

DAS ZITTERN, SEINE ERSCHEINUNGSFORMEN, SEINE PATHOGENESE UND KLINISCHE BEDEUTUNG. Von Dr. Josef Pelnar, of Prag. Verlag von Julius Springer, Berlin.

This is No. 8 of the Alzheimer and Lewandowsky monographs. It is the most comprehensive, minute and detailed study of tremors that exists at the present time in medical literature and needs no further comment. The working out of tremors from the mechanistic and descriptive side is admirable. He shows no comprehension whatever, speaking from an interpretative side, of the psychogenic factors in tremors, such as in hysterias, dementia præcox, compulsion states, etc. His definition of hysterical tremors as "simulation," using it in a conscious sense, is nonsense.

One therefore is prepared to find a masterly study of the mechanical factors in tremor production, particularly at the sensori-motor levels of the nervous system; the vegetative level disturbances are touched upon, but not explained—indeed perhaps our knowledge of electrophysiology is as yet too imperfect to interpret these subtle synaptic junction surface electrical phenomena. The psychic level lies entirely outside of the author's cognition and like many mechanistic founded studies there is no evidence to show that the problems even exist.

The book is especially valuable from the purely descriptive side. The interpretative side is less well organized. The author accepts the hypothesis that the tremor paralysis agitans is a cerebellar spinal disturbance, chiefly localized in the mesencephalic pathways.

OXIDATIONS AND REDUCTIONS IN THE ANIMAL BODY. By H. D. Dakin. Longmans, Green and Co., New York.

Dedicated to the late Dr. Christian Herter, of New York, whom neurologists enroll as one of their own, this excellent volume by Dr. Dakin should be read by all whose chemical interests and information entitle them to have opinions relative to the complicated problems of metabolism.

The increasing knowledge concerning vegetative nervous activities promises to open a way to a comprehension of metabolic processes; a deep understanding of which is bound up in the biochemical constitution of the human body.

We welcome the attempt of the editors of this series of monographs on biochemistry, and feel that Dakin's volume is an excellent contribution to the value of the series. German science has shown its activity and its comprehension of the needs by its rich issuance of small volumes, at reasonable prices, which may be purchased, and, having served their purpose, are only of historical value. The present series of volumes is a worthy imitator.

Dr. Dakin's volume attempts an account of the principal chemical reactions, involving oxidation and reduction, viewed solely in the light of the chemical structure of the substances involved. It is therefore preëminently chemical.

When it is realized that only within comparatively recent times have the details of even some of the simplest oxidation and reduction processes been grasped, it is a satisfaction to know that they can be stated and a source of congratulation to have them so well outlined as in this small, inexpensive and thorough monograph.

JELLIFFE.

DENGUE UND ANDERE ENDEMISCHE KÜSTENFIEBER. Von Prof. Dr. Georg Stricker, in Münster. Alfred Hölder, Leipzig and Wien.

In this continuation of Nothnagel's celebrated series the question of coast fevers and dengue are taken up in monographic completeness. Dengue is of

interest to the neurologist because of its affinities to influenza, which latter large medley is greatly in need of careful revision from the neurological viewpoint.

NERVÖS, ZWANZIG GESPRÄCHE ZWISCHEN ARZT UND PATIENT. Von Dr. Ludwig Scholz-aus Bremen. S. Karger, Berlin.

The author, following an early custom, arranges twenty short consultations with an intelligent patient and expounds a fairly systematic scheme of psychotherapy, following in the main the essential features of Dubois' dialectics. To cure psychogenic ills the patient must understand their nature. This he attempts to unfold in a readable and satisfactory manner. Suggestion also bulks fairly large in his psychotherapeutic talks.

PRINCIPIOS DE PSICOLOGIA BIOLÓGICA. José Ingenieros, Buenos Aires. Daniel Jorro, Madrid, Editeur.

Dr. Ingenieros is known for his excellent work in psychiatry, criminal anthropology and related activities.

The present principle of biological psychology serves to enhance his reputation and to offer to its readers a number of ways of looking at psychology which, although often followed, are yet always attractive. It is thoroughly modern and utilizes the general concepts familiar to the student of the psychology of the last two decades. It fails to be ultramodern in that there is no suggestion of the study of the so-called unconscious phenomena. He is not a devotee of Bergson, but is more strictly formal and materialistic, patterning after Spencer and the Wundtian school.

DIE NERVENKRANKHEITEN, IHRE URSACHEN UND IHRE BEKÄMPFUNG. Dr. J. Finckh.

WIE BEHADELN WIR GEISTESKRANKE. Dr. Hermann Haymann. Otto Gmelin, Munich.

These two popular lectures are attractively presented in form and material, but by reason of their appeal to the lay reader interests us only as to the methods followed by our German confrères in their attempts at popularizing difficult subjects.

UEBER DEN URSPRUNG DER GEISTIGEN FÄHIGKEITEN DES MENSCHEN. Von Berthold Kern. August Hirschwald, Berlin.

In this dissertation held before the Berlin Society for Anthropology and Ethnology, Dr. Kern traces the evolution of the mental processes of the individual, the state and the nation from its primitive sources. It is an attractive essay which states the general evolutionary hypothesis in an acceptable manner.

GRUNDRISS DER PSYCHIATRISCHEN DIAGNOSTIK. Von Prof. Dr. Julius Raechle in Frankfurt. Fünfte Auflage. August Hirschwald.

We have had occasion to praise this small volume which appears now in its fifth edition. 120 of its 180 pages are devoted to the examination of the patient. The special part takes up the psychoses following in large part the Kraepelian nomenclature.