

it is pointed out that the type of clinical material in mental hospitals rarely lends itself to this method. The discoveries of mental analysis are reinforced. To reinforce either a major conflict or an identification directly is, in both cases, dangerous. The results obtained in these four cases, according to the author, bear out Freud's assertion as to the homosexual element in paranoid diseases.

F. H. HEALEY.

*The Professional Selection of Psychiatric Nurses and the Apportionment of their Work* [Selección profesional de enfermeros psiquiátricos y distribución de trabajo]. (*Arch. de Neurobiol.*, vol. xiii, p. 343, March-April, 1933.) Lafora, G. R.

A reform of the national psychiatric service is being undertaken with great vigour in Spain. An improvement of the standard of mental hospital nursing is an essential part of this. Much time and trouble will be saved by a careful preliminary selection of candidates. The method of selection is described. A somewhat elaborate scheme of tests is employed, which includes physiological investigations, and intelligence, performance, moral and ethical tests. Most importance is placed upon the results given by the performance tests and the tests of moral conduct. The week's work is calculated at 70 hours. Each nurse has one free day each week, and those on night duty have one day's rest in each four.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Practical Modes of Treatment in Handling Mental Hygiene Problems in a University.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xiii, p. 57, July, 1933.) Smith, S. K.

Describes the work done at the University of California. The cases come after an initial medical examination and routine laboratory investigation. More students come in their first and second years than in the later two years. Social and sexual maladjustments and the psycho-neuroses form the majority of the cases. Treatment consists of attention to physical health, adjustment to the social demands of a university group, and analytical procedure when such is indicated. Greater improvement occurs in sexual than in social maladjustments, and the least improvement is found in the psycho-neuroses. Many mental inferiors are discovered, who have no intellectual capacity to acquire a university degree.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Therapy for Children.* (*Occupat. Ther. and Rehabil.*, vol. xii, Oct., 1933.) MacKay, Ruth.

To the child, life is real, life is earnest, and play is not its goal—such is the author's thesis. A healthy reaction on body and spirit is claimed for the sick child in hospital, who becomes a member of a group making a useful article. Interest is sustained by keeping the ultimate nature of the project a secret. Detailed instructions for the manufacture of a merry-go-round are supplied, and its advantages as a completed project enumerated. Many benefits accrue from such supervised occupation.

JOHN D. W. PEARCE.

*Possibilities of Occupational Therapy in a Child Guidance Clinic.* (*Occupat. Ther. and Rehabil.*, vol. xii, Oct., 1933.) Cooper, Olive A.

The author states that in an informal occupational therapy unit recently established at the North Reading State Sanatorium for tuberculous children, results have exceeded the initial expectation. The chosen activity inspired, in the child excluded from the normal pursuits of his years, a feeling of usefulness and self-forgetfulness, and tended to remove his attention from his physical condition, and so to offset the feeling of inferiority engendered thereby. She suggests that an occupational therapy programme can be organized in a child guidance clinic, both as an aid to the psychiatrist in child study and as an adjunct to psychotherapy. The need is stressed for diversifying and individualizing