

provide material of two kinds suitable for "genetic and comparative studies." A technique for group presentation is also described. Many records are given in full. The problem is real and important, and Raven's method promises to be richly productive. Time will tell if this promise will be fulfilled.

Raven also makes some interesting general observations on the nature of projection, and on the factors which modify the drawings and replies to questions. The beauty of the reproductions cannot be passed without mention.

M. B. BRODY.

The Nature and Treatment of Mental Disorders. By DOM T. V. MOORE, Ph.D., M.D. London: Heinemann, Medical Books, Ltd., 1943. Pp. 312. Price 21s.

Dom T. V. Moore is professor of psychology and psychiatry in the Catholic University of America.

His book deals with the subject of mental disorders from a psychological and psychopathological point of view. The author gives a very readable account of the various theories of psychopathology, and his work is mostly based on psychoanalytical principles, although he is not afraid to descend to "trivialities which may be, on occasion, suggestive and helpful." Here we have real wisdom in treatment showing itself, and the author's long experience with human beings in distress stands him in good stead. There is a very good but too brief account of the physiology of the emotions, and then the author shows his breadth of mind by a chapter on pharmacological treatment, in which he tries to apply physiological principles to the treatment of mental disorder.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Child Guidance. By W. M. BURBURY, M.A., M.B., E. M. BALINT, B.Sc., and B. J. YAPP, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co., 1945. Pp. 200. Price 7s. 6d.

This small book from the Manchester Child Guidance Clinic is a good example of team-work from a busy clinic. The book is divided into the establishing of the clinic, general causes of maladjustment, methods of examination and treatment.

The subject-matter of the book is dealt with in language that any educated layman can understand, and there is a naïve simplification about what is in many ways a difficult and technical subject.

It would have been very helpful if a further course of reading on the subject of child guidance was indicated for the guidance of the reader.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Diagnosis of Nervous Diseases. By Sir JAMES PURVES-STEWART. Ninth edition. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1945. Pp. 880, with 358 illustrations. Price 40s.

The ninth edition of this very well-known and popular text-book is a great contrast to the first edition in 1906. It has more than twice as many pages, with much more text on each page and nearly twice as many illustrations.

A great many of the original illustrations remain, but we think that a more up-to-date illustration of a lumbar puncture might have been given. Present-day technique is most certainly different from that illustrated in Fig. 304.

Those of us who are interested in prefrontal leucotomy, which was, of course, devised by Egas Moniz, will be interested to see his name mentioned in connection with radio-arteriography and to see Figs. 325-330.

The author suffered severely from the exigencies of war—the new references and illustrations that he had planned to include are unfortunately at the bottom of the Atlantic, together with the complete manuscript, so that the

whole book had to be re-written. Having regard to this we would have expected to see Argyll-Robertson spelt without a hyphen!

These are, however, small drawbacks in a book which we have all come to regard with the greatest affection and admiration, and it is a great tribute to British neurology that a new edition should have appeared under the stress of wartime conditions and limitations.

We hope this is *not* the author's swan-song, but that we may see the tenth edition at an early date, produced under normal conditions.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Diseases of the Nervous System. By F. M. R. WALSH, *O.B.E.*, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. Fourth edition. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd., 1945. Pp. xvi + 360. Price 15s.

The fourth edition of this well-known text-book once again fills us with envy of the author's exceptional ability to paint a vivid picture with the utmost economy. And yet a certain leisurely graciousness of style removes all traces of the "cram-book," and puts this work among the few volumes of instruction that can be read from cover to cover with no flagging of interest. The first 60 pages provide a clear and informative description and explanation of the general principles and practical factors in neurological diagnosis, the next 250 pages describe the more common neurological disorders, and there follow a short chapter on the psychoneuroses and a very useful scheme of examination of the nervous system.

Neurologists have been accused of unduly subordinating treatment to diagnosis, and it is a pleasure to find the therapeutic aspect far from neglected. Both in the general text and in an excellent *ad hoc* chapter advice as to treatment is practical, pertinent, and where necessary detailed, and there is a good sprinkling of useful prescriptions. Welcome emphasis is laid on the necessity of studying the patient's comfort and happiness, as well as the disease process, and of allowing as normal a life as is practical in such chronic affections as disseminated sclerosis, epilepsy, cerebral vascular degeneration, etc. "It may be much more important for a young housewife threatened with disability . . . by such a malady as disseminated sclerosis to use her resources in the obtaining of additional domestic help . . . than to expend them on some form of physiotherapy or expensive medication from which no candid adviser can promise her anything" (p. 314) is characteristic of the author's sage attitude. Nevertheless there is no lack of controversial matter. Dipping into the chapter on epilepsy alone, not everyone will agree that "it is an exaggeration to say that there is a characteristic epileptic temperament which can be identified as such even when no fits are observed" (p. 120); and many harassed physicians would wish that the epileptic fit could always be differentiated from hysterical simulations as easily as the writer suggests (p. 125). A more serious matter for debate is the author's admittedly conservative attitude towards new methods of treatment and diagnosis. Even granting his assertion that "the path of our advance is strewn with their abandoned debris," it is arguable that a douche of cold water from so eminent an authority will do more harm than good, and may well encourage many overworked and, dare we say, lazy-minded physicians to condemn untried new remedies of real value.

The chapter on the psychoneuroses, naturally of special interest to psychiatrists, reflects the difference in symptomatic colouring between the neurotic seen by the neurologist and the psychiatrist. The subject is clearly approached from the angle of neurological practice, and thus we find a section entitled "the 'traumatic' neurosis" occupying six to seven times as much space as that given to obsessional states. As long as the author remains on descriptive ground his pictures of the neurotic are as wholly satisfying as those in the rest of the book. When he enters the speculative field, as in his differen-