The statistical features occupy a third section, and then Loewenfeld discusses the stupidity of the intelligent. What physician does not come in contact with this problem? The stupidity of the masses—how easy it is for the practical politician to manipulate for his advantage. Witness the new laws giving increased patronage to the judges on matters concerning questions of insanity, and the manipulation of the stock markets by jockeying legal methods.

These factors our author has not overlooked, but has shown very cleverly how universal stupidity is utilized. He also discusses the many amateurs and would-be great, the small musicians, artists, poets, teachers, professors, judges and politicians. The stupidity of the masses, Boulangerism, Dreyfusism, and similar catch phrase party terms are discussed.

He finally discusses "dummheit" of the past, and outlines what may be done to diminish it in the future.

The thoroughly human note of the book cannot be overlooked. It is entertaining, instructive and optimistic.

JELLIFFE.

MENTAL FATIGUE. By Dr. Max Offner; translated by Guy M. Whipple. Baltimore, Warwick & York, 1911. Pp. 133; price \$1.25.

This work belongs to a series of educational psychology monographs. It is a concise statement of the problem of fatigue in relation to the special subject of education, dealing with fatigue in its various forms, the methods of its measurement, its laws, and the various factors of fatigue in the teacher and in the scholar. It is only a small work; the chapters are short, and the whole matter is condensed in the smallest possible space. Considering the difficulties which such condensation creates, it is wonderfully well done, being a perfect fund of tersely expressed information from cover to cover, and can be highly commended to all those who desire to acquaint themselves with the problem of fatigue, a problem, by the way, which is becoming more and more important, not only in educational work, but in other branches of applied psychology, such, for example, as the problem of factory efficiency. The translator has added a valuable bibliography, especially one for the English readers, and an extremely interesting appendix giving an account of the German School System.

WHITE.

DAS PATHOLOGISCHE IN DER MODERNEN KUNST, von Willy Hellpach. Heidelberg, 1911. Pp. 44.

A series of running comments on the outcrop of the pathological in the various expressions of modern art.

WHITE.

ERGEBNISSE DER NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE. Redigiert von Prof. Dr. H. Vogt and Doz. Dr. R. Bing. Gustav Fischer, Jena.

This is a new review of neurology and psychiatry. It will be devoted practically to critical reviews and more lengthy discussions of important topics in its respective specialties.

The opening contribution is by Isserlin, of Munich, on the Movement and Advances in Psychotherapy. It is a scholarly and useful article. He limits his discussion to suggestive therapy, educational therapy and the psychoanalytic method, toward the two former of which he is sympathetic

but to the latter antagonistic. His critique of the psychoanalytic method is worth reading, although it is evident that the author has little personal experience with it. His greatest stumbling block apparently is the vexed question of symbolism. There is a bibliography of 400 titles.

The second paper is a masterly one by Mingazzini on the Pathogenesis and Symptomatology of Cerebellar Disease. He divides his review into a clinical consideration of Softening and Hemorrhage, Tumors, Abscesses, Atrophies and Ageneses. Practically all of the best work upon the cerebellum has been gathered together in this monographic review.

A third interesting review is by Walther Spielmayr, on Paresis, Tabes and Sleeping Sickness. That paresis and tabes originate on a syphilitic basis seems certain, but there are still many dark spots in the problem of this causal relationship and many contradictory situations. Mönke-möller's recent study of the history of paresis seems to establish it as not having been observed by the ancients.

The final paper is by Kleist on Apraxia. It is a masterly presentation of the Wernicke School.

We welcome this new review and wish it many years of prosperity.

JELLIFFE.

IN JEDES MENSCHEN GESICHT STEHT SEINE GESCHICHTE. Von K. Noghe. Orania-Verlag, Oranienburg. Pp. 211.

This is a work that harks back to the shades of Gall and Spurzheim. The only footnote observed is a reference to a work on the physiognomy of disease, published in 1842. In the setting of that time the work would be in place.

WHITE.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY. A Treatise on the Activities and Nature of the Mind from the Physical and Experimental Points of View. By George Trumbull Ladd, LL.D., and Robert Sessions Woodworth, Ph.D. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This is a thoroughly revised and rewritten edition of Ladd's well-known "Physiological Psychology." This latter has been a classic for twenty-five years and it is a pleasure to welcome its reincarnation in the present rewriting. Many works are spoiled by such attempts at reconstruction but this one is an exception and readers of the older volume will hardly recognize the old landmarks, so thoroughly have the authors reworked their new material.

For a thoroughly comprehensive survey of the physiology of the nervous system especially in its mental relations we know of no more representative work.

JELLIFFE.

A CLINICAL STUDY OF ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS. By Francis W. Peabody, M.D., George Draper, M.D., and A. R. Dochez, M.D. Monographs of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Pp. 187, 13 plates.

Another volume added to the already voluminous literature of this disease. One of the chief services of this contribution to the subject is its excellent description of the different clinical types of the disease, particularly the unusual and abortive forms which are so frequently overlooked in practice.

WHITE.