

Rudin himself has acknowledged this — since these most detailed analyses seemed to show the presence of a complex hereditary combination which, falling together, produce the disorder in Mendelian dominant fashion. Notwithstanding this lack, and also the overlooking of Roussy and Lhermitte's careful pathologic analysis, the monograph is well worth while and deserves widespread reading.

Fröschels, Emil. KINDERSPRACHE UND APHASIE. [S. Karger, Berlin.]

Here we have an entirely new type of study of the aphasia problem. This is a series of formulations on the aphasia problem from the standpoint of the development of speech in children and of their anomalies. In many relationships it may be studied with Pick's excellent monograph. As we purpose to present the entire aphasia problem in its more recent setting in the *Journal*, we shall not go further than say that Fröschel's most excellent monograph cannot be neglected by neuropsychiaters.

Vorkastner, W. EPILEPSIE UND DEMENTIA PRAECOX. [S. Karger, Berlin.]

Convulsive seizures, epileptiform in character, have been described as an essential part of the dementia praecox picture for many years. Kahlbaum, in his *Catatonia*, describes them. A small number of monographs have been written upon them — this one of the author's, the latest. In 162 pages he discusses this relationship, which, while it happens he does not consider essential, and furthermore he describes the combination of epilepsy and dementia praecox. It is an interesting and valuable small volume.

Pötzl, Otto. ZUR KLINIK UND ANATOMIE DER REINEN WORTTAUBHEIT. [S. Karger, Berlin.]

Pötzl here discusses the relations between pure word deafness, conduction aphasia and tone deafness in a small but very well written monograph of some 80 pages. It makes up vol. 7 of Bonhoeffer's series of *Abhandlungen*.

Pure word deafness, subcortical sensory aphasia of Wernicke, or perception word deafness of Henschen, is a comparatively rare happening and Pötzl's new case with anatomical findings pushes forward our understanding of this little observed aphasic syndrome. His patient showed a softening in the right T_1 of considerable extent, occupying the middle and posterior thirds of this convolution; also a second softening of the same side at the juxtaposition of the parietal and occipital lobes; on the left side there was a very small softening in the T_1 symmetrical with that of the right side. Further details must be consulted in the original. Pötzl comments on Liepmann's pronouncement against a psychological appraisal of aphasia. He holds that whereas this may be true for so-called