LEHRBUCH DER SPEZIELLEN PSYCHIATRIE FÜR STUDIERENDE UND AERZTE.
Von Professor Dr. Alexander Pilcz. Dritte, verbesserte Auflage.
Franz Deuticke, Leipzig und Wien.

We have had occasion to make comments upon this short text-book of psychiatry. The present edition varies in but few particulars from those which have preceded it. It still reflects the general trend of the Vienna school of the older period. Mania and melancholia remain entities and are very sketchily outlined. Amentia is also retained apart from etiological considerations. Periodic psychoses include a number of recurrent conditions—chiefly the manic depressives of Kraepelin.

The descriptions are sharp and well made; in fact, too sharp and artificial. It is still an anecdotal psychiatry. It deals with the external, superficial features, with no intimation of internal relationships. It is therefore of interest only as a bit of historical material as reflecting the official psychiatry of the schools. The dead body of the Krafft-Ebing dynasty is still utilized as an object of instruction for the youth.

BERICHT ÜBER DIE LEISTUNGEN AUF DEM GEBEITE DER ANATOMIE DES NERVENSYSTEMS. Von Prof. C. Edinger und Prof. A. Wallenberg.
Fünfter Bericht. A. Marcus and E. Weber's Verlag. Bonn.

The fifth report of the advances made concerning the anatomy of the nervous system, reprinted as a separate monograph, from Schmidt's Jahrbuch, maintains the standard set by the editors of previous reports. Practically nothing of note done in the years 1909 and 1910 has been omitted from this at the same time comprehensive yet succinct summary of the studies made in this field of neurological medicine.

HANDBUCH DER NEUROLOGIE. Herausgegeben von M. Lewandowsky. Vierter Band. Spezielle Neurologie, III. Verlag von Julius Springer.

In many respects this work of 500 pages of the "Handbook of Neurology" is the most striking of all of the volumes of this monumental treatise. It is the most consistent of them all in that it constitutes a review of the neurological disorders associated with disease or defect of the glands of the internal secretions. It is the most original in that it departs from many of the neurological conventions heretofore widely followed and it is the most suggestive in that a glowing, nascent viewpoint is treated by a corps of brilliant investigators.

Hans Eppinger, of Vienna, has written the chapters on Basedow's Disease and Myxedema, both of which show the present-day tendencies to view the disturbances of thyroid activities from the standpoint of the vegetative nervous system. His chapter on the theories of the function of the thyroid is full of stimulus. H. Vogt, of Wiesbaden, has a complete discussion of Cretinism. Eduard Phleps, of Graz, has written the chapter on Tetany. His discussion of the interrelationships of the thyroid, parathyroid and adrenals in the causation of tetany is scholarly. Calcium metabolism and its parathyroid dependence is fully treated.

Arthur Schüller, of Vienna, has written on the Pineal and on Dystrophia Adiposa Genitalis. Both chapters reflect the advances made in the past ten years. Nothing of note has been overlooked. Josef Wiesel, of Vienna, has contributed the chapters on the Adrenals, the Thymus, and Pluriglandular Insufficiencies. The complicated relations of the thymus