

words to fling at it? We believe he still retains his old affection for the Association—perhaps, *hinc illae lachrymae*. We prefer to regard his upbraidings and reproaches as in the nature of a lover's quarrel, and

Amantium irae amoris integratio est.

That is a consummation for which in the present instance we devoutly wish.

Part II.—Reviews.

Manual of Psychiatry. By J. ROGUES DE FURSAC, M.D., Paris, and A. J. ROSANOFF, M.D., New York. Fourth edition. Revised and Enlarged. Pp. xi + 504. London: Chapman & Hall, 1916. Price 10s. 6d. net.

The original edition was an American translation of a French work with but a few alterations. The fourth edition is now published, and owing to the war its preparation has been placed entirely in the hands of Dr. Rosanoff. It contains a good deal of new matter, and the book is now assuming the character of an American production. The dominating influence of Kræpelin's teaching is conspicuous, but other authorities are mentioned without, however, much attention to British authors.

Part I is devoted to General Psychiatry and begins with ætiology. When considering the factor of heredity we are glad to note a succinct account of the Mendelian theory. The statistics, as regards neuropathic inheritance, alcoholism, syphilis, and other causes of insanity, are given from admissions to the New York State Hospitals. Psychological manifestations are only discussed in so far as they belong to abnormal mental states, and embrace three chapters on symptomatology. Hallucinations, co-existing with sound judgment, the author refers to as "conscious hallucinations," which surely is an ambiguous term?

Four chapters deal with the Practice of Psychiatry, in which case-taking, methods of examination, special diagnostic procedures, general therapeutic indications and prognosis receive attention. Lumbar puncture and the Wassermann reaction and other chemical tests are carefully described, as are also the Binet Simon and Association tests.

The author emphasises the need for after-care of discharged patients. But little is said of psycho-analysis, which is described as a difficult, time-robbing task. To the question whether insanity is increasing in America, Dr. Rosanoff replies in the negative. He gives prominence to the subject of the prevention of insanity. He regards alcoholism as equivalent to neuropathic taint, and prostitution as largely associated with feeble-mindedness. He arrives at the conclusion that three-quarters

of insanity is due to bad heredity, and that segregation is still the best course to pursue.

Part II is described as Special Psychiatry, under which the separate mental disorders are considered. The classification of the clinical groups is as follows: (i) Constitutional, (ii) Alcoholic, (iii) Syphilitic, (iv) Traumatic, (v) Miscellaneous.

The article on Dementia Praecox is largely re-written and contains Adolf Meyer's views. In the account given Dementia Paranoides seems to be encroaching more and more on Paranoia, and Magnan's Delire Chronique is described under the former category, although still regarded by the French as a separate entity. The author gives a full description of Psychopaths. The chapter on General Paresis is quite up to date. The book contains but two illustrations, and these occur in the chapter on Cerebral Arteriosclerosis to explain the blood supply of the cortex.

We heartily commend the book to our readers, who will however, not fail to note that it is scarcely as full on the pathological side as it is in its clinical aspects. It contains a great deal of useful information regarding insanity in America, and will be read with much interest by psychiatrists in this country.

Psychological Medicine: A Manual of Mental Diseases for Practitioners and Students. Third edition. By MAURICE CRAIG, M.A., M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P.Lond. Pp. xii + 484. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1917. Price 15s. net.

The third edition of Dr. Craig's work has recently made its appearance. It continues to be a popular book for both students and practitioners, and it is rightly regarded as one of the best modern textbooks in this country.

The author's views are well known, and he has always striven to bring Psychiatry into closer line with General Medicine, and has kept abreast of all progressive tendencies in this direction.

The chapter on normal psychology remains somewhat brief, and the writer no doubt considers that further reading on the subject should be derived from other sources. We notice, however, that there is now some reference to instincts which will be appreciated. The anatomy of the cerebral cortex is not considered and must be sought elsewhere, as well as any discussion on the mechanism of the brain in mental processes.

The chapter on symptomatology contains a good resumé of abnormal psychology, as well as a description of the bodily accompaniments of mental disease. The individual psychoses are fully described, and their classification remains as in former editions.

In the chapter on Idiocy and Imbecility there is now added the procedure of the Mental Deficiency Act, which will come into more extended operation after the war.

There is a slight reference to anxiety neurosis in the chapter on neurasthenia, but the chief addition to the book is an excellent chapter on psychoneuroses occurring in men exposed to shell-shock and strain of war. Dr. Craig here gives us the benefit of his experience of these