The author first rapidly reviews the general situation. Narcotics have been used everywhere and since the earliest times. The present-day narcomanias have reached colossal proportions.

No one has the slightest conception of the sociological consequences. He then takes up the various intoxicants after having made a rough classification as Euphonia, Phantastica, Inebriantia, Hypnotica and Excitantia.

Opium and its derivatives, cocaine and related drugs are grouped with the first; hemp, mescal, and other tropine-containing substances belong to the second; the alcohol, benzene groups the third; chloral, veronal and urea derivatives the fourth; coffee, tobacco, etc., the fifth.

The actions of each in turn is very well told from the historic, literary, pharmacologic, psychologic and sociologic points of view. There is no sentimental nonsense in this work. It is straightforward good sense.

One should turn to the chapter on alcoholism, written before the recent 1929 debacle, where the prohibitionist claims for the prosperity of the United States to be due to prohibition are amusingly summarized.

All in all this is one of the most sensible works on narcotic substances with which we are acquainted.

VI. Conferencia Internacional de Psicotecnia. [Escola del Treball. Urgell. 187: Barcelona.]

The Sixth International Congress on Psychotechnical Study met at Barcelona in April, 1930. This 350 page volume records its transactions.

Three main discussions appear: Critical Examination of Tests for Fatigue; Minimum Requirements of Psychotechnical Testing, and Methods of Study of the Personality. The first is very extensively entered into and alone makes the collection worth while.

On the whole these papers in five languages make a noteworthy contribution to the subject of psychotechnical methods.

[Verlag von Reuther & Reichard, Berlin. Mk. 5.60.]

In this brochure of 134 pages one finds an extremely detailed and intelligent account of the development and fundamentals of the philosophy of Ludwig Klages. Of particular interest we have found the careful developmental history of his predecessors and associates.

German philosophy in the new century has had a great following. Even the professional philosophers despair at keeping track of it. Works upon "Erkenntniss," "Geist," "Wahrheit," "Seele," "Wirklichkeit," "Phänomenologie, etc., etc., in two to three volumes crowd the philosophical shelves and to attempt to read all that Dilthey, Husserl, Cassirer, Scheler, Simml, Feuerbach, Rickert, Liebert, and others have written would occupy almost a lifetime. Hence we welcome this abridgment which offers a clear presentation of this thinker's ideas.