faulted, except perhaps in its general definition by which the author (no doubt resigning himself to American eclecticism) includes under the term "analytical psychology" individual psychology and other fundamental deviations from orthodox psychoanalysis. This at first sight is calculated to send the Freudian analyst puce, as will also his view that " repression" can no longer be restricted to its original Freudian connotation. Nevertheless, throughout the text he does fairly distinguish Freudian from Jungian and Adlerian concepts.

In other respects Mr. English has cast his net widely, and, so far as this reviewer can judge, with accurate aim. Sometimes he is not above including a slang expression. A psychoceramic (an abominable neologism at any time) is defined as a "crackpot" or a person suffering from mental illness. And both psychologists and psychiatrists will enjoy his admission, "just as psychologists should not, and do not, claim to be psychiatrists"—a statement incidentally which is no longer accurate, in Great Britain at any rate—"so psychiatrists should not call themselves psychologists"—a somewhat summary injunction at which clinical psychologists may fairly demur. These minor matters aside, the book can be described as a public psychological service. There are not many psychological works that deserve the high encomium "This volume should be on everyone's bookshelves." Mr. English's dictionary certainly does; it should indeed lie open on every psychologist's desk, if not on his bed-table.

EDWARD GLOVER.

NEURITIS AND NEURALGIA


The author never lived to see this book through the press. Topics relating to the more distal parts of the nervous system always appealed to him rather than problems of higher cerebral dysfunction. Wartenberg used to exhort his students over and over again, to "think peripherally." Despite his idiosyncrasies Wartenberg was a hero-worshipper, and he held in particularly high esteem Dr. Wilfred Harris, who has been good enough to furnish a Foreword. Wartenberg always held strong and sometimes unorthodox views upon terminology, and in this book he has expressly avoided utilizing the topical expression "neuropathy," favouring the older version "neuritis." Another of Wartenberg's dislikes was the employment of eponymous terms in neurology. In this volume he has gone even farther, by excluding, so far as he could, proper names from the text. He does so by recourse to the device of using such roundabout phrases as "it has been said ..." or "one author describes ..." and then inserting figures which refer to a bibliography appended to each chapter. Some readers may well look upon this as an unnecessary, and even irritating, antic. The subject-matter of this monograph is entirely clinical in its scope, and didactic; and it is presented in a business-like fashion. The number of references given is great indeed. One of Wartenberg's conclusions reads: "It is impossible to say anything new regarding the problem of neuritis-neuralgia. Everything has been said, forgotten, and said again." Consequently it is not easy to decide at what type of audience this book is directed.

MACDONALD CRITCHLEY.