hardly be stated, as it so inevitably follows from the principles previously laid down. There is a responsibility, namely, that of society. "That responsibility involves, first, preventing the mating that brings together the anti-social traits of the criminal; second, after this damage is done, in securing the highest development of the good traits and the inhibition of the bad, surrounding the weak protoplasm with the best stimuli and protecting it from harmful stimuli."

The last chapter deals with the organization of applied eugenics. The necessity is here shown of locating, on the one hand, traits of especial value, and on the other hand, anti-social traits, "feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, delusions, melancholia, mental deterioration, craving for narcotics, lack of moral sense and self-control, tendency to wander, to steal, to assault, and to commit wanton cruelties upon children and animals," also tendencies toward various diseases.

A state eugenic survey should be taken in which "the 630,000 teachers of state and city schools might be used to secure the census of 24,000,000 children of 'school age' and their parents."

The need is further pointed out for an interstate clearing house for heredity data on a plan similar to that of the Volta Bureau for deaf-mutism at Washington, founded by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell; in that bureau can be found the names of over twenty thousand deaf and the particulars respecting their history.

Finally mention is made of such a clearing house for all inheritable traits, The Eugenics Record Office, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., which was established in 1910 in connection with the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders Association. This office collects pedigree records, makes studies of heredity, publishes such studies, seeks to co-operate with institutions and state boards of control. "In a word it is devoted to the advancement of the science and practice of eugenics."

The subject of the book, it may be truly said, is of far greater importance to the human race than any other subject whatever. It is treated in a scientific yet popular manner. Practical suggestions, wise and conservative, are offered. Whoever has at heart the welfare of the human race, especially whoever by virtue of office, or wealth, or authority may be deemed to bear more than ordinary responsibility for such welfare, should read this book—as a duty which he will find also a pleasure. To those who with the author of this book may aid in the betterment of the race shall be due from the world a debt of inestimable gratitude.

A. J. R.

L'Aphasie dans ses Rapports avec la Démence et les Vésanies. Par le Dr. MAURICE BRISSOT. (Paris: G. Steinheil, 1910.)

In this work the author has studied the question of the relation of aphasia to dementia leaving aside the anatomical viewpoint. The first part of the work is given over to the mental state of asphasics such as one encounters daily in the hospital service, that is to say to patients with whom the language difficulties are not contemporaneous with the delirious

or dementing manifestations. The author recalls the doctrine of Pierre Marie who says that every aphasic is a being with enfeebled intelligence and that this enfeeblement of the mental faculties has nothing in common with the dementing processes: aphasia is not dementia. The author discusses this view and proposes the following:

(1) If certain patients are without doubt psychically enfeebled many others preserve the integrity of the intellectual functions.

(2) Besides these normal individuals or those suffering from a mental decay there exist true dementers (organic dementers with focal lesions).

(3) The patient with a focal lesion of the centers of language is only a patient with a wounded brain but not one intellectually enfeebled. The diffuse superadded changes can explain the appearance of the dementia.

Noting the mental decay which can supervene in these patients the author considering chiefly, in the second part, the insane aphasics with whom the language difficulties are manifested in the course of certain dementing or delirious conditions (senile dementia, general paralysis).

The chapter concerning the relation of aphasia to senile dementia is particularly interesting, for it shows us that not only can aphasia supervene as a complication in the course of a senile dementia, but that very frequently one sees a sensory aphasia consisting in word blindness with paraphasia simulating in the aged, a state of dementia, often very marked. He also notes the different psychopathies in which one can frequently find a condition simulating an organic aphasia. Among these states he notes the onomatomania, tics (coprolalia, echolalia), the hallucinatory deliria with mystical tendencies, the different mutisms (dementing, hysterical, insane), dementia præcox (stereotypies of words), mental confusion, acute mania, chronic mania.

The third part of the work is given over to the study of the relations which exist between the aphasia and pseudo-bulbar paralysis on the one side and aphasia, agnosia and apraxia on the other side, these troubles being clinically comparable and frequently associated in the same individual.

Finally the author gives the medico-legal considerations which are of considerable interest, especially those concerning the civil capacity and criminal responsibility of aphasics.

At the beginning of the work there is a chapter on the history of doctrines of aphasia as well as on the general psychophysiology of language, in which the author criticises the nominalistic theories and defends the conceptionalistic doctrines. This work, which is rather a critical review of aphasia, is illustrated with the abstracts of sixty cases, several illustrations and a very good French bibliography of the subject.

RICKSHER.

The First Principles of Heredity. By S. HERBERT, M. D. (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1910.)

The purpose of this book is, in the words of its author, "to supply in a simple and yet scientific manner all that may be desirable for the average intelligence to know about heredity and related questions, without at the