

unquestionably one of the best short volumes, on the anatomy of the nervous system, published. The serial section reproductions from the actual specimens forms an invaluable feature.

DER INFANTILISMUS, DIE ASTHENIE UND DEREN BEZIEHUNG ZUM NERVENSYSTEM. Von Prof. Dr. Paul Matthes, Privadozenten für Geburtshilfe und Gynäkologie an der Universität Graz. S. Karger, Berlin.

Infantilism, as a term, dates from the time of Lasègue, who in 1871 described it as the persistence of physical and psychical infantile traits into the adult stage. Tandler spoke of them as morphological anachronisms, while Stiller proposed a term *asthenia universalis congenita*. The author disapproves of the division of types into the Brissaud and Lasègue-Lorain forms. He proposes to discuss the anatomical variations and utilizes the combined term *asthenio infantilism*. He then spends 188 pages in discussing the anomalies and their effects upon the organism and upon woman particularly as it affects their procreative functions. To obtain a review of the type the author invites us to look over a group of the experiments of the "Frauenbewegung." The "misunderstood" women of the world offer a further group.

The work offers much to think about even though the generalizations seem at times moderately extreme.

DIE GROSSEN PROBLEME IN DER GESCHICHTE DER HIRNLEHRE. Dr. Med. Döllken, Professor an der Universität Leipzig. Veit and Comp., Leipzig.

In a short academic dissertation the author gives an entertaining review of the historical development of problems of localization of morphology of topography of the brain and its functions.

DIE ULNARIS LÄHMUNG. Dr. Kurt Singer in Berlin. Mit einem Vorwort von Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. H. Ziehen. S. Karger, Berlin.

In a 130 page monographic study Dr. Singer does ample justice to the subject of the ulnar nerve. Practically everything worth knowing may be found in this thorough dissertation.

MENDEL'S PRINCIPLES OF HEREDITY. By W. Bateson, M.A., F.R.S., V.M.H. Cambridge University Press, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Every student of heredity should have this work. It is a new edition of a previous, 1909, volume, but contains new matter in the form of translations of two of Mendel's original papers with an excellent biographical note.

The student of medicine has heard much of Mendel's laws, but there are but few who have followed their demonstration for human disease problems. Mendel's conceptions have here shown themselves of far-reaching importance and in Bateson's sympathetic review here presented one can orient himself to the present-day attitude towards them.