

*Post-Encephalitic Respiratory Disorders.* By SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., Ph.D. Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series, No. 45. New York and Washington: Nervous and Mental Disease Publishing Co., 1927. Med. 8vo. Pp. ii + 135. Price \$2.50.

The first 100 pages of this monograph are quite interesting and instructive. In them Jelliffe reviews the work of others.

He describes two cases of his own, and under the heading "Psychopathological Problems" he then expresses his own views on the significance of the post-encephalitic respiratory disorders. Being a psycho-analyst, it is doubtless inevitable that he should conclude that these are all oral-erotic and anal-erotic manifestations.

It is emphasized that the "staying in bed" symptom is "an increase of impulse in the direction towards the death wish"; the salivation represents "what it is known to represent in many schizophrenics, *viz.*, an orgasm"; the Parkinsonian tremor bears a close relationship to the masturbatory habits of the patient, and "is in the nature of fear lest they be detected in this maneuver."

As regards therapy, the author is of opinion that psycho-analysis holds out the best hope of helping post-encephalitic patients, but naïvely adds that he does not entertain the delusion that it will master all of the cases.

Freudians will doubtless consider that this monograph is a valuable contribution to the study of post-encephalitic respiratory disorders.

P. K. McCOWAN.

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*Industries and Occupations for the Mentally Defective.* By P. J. DEELY. Epsom: Birch and Whittington, 1927. Crown 8vo. Pp. 112. Price 7s. 6d.

Though this book is written primarily for the help and guidance of the larger institutions for mental defectives, most of it is applicable to mental hospitals, while those in charge of mental patients, either privately or in smaller homes, will find in it all they require to know of handicrafts suitable to these restricted opportunities. There is also much technical knowledge in the book which will be very serviceable wherever useful and diverting occupations are encouraged, such as general hospitals, convalescent homes, sanatoria, deaf-and-dumb institutions and the like.

No attempt is made to deal with occupational therapy in its stricter clinical sense, *i.e.*, as a direct method of treating mental and nervous diseases, the main concern of the author being the use of industries and occupations on educational, diversional and economic grounds. Nevertheless the clinical occupational therapist will find there much to his liking, and, pending the writing of a more comprehensive and suitable manual, should not fail to possess a copy.

The book is an honest endeavour to supply a need which was beginning to be acutely felt by occupational therapists and handicraft officers in the many fields, which are every day increasing in

number as the importance and value of occupations in the treatment of all handicapped people is being realized.

The book is written in a clear and easy style, and the composition plain, unadorned and business-like, and in marked contrast to the verbosity and obscurity which characterizes many writers on the allied subject of occupation therapy.

About 46 occupations are described suitable for both sexes, and, what is most useful, there is included in each description a list of the materials, tools and appliances required.

A naïve and characteristic utterance by Dr. E. S. Litteljohn, obviously reflecting his own personal experiences in the organization of industries and occupations, and full of good advice and encouragement, forms an excellent foreword.

J. R. LORD.

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*Précis de Séméiologie Neuro-psychiatrique—à l'usage des Praticiens.*

By A. ROUQUIER. Paris: Gaston Doin et Cie, 1927. Foolscap 4to. Pp. 272. Illustrations. Price Fr. 32.

The aim of the author of this book has been to produce a compact guide to the diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the nervous system, whether in the special department of neurology or psychiatry.

Two hundred pages are devoted to neurology. The system followed is mainly symptomatological and descriptive. The general semeiology of disorders of the pyramidal tracts is followed by a more particular description of the results of various lesions of these tracts. Disorders due to diseases and injuries of the cord, of the cerebellum and cerebellar tracts, of the extra-pyramidal motor tracts and of the central nuclei follow in order. Sensory disorders are described under the headings of sensory syndromes of cortical, of thalamic and of spinal origin, the last including tabes and syringomyelia. Sections on the muscular atrophies and the peripheral nerves are succeeded by descriptions of the syndromes of cranial hypertension, disorders of language and of the vegetative nervous system, and the neurological portion of the book is closed by an account of epidemic encephalitis.

As a method of providing a useful clinical picture the scheme of description has merits, but some important and difficult morbid conditions seem to have been insufficiently noticed, such as cerebral syphilis and disseminated sclerosis. Little or no attention is given to morbid anatomy and pathology, and differential diagnosis is scarcely mentioned. The description of epidemic encephalitis is from a neurological point of view very complete and up-to-date, but is complicated by being divided into two sections, one devoted to the disease and one under the heading of diseases of the basal nuclei.

Although he deplores the distinction drawn between the practice of neurology and of psychiatry, the author appears to have overlooked opportunities for emphasizing the double aspect of nervous disorders. In his very short paragraph on the subject of tics no