REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

The main cortical areas are then more exactly described with the help of 46 full-page microphotographic plates.

The book should be of great value to those studying the pathology of the cortex and to the more serious students of the anatomy of the nervous system.

J. G. G.


This little book describes two new colloidal reactions for the cerebrospinal fluid, the bi-colour benzoin and bi-colour mastic reactions. In these, an acid and a basic dye are added to the resinous suspension, acid fuchsin and light green to the benzoin and acid-fuchsin and naphthal B-green to the mastic. Shellac has been employed by Marchionini as an alternative to the gum mastic. The advantages claimed for these reactions are increased sensitivity and ease of reading.

Other well known colloidal reactions, such as Kafka's paraffin reaction, the "normo-mastic" of Jakobsthal and Kafka, and the Sicard-Hagnenau modification of the colloidal gold reaction are described and the result obtained by the various reactions discussed.

The book is illustrated with several colour plates and contains numerous tables. It forms a useful addition to the literature of the cerebrospinal fluid.

J. G. G.

Die Psychischen Heilmethoden für ärztliches Studium und Praxis.


This is a comprehensive systematic account by six authors of the principles and practice of the chief forms of psychotherapy in use at the present day. Birnbaum writes a general and theoretical introduction, Jolowitz deals with suggestion therapy, Heyer with hypnotic methods, von Hattingberg with psychoanalytic and related methods, Wexberg with Adlerian principles and practice and Kronfeld with "Psychagogics." The theoretical expositions that precede each part are necessarily of a summary nature, but they are for the most part clear and simple. The chief differences in the viewpoints of the various schools are clearly set forth and the book should form a valuable groundwork for the practitioner who wishes to include in his therapeutic armamentarium, psychological resources of various kinds. Experience alone and not even a comprehensive work of this sort can teach him in what particular case to apply the appropriate method.

Dr. Forestier and Professor Sicard have been the pioneers in the application of lipiodol technique to problems of diagnosis and treatment and it is proper that they should have collaborated in the production of this extremely useful and interesting book. While it deals to a large extent with matters outside the province of the neurologist, he will nevertheless turn to the sections that concern the employment of lipiodol in the subarachnoid space and find abundant material from which to receive instruction. Technical methods, general rules, dangers, are minutely described; specific applications are examined seriatim. The interpretation of results (radiological and otherwise) is particularly well done. A large number of excellent X-ray photographs are reproduced, and there is an amazing bibliography taking up nearly 70 pages. The use of lipiodol is à l'ordre du jour, and this book has appeared exactly at the right time.


An unpretentious little book, this Adlerian primer contains the gist of Adler's doctrines and the cream of his practice. Here are duly set forth, in simple language, the principles with which his name is associated. In every individual is found an individual way of selecting his experiences from all possible experience; the principle of selectivity is one of consciousness of a need, to compensate some specific inferiority. The sexual life is far from controlling his activities. The individual's psychology is rooted in his biology. Compensation, long recognised as a biological principle, is applicable fundamentally also to psychology. Here, too, is clearly expounded the goal to which the individual moves, his place in the community of thinking beings; and the corollary, that all psychopathology is of the nature of egoism. A final chapter is concerned with the conduct of life.

This slender little book is well worth reading and pondering over.


It is perhaps not an easy task to write of sleep entertainingly and at the same time technically for an audience whose knowledge of physiology may be accounted nil. Professor Fraser-Harris supplies delightfully the literary touch and the humorous understanding, and it is churlish on our part to suggest that the physiological counterpart may leave a feeling of dissatisfaction. With his strictures on the "phono-purgatory" of life in a modern crowded city we are in complete accord; they are no more than the dictates of common sense, and it is high time our municipal authorities gave them attention. Any step that will ensure auditory repose will be as welcome as it is overdue.