

In many respects the book is fairly good, but it can hardly be conceived that it will become a popular text-book. Mechanically, the general attractiveness of the book is marred by the use of type of uneven face in the text, possibly a worn font having been used to make corrections.

W. R. D.

*Psychology*. General Introduction. By CHARLES HUBBARD JUDD, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory at Yale University. 389 pp. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907.)

The present volume is the first of a series of text-books designed to introduce the student to the methods and principles of scientific psychology. The book has been written with a view of developing a "functional view of mental life," an attempt to adopt the genetic method of treatment in its broad sense, an endeavor to give to the psychological conditions of mental life a more conspicuous place than has been given by recent writers of text-books on psychology, and an attempt to make as clear as possible the significance of ideation as a unique and final stage of evolution.

That the work does not take into consideration the works of the modern writers on pathological psychology is shown by the author's definition—"Psychology is the science of consciousness." There have recently appeared many good articles and books on the subconscious, and the subject has been shown to be of such great importance, even in our every-day life, that it merits consideration even in a book devoted to normal psychology.

The chapter on the structure of the nervous system is complete and well written, and leads the student by easy gradations from the simple to the most complex forms.

The psychological part proper is divided into the following groups:

1. Sensation Factors. This includes the description of the organs of sense and conscious processes aroused by the action of external stimuli on these organs.
2. Relations Between Sensations. These are sometimes called forms of perceptual fusion.
3. Attitudes. These correspond to a variety of popular concepts, especially to what has been designated in psychology as feeling, interest, attention.
4. Memory Contributions to Experience. These are of a great variety of types, including memory images of sensations and sensory relations and attitudes.
5. Ideational Relations. These constitute the characteristic forms of human consciousness and include such facts as experiences of languages and forms of scientific thought.

Supplementary Topics. A. Forms of behavior. B. Abnormalities in conscious and nervous organization.

The sections on sensation are very complete, but those referring to the more abstract functions of consciousness, associations especially, leave much to be desired. Since practically all our intellectual life depends on

our power of association, the subject is one of great importance and deserves a careful study.

The author's marginal summary of paragraphs is to be commended, but it is to be regretted that a bibliography is not appended. Possibly the other books of the series will correct this and we await their appearance with great interest.

RICKSHER.

*Clinical Psychiatry.* A text-book for students and physicians. Abstracted and adapted from the seventh German edition of Kraepelin's "Lehrbuch der Psychiatrie." By A. ROSS DIEFENDORF. New edition, revised and augmented. (New York: The Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1907.)

This is the second edition of Dr. Diefendorf's adaptation of Kraepelin's *Lehrbuch*, and is based on the seventh German edition. It is considerably larger than the preceding volume, more space being given to important topics. The chapter on "Methods of Examination" is more complete than in the previous edition, but yet leaves much to be desired. A chapter on "Classification of Mental Diseases" is added, in which the various factors which must be considered in making a provisional classification are considered. The descriptions of the more important forms of insanity are given in more detail, and the psychogenic neuroses and psychopathic states, which are now attracting so much attention, are given more space than in the previous edition.

The book is as good as an abstract can be, but is, of course, incomplete. The first volume of Kraepelin's work is too briefly abstracted. This is to be regretted, because, without a good general idea of the functions deranged, the study of insanity has little value. It is to be hoped that in the succeeding editions, the author may see his way clear to amplify his text if he cannot translate Prof. Kraepelin's work *in toto*. The book, however, is the best expression of Kraepelin's ideas in the English language and is a most valuable volume for the medical student and general practitioner.

RICKSHER.

*The Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nervous System.* By CHRISTIAN A. HERTER, M. D. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.)

In this manual Dr. Herter first gives a brief review of the anatomy of the nervous system in which the balance between what is necessary and what is not is well preserved. Following this isolated symptoms are described, and then is discussed positions of lesions or localization.

The Diagnosis of the Nature of the Lesion is discussed in Chapter IV, under such sub-heads as hyperemia, anemia, etc. Chapter V takes up the Diagnosis of Clinical Types, meningitis, bulbar paralysis, hydrocephalus, etc. Chapter VI is entitled the Distinction of Functional and Organic Disease, and considers hysteria, neurasthenia, epilepsy, etc. Chapter VII concerns itself with the Examination of the Patient, while Chapter VIII contains a number of case histories in which the diagnosis is fully dis-