

of bad habits, rather than encourage trust in the drug, which only temporarily countervails their evil effects?

The author, in his closing paragraph, insists that drugs are natural forces, and implies that therefore they must be good. Everything in Nature may be so regarded, but it becomes a "drug" only when it affects the physiological processes in a manner that is not merely nutritional, and the question is, not whether they come direct from Nature or are prepared by art, but whether their physiological effect is for good or ill?

The concluding chapters on habit show that, in spite of long suffering, probably every drug has an ill effect. Drug-treatment resolves itself, therefore, into the question of how much evil may be done that good may ensue.

We commend the book to our readers as both interesting and valuable, and as a brilliant addition to medical literature.

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*The Relation of Medicine to Philosophy.* By R. O. MOON, M.A., M.D.Oxon. 8vo., pp. 221. London: Longmans & Co., 1909. Price 4s. 6d.

Three chapters of this book have already appeared in the *British Medical Journal*, and the author, although he does not profess to have produced a history of medicine such as that of Haesen, Withrington or Kurl Springel, may be congratulated on having produced a very finished sketch from his chosen point of view.

The first three chapters are devoted to the relation to Greek philosophy. Then follow chapters on the influence of early Christianity, of Arab philosophy, on the various influences of the middle ages, of the renaissance, and of Paracelsus, concluding with studies of the effect of philosophy on medicine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and of the thought of the present time.

Without any attempt at criticism in detail, the opinion may be expressed that the task of Dr. Moon has been most ably executed, as well in its literary finish as in the comprehensive grasp of the subjects treated. In his final paragraph he says that "now it will be rather the custom for philosophy to come to medicine, and taking from her all the truths which through the ages she has been slowly recovering from ignorance and chaos, gather them up into one vast generalised truth which will enable men to lead the lives of intellectual and moral beings." This is the keynote of the spirit in which the book is written.

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*Die Gehirnoberfläche von Paralytischen* [*The Brain Surface in General Paralysis*]. By PROFESSOR NÄCKE. Leipzig: Vogel, 1909. Pp. 58, large 4to.

Professor Näcke here brings, with his usual laborious care, a contribution to his study of the morphology of general paralytics from a new side. The work is mainly an atlas of forty engraved plates (after drawings) of the brain surfaces of forty-nine general paralytics, mostly represented in natural size. The author furnishes an introduction and

explanations, but he puts forward his work not so much as an argument as a collection of documents which will be of value to all workers, whatever their own personal views may be.

This value of the atlas is well set forth by Professor Flechsig in the preface he has written to it. He points out the importance of the problem as to what determines the incidence of general paralysis in only striking a minute proportion of the syphilitic, and he regards Näcke's work as of permanent interest to all who are engaged in this field, whatever their own standpoint may be in regard to the question of the significance of the external form of the cerebral hemispheres. The limits within which the brain may vary without ceasing to be normal are still uncertain, and Flechsig believes that Näcke's atlas will furnish the stimulus to a new scientific movement. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

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*Traité Internationale de Psychologie Pathologique. Tome Prem.: Psychopathologie Generale.* Felix Alcan, Paris, 1910. Large 8vo. Pp. 1028. Gravures 353. Pr. 25 fcs.

This work is the first of three volumes to be published under the direction of Dr. A. Marie, aided by Bechterew, Clouston, Grasset, Lugaro, Magnan, Pilcz, Raymond, and Ziehen, whose names alone are a sufficient guarantee that the divisions of the work will be adequately dealt with by the long list of almost equally distinguished contributors.

The second volume will be devoted to "Mentalité morbide (clinique et psychologique)," and the third, final, volume will be devoted to "Principes Généraux a'Assistance et Therapeutique."

The volume under consideration, of the contents of which this notice is intended only to give a sketch, without any attempt at detailed criticism, commences with a chapter by Dr. F. Grassel on the relations of psychiatry and neurology, in which the unity of human neurobiology is insisted on. This is followed by a chapter on the history of mental medicine by Dr. F. Del Grico. To this succeeds a very valuable contribution by Dr. A. Marie on psychiatric anthropology, which is copiously and interestingly illustrated. The fissures and convolutions of the brains of the insane are dealt with by Dr. Mingazzini, and the chemistry of the cerebral substance is treated by Dr. A. Marie. Next follows a very copious and systematic chapter by MM. A. Marie and Dide treating of the "Examen physiopathologique par fonctions." To this succeed contributions by Klippel, Lugaro, Marinesco, Dide, Medea, and L. Levastine on general pathologic anatomy in mental medicine.

Human psychologic evolution at puberty is dealt with by Professor Marro, and the volume concludes with essays on methods of examination, Dr. Clouston dealing with the clinical, Professor Bechterew with the "psychologique objectif," Ferrari with the "medico-pédagogique," and Professor Ferrari with the medico-legal.

This enumeration of the contents will be sufficient to indicate the great value of the work as a contribution to medico-psychologic literature. The writers have in all cases maintained the reputation that most of them have already gained in relation to their special subjects.