L'Hysterie au XVII et XVIII Siecles). But this after all is of little significance. He says that "pyknics" do not display "anorexia nervosa." We disagree, since the worst cases of so-called "anorexia nervosa" occur in cyclothymic and mild depressed-manics, and these are predominantly pyknics. But then maybe we will be told that these are not "anorexia nervosas." This latter will come with ill support, since the earlier pages have told us that all such class designations are "fictive ideals," and we "Individual Psychologists" spew them, as they have no "real" value (p. 24). Most of the essay is taken up with Lasègue's description and nothing of "an inferior organ," "its overcompensatory striving for mastery," "I want to get on top," and "le bas," with sex of the Adlerian formulations. Carruthers Young opens with the "Authoritarianism" point of view in true Adlerian fashion, quoting Nietzsche. He cites two cases. "One child kissed her father's boots." Of course this had nothing to do with the child's "tender feelings" to the father. There is no such thing as an Oedipus complex for the Adlerians. George Gordon and Bevan-Brown only trail along, the latter suggesting that a case seen by him maybe was "dementia praecox," whatever that may mean to the Individual Psychologist.

The "Society" will have to do better than this if they expect anyone to take their pamphlets or their discussions seriously.

**Stearns, A. Warren. The Personality of Criminals.** [The Beacon Press, Inc., Boston. $2.00.]

Left to the vagaries of human emotion, the problem of the control of the overtly antisocial individual, i.e., one so openly antisocial as to break the simpler laws of the community, will always show periods of fluctuating laxity and sternness.

Dr. Stearns has had twenty years of contact with criminal procedure and with criminals. From time to time he has been called upon to address various bodies upon the problems involved. He here collects and elaborates some of these addresses.

The addresses are attractively presented; the facts are well assembled and are sound; the issues involved well marshalled. We believe this to be a very useful volume by reason of its simplicity, its directness, and its authenticity. It deals largely with the surface of things rather than with the depths, but for the masses only the surface of things means anything.

**Osler, Sir William. The Principles and Practice of Medicine.**

In Cushing's monumental story of the life of William Osler is found an outline of how this remarkable book came to be written. In this and in the recent Short Life of Sir William Osler one can begin to appreciate the flame and the spirit that went into it. Why it has remained a classic ever since it was first published, now forty years ago, and is now revised in an eleventh edition can be readily understood by those who have read these books containing the life
history of a great master in medicine, who died in the flesh but a
decade ago.

The revision by Dr. McCrae has kept the charm of expression of
the original, but with the years much relearning of the secrets of
Nature's maladaptations has had to be. This has been faithfully
attended to and in the new Osler one finds a work of the highest
quality for the student of medicine.

[W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia and London.]

Composite authorships of medical works have been in vogue for
many years, now that the limits of one man's capacity to cover the
entire field has long since been reached. In the days of Haller even
it required a genius such as he to cover the field. In medicine—as
a practical branch of applied knowledge—purely bibliographic work
will not suffice, and there can be no "Sartons" in this field.

Hence the wisdom of picking able coadjuvators in the making of
this admirable work.

For the neurological share in the enterprise Foster Kennedy is
responsible. He has brought together a number of chapters by
different writers of uneven merit—some shorter (mostly), some
longer—which reflect the present-day attitudes towards neurology
with clearness and with sufficient completeness for the medical stu-
dent. To aid the inquirer for more knowledge many of the chapters
have short bibliographies. The author of the chapter on Neurasthenia
warns against psychoanalysis, in which he strictly follows Freud's
conception (unwittingly), who thirty years ago stated psychoanalysis
was of no service for "neurasthenia." The mental disorders are
dealt with in seventeen pages. In the chapter on Hysteria the same
author includes "endocrinology" and "focal infection" as "unveri-
fied hypotheses."

The book as a whole reflects present-day attitudes. In rare in-
stances ultra conservative obscuratism detracts from its value.

Sarton, George. Introduction to the History of Science.
Volume II. [The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore.
$12.00.]

This monumental work, a marvel of merit, here advances into its
second volume. This is made up of two parts, 1,251 pages in all,
and deals with the history of science from Rabbi ben Ezra to Roger
Bacon.

Volume I closed with the 300-year efflorescence of Muslims science
which culminated in Omar Khayyam at the close of the eleventh
century. This period saw the rise to intellectual supremacy of the
Arabic people; a rise which was not appreciated at its true value,
as the author notes, either by themselves at its climax or by the
Christian peoples at their contemporaneous nadir. The Muslims
were less creative and boastful, the Christians had just begun to learn
and were becoming humble. It is, he notes, a rule with nations as