technical defects of the single-interview method of exploration. The effect of these features of personality on the course of the disease, and the relationship between the course and the patient's reaction to his illness are also examined in detail. There are many illustrative excerpts from Dr. Wittkower's data. The book is an interesting addition to the literature on the psychological aspects of tuberculosis.


This psychoanalytical account of the pathology and treatment of mental illness differs little from other such books, except in its numerous records of what was said in interviews between the author and his patients. Although the lengthy section on treatment contains two chapters on physical methods, these serve only to emphasize Dr. Berg's fervent belief in psychological methods, reiterated throughout the book. Only those who repudiate scientific modes of thought when dealing with mental phenomena will find the argument here presented satisfying.


Books on hypnosis are as numerous as books on war neuroses, and as unlikely to contain anything new. This work details the familiar characteristics of "military neuroses", the familiar history of "hypnotherapeutic techniques", and the varieties of neurotic illness which the author (who is not medically qualified) treated at a military hospital with the good results also familiar in such accounts. The therapeutic successes commonly occurred in men who were to be discharged from the army and are not in themselves impressive.


The first edition of this book appeared ten years ago. The author has revised it, but in essentials it remains unchanged. He distinguishes sharply between neurotics and "degenerates", evidently meaning by the latter persons with an inherited psychopathic constitution. He recognizes that obsessional disorders are a crux for his argument; his effort to resolve the difficulty is not very happy. The book is mainly an exposition of neurotic disorder from the standpoint of a psychotherapist averse from psychopathological subtleties.


This is a sensibly written handbook for nurses, in which attention is rightly focused on a nurse's function and duties rather than on medicine and psychiatry. Each chapter is arranged on the same pattern, ending with a summary in headlines and a list of questions. Most of the things a nurse should know are covered, and the advice given on the handling of the patient is practical and sympathetic. Where different forms of illness are described, there is an excessive use of tables and an insufficient attempt to convey the clinical essentials in a word picture. No nurse, for instance, could come to recognize a schizophrenic from the list of common signs and the table of characteristics of different types, which is practically all that is here provided, nor from the single case report in the next chapter. The nursing requirements of special methods of treatment, general care and special aspects of handling the patient, feeding, hygiene, etc., are however dealt with very well. The psychiatric nurse will find the book pleasant to read and useful for reference; it should find a welcome place on hospital shelves.

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received)


