

HINDU ACHIEVEMENTS IN EXACT SCIENCE. By **BENOY K. SARKAR**, Professor, National Council of Education, Bengal. Pp. 82. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE great debt which the medicine of Western Europe owes to Arabian culture is generally acknowledged. Not so well appreciated is the fact that in many scientific matters the Hindus anticipated the Saracens, and in fact taught them. By the aid of human dissection, acquaintance with many drugs and a definite system of medical instruction the Hindus had made considerable advance in the natural history and treatment of disease while Europe was still sunk in superstition and barbarism. This book is a brief account of the scientific achievements of this old civilization and is of historical interest.

W. H. F. A.

PSYCHOSES OF THE WAR. By **H. C. MARR**, M.D., Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C.; Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow. Pp. 272; 60 illustrations. London, England: Oxford University Press, 1919.

THE author emphasizes the fact that no new types of mental disorders were brought to light in the recent war and no new technic of treatment evolved. However, in his study of over 18,000 cases of mental affections divided among officers and enlisted men of the British Army observed during the entire period of the war, he obtained much information upon mental conditions which, although recognized prior to the conflict, had been insufficiently investigated because of scarcity of cases. As a consequence the author has evolved a classification of mental affections which differs somewhat from those of our present accepted authorities.

Colonel Marr has apparently given great care to the construction of the book, which shows evidence of not having been very hastily written, as so many of the recent war books do. He cites many typical case histories as illustrative of the various types of mental and nervous disorders discussed. These add greatly to the clinical interest and aid in making the author's rather unique classification of mental affections more acceptable to the reader.

The book is in seven chapters, the first being an introduction dealing with the subject as a whole, the article on malingering and its detection being of particular interest. The second deals with the psychopathies, or the hereditary and constitutional psychoses. The third is devoted to a study of psychasthenia. The fourth and fifth, respectively, to mental deficiency (infantile) and mental enfeeblement (adolescent). The toxic psychoses (the confusional insanities) are discussed in the sixth and the organic psychoses ("the cerebropathies") in the seventh. A short appendix, dealing