information on comparative psychology and embryology, and there is an excellent chapter on anthropology.

The psychological aspects of education, efficiency, advertising, and delinquency are then dealt with, and the final part of the book, some 117 pages, consists of a necessarily short but balanced account of modern psychopathology and psychotherapy.

Covering so wide a ground in so much detail, the book contains a large amount of data bearing upon, but not of, psychology and should thus prove valuable as a source of reference to all psychologists. As an introduction for students it should assist them to get what so many of them fail to achieve—a broad, comprehensive view of psychology as a whole. Not the least valuable feature of the book is its very complete bibliography.

T. R. H.


With remarkable industry Dr. Jelliffe has collected and recorded in précis the case-histories of perhaps 200 examples of oculogyric crises occurring in connexion with epidemic encephalitis. While most neurologists consider that typical instances of the condition are found only in that morbid affection Dr. Jelliffe will not have it so; he links with the syndrome other states, and, indeed, other phenomena, that might properly be regarded as foreign to it. However this may be (and it is not, perhaps, of prime importance), Dr. Jelliffe's view is, apparently, that the ocular movements concerned have a 'meaning'; he believes that all manifestations of 'behaviour' ('be it of kidney, bone, muscle, speech, ocular movement, etc.) have a 'meaning', to understand which 'the entire organic unity of the human body and its milieu must be taken into account.' For him, therefore, the 'meaning' of oculogyric crises can only be discovered by roaming far afield. We are not surprised, accordingly, to find it stated that they cannot be 'understood' without study of concomitant mental states which show a trend towards 'complete retreat from reality.' 'Is it not a chimera to believe that any bit of behaviour . . . can be adequately understood if the mental states, conscious and/or unconscious, are left out of the picture?' Some idea, possibly, of what is intended can be gathered from the 'meaning' attached by Dr. Jelliffe to the downward movement of the eyes in a particular case: 'the lowering of the eyes is quite typical of the attitude of maidenly modesty—attitude of the virgin-prostitute ambivalence.' The phenomena are compulsion phenomena, and their 'meaning' is always to be interpreted by a consideration of the 'interaction of the ego, the super-ego, and the id.'
This, we believe, represents in some degree the thesis which Dr. Jelliffe offers for consideration; but his ideas and notions are frequently expressed in language so involved and obscure, his style is often so diffuse, and German terms and words are so peculiarly interlarded as to make it difficult to ascertain what he would really be at. His general views on the interpretation of oculogyric spasms are not likely to gain adherents except from among those who already envisage all the activities of the nervous system through the spectacles of metapsychology. Dr. Jelliffe occasionally speaks rather hardly of those whose opinions do not tally with his own; a favourite adjective to describe these contributions is ‘naive.’ But as he alleges that the relation of neurology to psychiatry is as the relation of arithmetic to the calculus, he doubtless feels impatient with neurologists who see no ‘meaning’ of the kind he so keenly traces in the spasmodic movements of ocular muscles.

**Fraud in Medico-legal Practice.** By Sir John Collie, C.M.G., M.D., etc., formerly Medical Examiner to the London County Council, etc. London: Edward Arnold and Co. 1932. Pp. 276. Price 10s. 6d.

Few medical men have had better or richer opportunities for studying the seamy side of human nature from the angle of nosological fraud than the distinguished author of this very readable production, which is filled with tragi-comic instances of feigned and simulated ‘diseases.’ It testifies abundantly to the ingenuity of mankind if at the same time exhibiting man’s attitude towards his own ailments or incapacities in an unfavourable light. He who finds reason for cynicism in this behaviour will doubtless read these pages with glee; some of the records almost surpass belief. But there is another side to the question, for the desire to make capital out of infirmity becomes at times almost pathetic. From a strictly medical and diagnostic standpoint much of the information here tabulated for purposes of contrast is of undoubted value; on the other hand, we think some of the author’s statements a little dogmatic and some of his conclusions scarcely warranted. But the range of his knowledge is astonishing, and his skill in outwitting the contentions of his examinees admirable. Only an acute observer could on so many occasions have seen through the pretentious claims advanced with cleverness if not always with intelligence. We wish Sir John Collie had dealt more at length with the difficult question of conscious as opposed to unconscious self-deception, and more, too, with unconscious motives. But we congratulate him cordially on his valuable exposé of fraud in all its aspects, and on his putting into the hands of the profession an instrument for its detection.

This monograph gives the reader a more or less complete and up-to-date résumé of diagnostic technique in respect of intracranial tumours; it is well printed and beautifully illustrated. The first division of the work takes up seriatim the signs and symptoms of cerebral growth, dealing at length with all the examinations considered serviceable to-day, inclusive of ventriculography and encephalography, investigation of eye, ear, nose, blood, and spinal fluid, and so forth. In the second part are provided a series of chapters in which the topical diagnosis of tumours of different regions is excellently set forth.

We have formed a high opinion of the merits of this contribution, which carries the mark of personal study and is rendered additionally helpful by its many references to the literature. It covers a widening field in comprehensive fashion, and amply proves the necessity of utilizing every known means of diagnosis before any case is submitted to operation.


Advances of recent years in the surgery of the nervous system are being reflected in a series of monographs and treatises dealing with the subject on wide and general lines. The slender volume of Professor Lauwers describes in succinct fashion the relations of present-day neurosurgery to various neurological conditions, but the author is no less concerned with the physiology and semeiology of these states. Indeed, he writes more as a neurologist than as a surgeon, giving the impression of familiarity with his topics and full appreciation of their clinical bearing. His aim is to base neurosurgery on knowledge of the nervous system in health and disease; the volume therefore is to be considered as an introduction, and no more. From this viewpoint it is well conceived and well written.


A convenient pocket-size vademecum written by Professor Roger deals in a systematized way with the insomnias and hypersomnias, their causation, clinical symptoms, and treatment; the second part is devoted to the parasomnias. These include such 'psychical' disorders as night terrors,
REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

nightmares, and somnambulism; 'cerebrospinal' disturbances such as teeth-grinding, nocturnal restlessness, tics and rhythms of sleep; and 'sympathetic' syndromes such as nocturnal enuresis, cramps, and other phenomena considered to develop mainly at night. A division of this kind has its merits but from the standpoint of etiology leaves something to be desired. The descriptions are clear though sometimes almost too brief for usefulness; the paragraphs on treatment contain numerous helpful suggestions.


By means of an ingenious and not too elaborate instrument Professor Benedek has sought to standardize and reduce to an objective basis the sounds or notes yielded by the skull on percussion over its different regions. This has required a painstaking study of the different average thicknesses of the cranium in different places. Having obtained a working criterion by taking into consideration all the physical factors, and devised a scheme whereby to mark his findings, he next has tried to register the changes that occur in consequence of neoplastic and other pathological changes within the skull and brain. In this fashion he has endeavoured to add a new procedure to the already wide range of diagnostic technique. Judging by the illustrative cases he provides, we may believe that his claims are based on authentic results. To what extent the method is likely to be adopted can scarcely be predicted, but prima facie it appears worth further investigation.