

conscious psychology. the concepts of the newer psychology of Freud, make it possible to gain a deeper insight into the functions of speech and his conceptions with those of Semon, as particularly may be seen in V. Monakow's recent biological discussions, will be of much value in grasping the aphasia problem.

**Schroeder, P.** DIE SPIELBREITE DER SYMPTOME BEIM MANISCH-DEPRESSIVE IRRESEIN UND BEI DEN DEGENERATIONS PSYCHOSEN. [S. Karger.]

In an excellent and clear manner Schroeder in 60 pages, attempts to show the present day criteria in clinical psychiatry by which the manic depressive group may be marked off from the degeneration psychoses. That both formulations are far from being very definite, he admits, but notwithstanding this, he has given an excellent small monograph.

**Schmidt, Wilhelm.** FORENSCH - PSYCHIATRISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN IM KRIEGE. [S. Karger, Berlin.]

The author is Privat Dozent in the Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Göttingen and served throughout the war. The present work is founded upon the study of 107 cases which came to observation at the Freiburg clinic from Jan., 1915, to the middle of 1917.

Full case histories are given of a vast variety of psychiatric cases — Deserters, quarrelsome soldiers, alcoholic soldiers, various psychopaths, hoboes, pathological liars, careless and unstable soldiers, Hysterics, Epilepsies with and without fugues, neurasthenics, defectives, schizophrenic and manic-depressives — these are all well described from the Hoche, Kraepelinian and conservative school standpoints. This is about as far as war times permit. Deep psychological studies in wartime are useless so far as practical issues are concerned. Even that such a view point obtains in the psychiatric world is passed up.

**Dollinger, A.** BEITRÄGE ZUR ÄTIOLOGIE UND KLINIK DER SCHWEREN FORMEN ANGEBORENER UND FRÜH ERWORBENER SCHWACHSINNSZUSTÄNDE. [Julius Springer, Berlin.]

The feeble-minded — these we always have with us. Also a plethora of books about them. In order to justify a new one, the author maintains he has not made a recompilation of old opinions, but has introduced new principles of study which he endeavors to show are of practical importance in a reallignment of old principles.

The most significant features of this practical scheme are found in his third chapter, where the individual types are considered. Here the author outlines: I. Those due to intra uterine developmental defects. II. Infectious, toxic, thrombotic or sclerotic processes affecting the brain and, III. Traumatic injuries of the brain, prenatal, at the normal end of parturition and in the early days of the new born.