

to the use of the same word to express a number of things. We should "devote more time to showing how different authors use different words to mean nearly the same thing."

One hundred pages are devoted to the main subject of the book, and in three appendices, which fill the next 80 pages, the author reproduces his three articles, which have all appeared in this Journal, on "The Concept of the Ego in Psychiatry, with Special Reference to Psycho-analysis" (July, 1929), "Type Psychology: Its Importance in Mental Hospital Practice" (April, 1928), and "Psychopathology and the Herd Instinct" (July, 1930). All are illuminating and stimulate interest, the last being a critical study of great merit.

As would be expected from Dr. Nicole, the book contains a useful bibliography and indexes of names and subjects.

We are sure of our ground in speaking well of this book and in commending it to all students of psychopathology.

J. R. LORD.

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*Chronic Nasal Sinusitis and Its Relation to General Medicine.* By PATRICK WATSON-WILLIAMS. Bristol: John Wright & Sons, Ltd. London: Simpkin Marshall, Ltd., 1930. Pp. xvi + 221. Illustrations, 109. Price 15s. net.

This monograph is based on the author's Semon Memorial Lecture in 1925, "The Toll of Nasal Focal Sepsis on Body and Mind," and records the fresh advances made since that time in our knowledge of the pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of chronic nasal sinusitis, its toxæmias and secondary infections. Some of the clinical cases and illustrations are taken from the author's well-known text-book, *Rhinology*, and other publications.

The book is remarkable for its fine and profuse illustrations. These include several of the Onodi collection, which, through the author's intervention, were acquired for this country on Prof. Onodi's death, and are now in the Royal College of Surgeons Museum. It is meant to supplement, not replace, the usual text-books. Hence only the more modern methods of nasal endoscopy are fully described and illustrated.

Only one chapter, which will be mentioned later, is devoted entirely to mental and nervous complications, this field being largely left to the *Journal of Mental Science* monograph on *Chronic Sinusitis and Mental Disorder*, work upon which is now proceeding, and to which our author is contributing.

For over thirty-five years, with William Hunter, Dr. Watson-Williams has been preaching to the medical profession on the importance of focal sepsis in disease. A measure of success has met their efforts, but in regard to the mental and nervous complications of chronic nasal sinusitis our author's pioneer work has not yet received that recognition which its importance merits.

We trust that the publication of the special monograph we have just mentioned will help to dispel these doubts.

Despite the many criticisms of the author's diagnostic exploratory suction technique, special instruments and pernasal operations, these are all extensively used—a practical tribute to their undoubted value.

The work is divided into two parts: Part I is devoted to "Pathology, Symptoms and Systemic Effects," and Part II to "Diagnostic Methods and Treatment."

Psychiatrists will be especially interested in Chapters V and VII, the former of which deals with symptoms and signs of focal sepsis, and the latter with the influence of chronic nasal sinusitis on neuritis and neuralgia, headaches, character, psychosis, suicide and crime. It is not claimed that these are always complications of nasal sinusitis. They may also be the legacy of focal infection elsewhere. The dominating symptoms are often found in one region, but are seldom entirely restricted to it. Mild mental symptoms, according to the author, are far and away the most common manifestation of focal sepsis, more pronounced mental disease being relatively infrequent.

Dr. Watson-Williams does not suggest that in any patient a psychosis is entirely due to sepsis; there is usually a complex of inter-related factors. The importance of the work which is being done in this country by Graves and Pickworth of Birmingham, and in America by Cotton, is emphasized, but the author regrets that owing to the restrictions of space it has been impossible to do justice to it.

We have no hesitation in saying that the library of every mental hospital should contain a copy of this illuminating work.

J. R. LORD.

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*Medizinische Psychologie.* By E. KRETSCHMER. Leipzig: Georg Thieme., 1930. Medium 8vo. Vierte Auflage. Pp. 266. 24 illustrations. Price RM. 16.

The fourth edition of Kretschmer's *Medical Psychology* has undergone a thorough revision and also a slight enlargement. Prof. Kretschmer has succeeded in forming an ideal combination of psychology and psycho-pathology in a single volume. This he has performed with impartiality and without making the book merely an exposition of modern (continental) views. The author's stimulating originality, together with a critical sifting of the teachings of the various modern schools, can be noticed throughout. As a book primarily intended for medical practitioners its keynotes are conciseness and lucidity, and the solutions of moot problems are rather indicated than discussed.

The book is divided into five parts. Part I deals with the following: The nature of the mind, the ego and the outer world, the mind-matter problem, including cellular, humoral and endocrine factors.