and 4 consider vertigo with its characteristic symptoms and points of differential diagnosis from true epilepsy. It is quite plain the author believes there is a positive relationship between migraine and epilepsy since he devotes more than 25 pages to migraine alone. His consideration of sleep symptoms—such as “night terrors,” “somnambulism,” “half waking” and “narcolepsy” are of much interest and not to be ignored by the neurologist who would acquire a true conception of certain phenomena that precede, accompany, or follow manifestations of essential epilepsy.

Dr. Gowers' latest book has real value for physicians who have been some years out of medical college and who are tending to specialism. The student and general practitioner will hardly find its advanced teachings adaptable to their requirements.

WILLIAM P. SPRATLING.

HYPNOTIC THERAPEUTICS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By John Duncan Quackenbos, M.D. New York and London. Harper & Brothers, 1908.

There is no reason especially why this book should be either reviewed or read by the physician. It is apparently written with the view of placing the author's thoughts before a public in whom discrimination, critical judgment, and a sense of the ridiculous are entirely absent. The place where this book touches the physician is in the class of patients to whom the ideas advanced in it are received as though they were novel and true. Against such an influence medical criticism can with justice be directed. It is a pertinent question as to the reason why books of this kind are written nearly always in a certain extravagant, intense and rather inflammable style. Does the practice of hypnotism, as the author of this book uses it, so dissociate the mind of the operator that the normal and average regard for accuracy, proportion and fact is lost sight of? The possibility of this book and others like it being the products of a subliminal consciousness is a fascinating thing to contemplate. To arouse investigation into this new field may be regarded as the chief virtue of this work on hypnotic therapeutics.

SIDNEY I. SCHWAB.

TECHNISCHER FORTSCHRIFT UND SEELISCHE GESUNDHEIT. Von Willy Hellpach, Dr. Med. et Phil., Privatdozent der Psychol. Carl Marhold, Halle.

The author argues that psychology should have an equal share in the curriculum of the technical school with other branches of study; psychology builds no bridges or machines but what concerns everyone, be he technically engaged builder or machinist, is the care of mental health. What influence has the rapid change in the technical world had upon the mental health of man? Insanity is not perhaps markedly increased but the neuroses have become decidedly more common. It is not so much the result of strenuous life on the individual as on the progeny, who do not stand the strain, but the technical avalanche of the last hundred years has been the cause of many a sound mind being crushed. Workers at monotonous trades and pursuits all contribute a quota to neurasthenia, and it is for this reason that the care of mental health should be taught in all technical schools.

S. D. LUDLUM.