PUPILLENLEHRE, ANATOMIE, PHYSIOLOGIE UND PATHOLOGIE, METHODIK DER UNTERSUCHUNG. Von Dr. Ludwig Bach. S. Karger, Berlin.

The author, at present adjunct professor of ophthalmology in Marburg, began these studies on the pupil while working in the psychiatric clinic of Würzburg, under Director Rieger.

Feeling the need of a systematic presentation of the pupillary phenomena, which are only touched upon in text books or scattered in various places in technical treatises, he has sought to bring them together. In so doing Bach has given neurologists and psychiatrists an extremely useful manual.

The anatomy and physiology of the pupillary phenomena are first discussed, after which there is a chapter in the general pathology of the pupil, considering the variations in form and the pathology of the reflex mechanisms. A further chapter discusses the special pathology, stress being laid particularly on pupillary changes in neurologic and psychiatric disorders. A final chapter on methods of examination and a bibliography of 1,800 titles concludes the volume.

It is the best thing of its kind and will prove indispensable.

JELLIFFE.

JURISTISCH-PSYCHIATRISCHE GRENZFRAGEN. Vol. 6, Heft 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Carl Marhold, Halle a. S.

These numbers of this interesting series on borderland problems of law and psychiatry concern themselves with the subject of the forensic significance of alcoholism, on relation of the mental inventory to responsibility and working liability and the care of the dangerously mentally ill, the querulant and his restraint. They are for the most part papers given before the society of legal psychology and psychiatry of Hessen.

This series is full of profitable small papers and the present volume is no exception. They are in strong contrast to much medico-legal mush that is inflicted upon the public here.

JELLIFFE.

DER UNFALL IN DER AETIOLOGIE DER NERVENKRANKHEITEN. Von Dr. Kurt Mendel, Berlin. S. Karger, Berlin.

In this short monograph dedicated to his father, Dr. Mendel gives the results of an analysis of some 1,500 "Gutachten" which were available from his father's library, from those of friends and from his own practice. They constitute a notable contribution to the difficult question of the etiological relation of trauma to nervous disease.

He discusses the following diseases from this standpoint: General paresis, brain tumor, brain abscess, delayed apoplexy, late meningitis, tabes, multiple sclerosis, syringomyelia, myelitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, progressive muscular atrophy, dystrophia muscularis progressiva, neuritis, paralysis agitans, Basedow's disease, acromegaly, and epilepsy.

The author's general conclusions must be read in the original. They are sound and logical. He lays particular stress upon the factor of predisposition. Many after-coming disorders must seek an explanation in some unknown constitutional defects which are brought out by the trauma. Tabes and general paresis are held to be post-syphilitic affections, the trauma may be conceived to be the point of departure along the downward path. In other nervous and mental disorders trauma must