Analysis in Psychotherapy; Kretschmer writes on Resentment in Dreams, Jedlowicz on Dreams within a Dream, Bien on Active Dream Analysis, and there are a number of other papers on Dream Analysis by Körner, Kisch, Mohr, Meinertz, Löwy, and Feldmann—all very well worth while.

Further contributions in Psychotherapy by other methods and the final discussion make up the contents of this very profitable collection.

**Meyerson, Emile. Identity and Reality.** Translated by Kate Loewenberg. [The Macmillan Company, New York. $5.]

The author enjoys a high position in French psychological circles and for years has been accounted one of the most acute and at the same time one of the most readable and the most widely informed of the group. His training began with the natural sciences in Germany. He specialized in chemistry and coming to France entered this field commercially, the while pursuing psychological and philosophical studies, a number of which have appeared in the French literature.

This is the first translation of a work which appeared originally in 1908 and has since been revised in a third edition of 1926, the basis of the present work. It opens with a very profound chapter on Law and Causality which introduces the reader into a discussion of mechanism. From this he advances to studies in successive chapters of The Principle of Inertia, The Conservation of Matter, The Conservation of Energy, The Elimination of Time, The Unity of Matter, Carnot's Principle, The Irrational, Non-Mechanical Theories, Common Sense, and Conclusions.

There is here offered a very thorough review of philosophical theory of knowledge up to the period of the work's appearance. We know of no work just like it. It is not easy reading, packed as it is with a ready faculty for comparisons from the Greeks to Einstein. We do not profess to understand it all since it is all just around the corner from the concrete problems of neuropsychiatry, but we are convinced that its better understanding could greatly improve our thinking as to law and cause as a scientific discipline. We are equally sure of its helping our understanding as a part of intuitive apprehension of things, which even in science, is seen as through a glass darkly, because of the author's great sympathy and understanding of the movement of thought in the philosophical frame of reference.


Graphology is having a renaissance. Klages in Germany, Crepieux-Jamin in France, Saudek in England, all in comparatively recent years, have offered weighty tomes devoted to the general topic of character and handwriting. Of course the swarm of low life pseudographologists have been with us from time immemorial. But from these larger luminaries much interesting light has come and some semblance of valid techniques for honest study has been evolving.

The present somewhat slight volume is hardly more than an outline or glimpse at some of these newer studies. So far as psycho-
analysis is concerned there is not the slightest justification for its inclusion in the title.

**Meyer, Fr.** *Das retikulo-endotheliale System der Schizophrenen.* [Verlag von S. Karger, Berlin. Mk. 12.]

In the face of the impotency of psychiatry to do much about the "schizophrenic" any new light is welcome. The present monograph opens up a new vein. What it will lead to no one can say; even it may be questioned whether it is a vein or simply a false lead, but this is a matter for the future to decide.

The author himself emphasizes the speculative character of the whole enterprise, but since practically all new discoveries have come from such speculative flights this is no objection to looking it over.

The reticuloendothelial system, as such, is for the present in a state of formulation by its pathologist sponsors. Aschoff and Landau, in 1913, sought to bring about the first synthesis of certain tissue elements from the spleen, the lymph nodes, the capillaries of the blood marrow, the adrenals, the hypophysys, etc., and called them by the name of the reticuloendothelial system. The functional activity of this system is assured to be phagocytic and to have a specific faculty for taking up acid granular substances, notably, under artificial conditions, acid dyes. Physiologically this system is hypothetically related to metabolic processes of some kind. These by some are related to the electronegative colloids and are thought in some manner to be related to the immunity and protective device processes. Through the recent blood studies by Schilling and his school the blood elements have come in for special emphasis in the study of this system.

A fairly satisfactory review of these matters is given in the first two chapters. A third outlines the methods of study followed. They were those of the congo-red method of Adler and Reimann and the blister study method of Kauffmann.

Utilizing these methods general paralytics, schizophrenics, epileptics, imbeciles, encaphalitics and manic-depressive patients were studied. Chapter V discusses the possible implications and reasonable deductions. In all the acute progressing schizophrenics some definite variations in the tests of the reticuloendothelial system reactions were found. This was in the nature of a reduced function, here referred to some toxic influence.

Further than this the author does not proceed. All in all the effort is a worthy one. To the reviewer it is well worth while even if results are recorded rather than causes. Some day enough results will accumulate and some causative laws be established.

**Lewin, Louis.** *Phantastica, Narcotic and Stimulating Drugs. Their Use and Abuse.* [E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.75.]

This translation by P. H. A. Wirth, is an extremely valuable contribution to a much misinterpreted topic of great practical importance. Dr. Lewin is a pharmacologist of note and has had great experience and he has written a work of much significance.