mainly sexual in nature. Evidence is brought forward to support these views and the stammerer is stated to have character traits which confirm this interpretation.

The author says that the conception here given is not a mere theoretical speculation or a philosophical system of ideas, but is the result of practical experience in psychoanalysis. Considering the inadequacy of current methods of attacking stammering, this psychoanalytical viewpoint should receive due recognition, whether or no all its details can be accepted. No psychopathologist can afford to neglect the study of the conceptions treated of in these pages. There is, however, much repetition, which might have been avoided with advantage. A bibliography is appended.

C. S. R.

The Struggles of Male Adolescence. By C. Stanford Read, M.D.


This is a clearly written book on the problems confronting the growing youth. It is unusually just in the weight which it apportions to the various factors that constitute his difficulties, and introduces Freudian interpretations in reasonable proportions and in a common-sense way. The book is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the emotional forces at work in the course of development, the second with the consequences of conflict between them and the methods of resolving the conflict. In the chapter on heredity stress is properly laid on the importance of environmental factors in moulding the individual, and this leads to a hopeful attitude towards the treatment of the major and minor symptoms that are succinctly and clearly described in the later part of the book. Other chapters deal with the sexual instinct, and the emotional influences of home and of school. The discussion of corporal punishment is a moderate and enlightened one. The chapter on parental problems contains some wise remarks. On the whole the book tends to over-emphasise the importance of sexual difficulties, but not in any far-fetched way, and it should be helpful to parents and teachers.

Clinique Médicale des Enfants: Affections du Système Nerveux.

By P. Nobécourt, physician to the Hôpital des Enfants-Malades, Paris.


In a series of clinical lectures delivered at various times during the last few years and now published in book form, Professor Nobécourt gives a lucid and interesting demonstration of the clinical aspects of such familiar conditions as epidemic encephalitis, Sydenham’s chorea, tuberculous meningitis, meningococcal meningitis, pneumococcal meningitis, poliomyelitis, diphtheritic palsy, facial palsy, and Friedreich’s disease; other chapters are devoted to headache in childhood, to the nervous complications of typhoid fever, to congenital syphilis, sleepy states, and herpes zoster. In a pleasantly readable fashion he furnishes us with clinical histories, sketches in outline his methods of diagnosis, and duly emphasises his difficulties and hesitations when the case is not clear. Etiology and treatment are dealt with at some length,
REVIEWs AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

Taken as a whole, the volume exemplifies the clinical method at its best and can be commended to neurologist and paediatrician alike.


This little book can be commended as a useful guide for the junior student. It is intended as a purely clinical handbook, but even so its value would have been enhanced had more space been allotted to simple anatomical and physiological data. Ordinary routine methods of examination are well described and there are useful hints on the taking of case-histories and the general diagnosis of nervous diseases. The illustrations are not, however, particularly good.

Malattia di Parkinson e Sindromi Parkinsoniane. By Prof. Dr. Fe dele Negro, lecturer in neuropathology at the University of Turin. Turin: S. Lattes and Co. 1928. Pp. 295.

Dr. Fe dele Negro has republished in a greatly augmented form the monograph on Parkinson's disease which we reviewed favourably on its original appearance in 1923 (see this JOURNAL, Feb. 1924, p. 381). It deals in a critical fashion with the numerous still unsettled problems connected with the condition, and may be consulted with advantage by all who are interested in these. Unfortunately, it contains neither table of contents nor index. The bibliography is helpful.


We have already noticed in these columns the first volume of this re-issue of the works of Professor Pierre Marie. The present volume contains articles on the Charcot-Marie-Teeth type of muscular atrophy, on lacunar forms of hemiplegia and on hereditary cerebellar ataxia, as well as a large number of other and lighter papers. All the articles are full of interest to the neurologist, who will be glad to add these volumes to his bookshelves as a worthy monument to the great clinical acumen of their distinguished author.


The author of this book is evidently an enthusiast on his own subject and as such can hardly expect his readers to follow him entirely in all his views. An interesting account is here given of what the author claims is an exceedingly common condition, with full descriptions of its symptomatology and treatment. A very wide scope is claimed for this disorder as a causal factor in many conditions, including many functional disorders of the nervous system. The collection of aphorisms with which the book concludes sufficiently indicates the variety of states in which the author maintains that tonic hardening of the colon may play a part. The reader will probably be wise in exercising discrimination in accepting all these claims.
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