personality or with their surroundings. This reaction is characteristic and supplements our only previous guide to these conditions—orientation. In dementia præcox, attention and apprehension are not disturbed. In repeating the anecdotes there is lack of ability to differentiate the essential points and the order and sequence of the narrative are affected, but the personality and environment are not woven into the complex of the story as in the confusional states.

J. W. MOORE (Central Islip).

COLLECTION DE PSYCHOLOGIE EXPERIMENTALE ET DE METAPSYCHE. Raymond Meunier. Vol. 17: *La Suggestion et ses limites*, par Bayenoff and Ossopoff, of Moscow; Vol. 20. *L'Analyse psychologique de la Perception*. Bloud et Cie, Paris.

In discussing the limits of suggestion, the authors first discuss the history of hypnosis and of suggestion, they then take up psychological automatism and finally treat of contemporaneous therapeutic theories. There is little new in the work. Ideas are forces, as Fouille expresses it, is about what the whole book boils down to.

In the second small volume, the author takes up a new method of research. He shows that a sensory perception is not the product alone of the thing perceived, but is a vast complex due to the interaction of a multitude of impressions.

JELLIFFE.

GEHIRN UND RÜCKENMARK. Leitfaden für das Studium der Morphologie und des Faserverlaufs. Von Dr. Med. Emil Villiger, Privatdozent für Neurologie und Neuropathologie an der Universität Basel. Zweite Auflage. Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig.

In saying that this is an excellent summary of the anatomy of the nervous system, one hardly does credit to this extremely useful and well-gotten-up guide. It is short, practical, and well illustrated, and can be recommended to any beginning or advanced student. The illustrations of the fiber tracts in the frontal series, and the brain stem are well done, and we know of no short guide that is so available. It disputes the field with Marburg's atlas, which is saying much for its value.

JELLIFFE.

MARRIAGE AND DISEASE. Edited by Professor H. Senator and Dr. S. Kaminer. Translated from the German by J. Dulberg, M.D. Published by Paul B. Hoeber, New York.

This is a work of some twenty-seven chapters, each one of which, written by a different person, deals with some aspect of the relation between marriage and disease. Naturally where there are so many contributors the chapters are of varying value.

Chapter IV, on consanguinity, reviews the situation at considerable length and very well, but comes to no particular conclusion, leaving the whole matter in the air, just where it has been for many years, with the result that the author believes that the bad effects following consanguineous marriages occur solely through the aggravation of the effects of heredity rather than an absence of outside blood.

The chapter on sexual hygiene in married life is banal.

One looks in vain in the chapter on diseases of the nervous system for any suggestion of the recent psychology in this territory. While in