recovered; 151 (40 per cent.) improved and 111 (31 per cent.) not improved.

As regards the results in cases of psychoses, the following table is given as
before (1) to indicate roughly the proportion of cases here that at some stage
of the attack might have been certified; (2) for comparison with results at
ordinary mental hospitals. It should be clearly understood that differences
in the main depend on the power existing here to select cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Discharged against advice.</th>
<th>Discharged with approval.</th>
<th>Still in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the past year the work of the Almoner's department has increased.
A large number of patient's homes have been visited and information required
by the doctors has been supplied. After Care work, too, has been considerable.
For five months of the year, following an intensive course given to social
workers, three students have been in training in this department.

Diseases of the Nervous System. By H. Campbell Thomson and
George Riddoch. Fourth edition, revised. With 12 colour and 12
black-and-white plates and 102 figures in the text. London: Cassell

The present edition of this well-known textbook shows many alterations,
which should enhance its value and add to its popularity already established
among those for whom it is intended. Recent work has been incorporated,
while other matter has been omitted as calculated to be not entirely in place
in a students' handbook. The treatment of nervous syndromes from the
physiological viewpoint is insisted on, a feature which is essential if books of
this comparatively concise character are to escape becoming mere catalogues
of symptoms and signs.

R. G. G.

Migraine and other Common Neuroses. By F. G. Crookshank,
M.D., F.R.C.P. Psyche Miniatures, Medical series, No. 1. London:

This little volume consists of a reprint of two lectures, one on "The Psychological Interest in the Common Neuroses," and the other on "Migraine and its Allies." These are readable and interesting, if rather speculative. Intended for the general practitioner, their contention is that some psychical factor is present in every case of organic disease. It is declared, for example, that in migraine and trigeminal neuralgia there is a psychical state which is "characteristic and easily recognisable." The argument would be more impressive were we sure that the author realises the essential clinical difference between migraine and facial neuralgia, and that he has fully weighed the import of the fact that alcoholic injection is a failure in the former and a success in the latter.
Migraine and other Common Neuroses

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