the same subject written more than twenty years ago by Dr. Bernard Sachs. It is, however, a new book in a real sense, for the subject material has been reclassed, each chapter has been rewritten, and many new ones have been added. As a whole, it embodies the conclusions of the senior author, derived from over forty years of neurological practice.

Introductory chapters on neural structure and function and on methods of examination are followed by a complete compendium of organic nervous disease as met with in infants and children, by a section on endocrine disorders, and by descriptions of the neuroses and psychoneuroses, the insanities, idiocy and imbecility, of the same age periods. One particularly interesting chapter, on the normal child and normal youth, deserves wide attention, containing as it does a reasoned criticism of Freudian doctrines and an emphatic protest against the indiscriminate application of illconsidered psychotherapeutic methods to the problems of youthful minds. This chapter is noteworthy for its healthy, sane, commonsense insight into the heart of youth.

With good illustrations and adequate bibliographies the volume should be assured of wide appreciation.

S. A. K. W.

Mental Invalids. By C. C. Easterbrook. (Morison Lectures, Edinburgh, 1925.) Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd. 1925. Pp. 86. Price 5s. net. This small volume comprises discussions on the body-mind, the clinical examination of mental invalids, the causation of mental diseases and their prevention, their classification, and some aspects and methods of curative treatment. Most of the contents give us old-fashioned conceptions. Thus monomania, delusion and impulsion psychosis are part of the author’s nomenclature. The relationship between impaired nervous structure and the constitutional psychoses given is not credited by most modern psychiatrists. Evidence is certainly lacking that their pathology lies specifically in disease of the cerebral association areas. We feel, too, prejudiced against a writer who states that one of the methods of psychoanalysis is crystal-gazing. Dr. Easterbrook was one of the first to stress the importance of rest in the open air in the case of an active psychosis. In the chapter on therapy are sketched out more modern ideas, and the importance of voluntary treatment and the linking up of general and mental hospitals is pointed out. Though the literary material is well presented, there is little in it which would lead us to recommend the book as an up-to-date presentation of the subject.

C. S. R.

Mental Diseases (Catechism Series). Edinburgh: E. and S. Livingstone. N.D. Pp. 78. Price 1s. 6d. net. The new part of Messrs. Livingstone’s practical Catechism Series is concerned with diseases usually described as mental; the neuroses and psychoneuroses, with epilepsy, are included, as is drug addiction, and the concluding chapters
Mental Invalids

C. S. R.

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