UNTERSUCHUNGEN ZUR KENNTNIS DER PSYCHOMOTORISCHEN BEWEGUNGSSTORUNGEN BEI GEISTESKRANKEN. Dr. Karl Kleist. Verlag von Dr. Werner Klinkhardt, Leipzig. Bibliothek medizinischer Monographien. Band III.

Kleist has been a student of motor disturbances for many years. His earlier work was addressed to the choreas and now later he has taken up the psychoses. The present work is largely theoretical and is, in fact, the formulation of an hypothesis to account for the motor disturbances found in catatonia. The author believes them to be due to a disturbance in the cerebellar-frontal system. The theory is interesting, hardly more, especially in view of recent pathological findings in *præcox*, more particularly in the cerebellum.

WHITE.

DIE TRAUMDEUTUNG. Von Dr. Sigm. Freud. Franz Deuticke, Leipzig und Wien. 2d ed.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to this work to psychiatrists in any country further than to note the appearance of a second edition. It marks a distinct epoch in the development of modern psychopathology and is the most important, in fact the fundamental, work of the gifted and noted author. It is scarcely necessary to say that in his theory of the significance and interpretation of dreams Freud has developed the principles which have brought his psychiatry into world-wide repute. Die Traumdeutung is the portal through which to enter upon an understanding of Freudian principles. It should by all means be rendered into English, although this would be an especially difficult task.

WHITE.

UEBER DEN SELBSTMORD. Robert Gaupp. Zweite, vermehrte Auflage. Verlag der Aertztlichen Rundschau, Otto Gmelin, München, 1910.

The study of suicide is very interesting and important to the student of psychopathology. It is still a mooted question whether a suicidal act is the result of a diseased mind. It is lamentable that the solution of this difficult and serious problem is sought in statistical documents and not the study of a few well-analyzed cases resorted to. Hagen (quoted by Gaupp) remarks: "Statistics do not offer causes for the phenomenon, but only stimulation to seek causes." Gaupp, in his instructive monograph about suicide, gives firstly complete data of the statistical study of suicide, and secondly the results of his own careful and painful investigations. The gist of his monograph may be given as follows:

Suicide is on the increase in civilized countries and the Germanic race, especially, shows a great tendency towards self-destruction. Formerly the Jews rarely committed suicide, but of late it has become frequent among them. Men take their lives more often than women, and this is particularly true of the Europeans—the usual ratio is four to one. However, in Japan the number of women predominates over that of men. It is a general rule that the frequency of suicide increases with age. In children under the age of fifteen it is rare; after fifteen, with the appearance of puberty, suicide in the female is rather of relatively frequent occurrence. Suicide is seldom perpetrated by married men and women, while in childless marriages it is not rare; in the widowed and separated it is frequent. It is interesting to note that suicides occur more often in the spring and summer than in fall and winter. It is generally conceded