances be extinguished. In many cases the sexual complex cannot be naturally suppressed, hence it wears off by indirect means.

In the third chapter Jung offers a brief discourse on the influence of the emotional complex upon association. He analyses in full a dream which was quoted by Freud in his book, *Traumdeutung*. He compares the mechanism of a dream to that of dementia præcox and shows how intimately they are related to each other. Jung remarks: "If we allow a person in dream to act and walk around as if he were awake, then we have a clinical picture of dementia præcox." He further adds: "In dementia præcox a preformed mechanism is loosened which normally and regularly functionates in a dream."

A comparative analysis of dementia præcox and hysteria is given in the fourth chapter. The symptomatology of these two diseases is thoroughly analyzed. There are essential differences between dementia præcox and hysteria, and they may be thus outlined. Hysteria is possessed by a complex which cannot be very well conquered. The "wish dream" and "wish deliria" of the hysteric are gratifications of the complex. There are several complexes in dementia præcox which have become permanently fixed and which cannot be suppressed. The causal relation between the complex and the disease in hysteria is conspicuous, but not well defined in dementia præcox. However, analyses of many cases of dementia præcox clearly show that their onset was caused by marked affectivity from which painful emotional states developed. In addition to the psychological action of the complex, it is also believed that toxius helps its further activity. The psyche cannot liberate itself from the complex and therefore personality becomes distorted. Jung says, "what Janet speaks of the functions of the real in hysteria may be applied to dementia præcox, too. 'The patient constructs in his own imagination small, very coherent and logical stories; that is when he comes in contact with reality he is no more able to effect attention than comprehension.'"

In the fifth chapter we find a complete analysis of a case of dementia paranoides. The semiology of this clinical picture is thoroughly dissected by means of his association methods. The last chapter is an extremely interesting and valuable one.

In summing up Jung's book one can do no better than quote Professor Adolf Meyer: "As a guide to some system in the sizing up of central complexes and the protean manifestations, and a most valuable extension of dynamic psychology, Jung's work is a great achievement." (Adolf Meyer's review on Jung's *Psychology of dementia Præcox*, *Psychological Bulletin*, June 15, 1907.)

MORRIS J. KARPAS (Ward's Island, New York).

HYGIENE OF NERVES AND MIND IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By August Forel, M.D., Formerly Professor of Psychiatry in the University of Zurich. Authorized Translation from the Second German edition. By Herbert Austin Aikins, Ph.D., Professor in the Western Reserve University. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1907.

Forel's activities of late years have been devoted more or less to popular expositions of topics connected with the nervous system. This, his latest treatise, which appeared in both the French and German tongues, has been written for the intelligent layman and covers a field almost entirely neglected heretofore. After a preliminary canter in the fields of the

anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, which we believe, even the intelligent layman will find difficult to follow by reason of the interjection of trivial details, Forel takes up the study of the pathology of the nervous system. Chapter VI. contains an excellent summary of some general conceptions concerning abnormal mental processes, and is followed by a short chapter dealing with the actual disorders of mind, constituting the main outlines of psychiatry in which an abridged Kraepelian terminology is followed.

Part III takes up the hygiene of the mental life and of the nervous system, which cannot be fully discussed in this place since the general features are commonplaces to those dealing with this specialty.

From the popular point of view the work is excellent. We cannot commend it from the standpoint of literature as rivaling in any sense the work of Huxley, yet for its purposes we believe it will prove very effective. It has been well translated and is an attractive volume which can be recommended as a preliminary treatment in severe cases which need a knowledge of some of the foundations preparatory to a course of psychotherapy.

JELLIFFE.

TICS AND THEIR TREATMENT. By Henry Meige and E. Feindel, with a Preface by Professor Brissaud. Translated and edited with a Critical Appendix by S. A. K. Wilson, M.A., M.B., B.Sc., Resident Medical Officer, National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queens Square, London. William Wood and Company, New York.

We have had occasion to review this work with much favor on its appearance in its original French dress. No one has done justice to these slight and yet often annoying affections until Meige and Feindel analyzed them so thoroughly.

The translation is most excellent and we are glad to welcome such an attractive volume in such an acceptable form. It should form a portion of the armamentarium of every practitioner interested in nervous affections.

HOWARD.

UEBER DIE ANLAGE ZUR MATHEMATIK. P. J. Möbius. Ausgewählte Werke, Vol. VIII. J. A. Barth, Leipzig.

In 1901 the first edition of this work appeared, then a comparatively small pamphlet. This edition is one of 264 pages and is accompanied by an excellent portrait of the author, which will be the more highly prized by reason of his recent death.

Möbius here discusses a number of interesting features. In the first place he goes over the work of the early phrenologists on the localization of mathematical faculty in which he gives considerable weight to Gall's generalizations. He gives a series of some sixty pictures of mathematicians and the like, and draws certain inferences regarding their physiognomy. Considerable space is devoted to the problems of inheritance of mathematical faculty and the relations that mathematical genius bears to other walks in life. It is a highly interesting and suggestive discussion.

JELLIFFE.