

of cases where improvement or cure resulted from attention to simple pathological conditions, as oral sepsis, thyroid deficiency, and strabismus, also the use of lumbar puncture.

In three cases brain disturbance was located by cranial nerve involvement, in one by this and autopsy.

In general he stresses the essential sameness of the problems in all departments of medicine, as these cases of encephalitis would normally not have reached the purview of the psychiatrist, and their lesson would have passed unheeded.

J. GIFFORD.

### 6. Sociology.

*The Movement for a Mental Hygiene of Industry.* (*Mental Hygiene*, January, 1920.) Southard, E. E.

The writer refers to the work of the psychologists and neuro-psychiatrists in eliminating the feeble-minded from the American army, and to the establishment of morale officers. Such methods he would see applied to industry. He discerns a psychology of industry, using mental tests and scales; a psychiatry of industry, specialising in grievances; and a psychiatric social work in industry, tracking down the discharge, grievance and psychopathy problems outside the factory or mine. It will be advisable for large-scale plants to have part-time consultants, chosen from amongst the more able mature neuro-psychiatrists. Care must be exercised in the selection, for some of the professionally best of these men remain too analytic for the industrial situation and unable to see the values of rough-and-ready practical combinations which are the lot of employment managers and the minor executives. These consultants, if they once see the problem, can choose full-time younger medical aids, if such prove practically necessary. Employers are generally quite willing to employ psychopathic persons whose mental conditions and industrial efficiency are frankly described, and to retain them as long as they are able to do the work. Understood by their employers and taught to understand themselves, psychopathic individuals who would otherwise be thrown out of industry may keep their places as efficient employees. Mental hygiene as applied to industry is not a matter of efficiency alone or of welfare alone, but combines both aims.

SYDNEY J. COLE.

*Should the Plea of Insanity as a Defence to an Indictment for Crime be Abolished?* (*The Amer. Journ. of Ins.*, January, 1920.) Macdonald, C. F.

There are cited and discussed proposals made by a Committee of the New York Bar Association in a series of three reports on "The Commitment and Discharge of the Criminal Insane." They would relegate to the obsolete the assumption that an insane man cannot commit a crime, leaving to the petit jury one issue—"Did the accused do the forbidden deed?" They advocate the abolishment of the defence of insanity, which defence they deem sociologically wrong. They refrain from recommending legislation to effect so radical a change in the criminal law on the ground of the unreadiness of public