Apart from quotations of reliability coefficients, correlation coefficients, and percentage deviations, there is no discussion of the mathematical and statistical aspects of the investigation. Yet it is here that many pitfalls await the non-mathematically minded.

Nevertheless, the ultimate outcome of the investigation appears to have been eminently satisfactory, and by the time of the armistice over a million and a half of men had been given their 'intellectual rating' in this way, and the verdict of psychology had been confirmed in the very great majority of the cases by the test of experience.

Apart from the Stanford-Binet tests, which are not described, full instructions are given on the nature and mode of application of the tests, and numerous tables summarize the results in many groups tested.

The book is a compilation, and is too condensed to make easy reading, but all who are interested in this most important branch of applied psychology, the measuring of the mind, will find it most helpful and instructive.

WILLIAM BROWN.


This book is divided into five parts. The first deals with the concept of dissociation which is the underlying factor in the production of psychoneuroses. The author traces the developments of Janet's work through the theories of Freud and Jung, laying special stress on abreaction, or the freeing of 'pent-up' emotion. The varieties of dissociation and the related symptom-complexes are enumerated.

In the second part he criticizes Freud's theories, finding much to commend, but, like most English observers, parting from him on the universality of sex. The theories of emotion are clearly enunciated, and McDougall's treatment finds most favour.

In the third part he describes the various methods of psychotherapy, including his own methods of combining hypnosis and analysis for the purpose of autognosis or teaching the patient to know the workings of his mind.

The fourth part is devoted to a consideration of the psychoneuroses of war, of which the author had a large experience both in France and at home. He describes his methods of treatment by persuasion in the most recent cases, and by restoring forgotten memories with hallucinatory vividness under light hypnosis in the more chronic forms. Several cases are quoted which illustrate the various forms of the neuroses met with, and show how the author applies his therapy.

In the fifth part he discusses the vexed question of relationship of body and mind. As is the case in most discussions on this subject, the author proves to his own satisfaction the futility of all theories except the one to which he gives allegiance, in this case Bergson's theory of interaction.
A short bibliography is given at the end of the book.

Dr. Brown has undoubtedly written a clear and attractive volume which compares favourably with many that have appeared lately on the same subject; but the very multiplicity of these works implies how important is the personal factor of the physician in psychotherapy, for one achieves success by one method and another by another, and there is no psychological equivalent of the universal sterilizer dreamt of by the old physicians.

With regard to the scientific psychological aspect of the book, it is doubtful if the animistic attitude and dynamic theory of emotion are really as helpful as they at first appear. They certainly lead to the most wonderfully confused thinking on the part of some workers in the field of psychotherapy. As Lloyd Morgan puts it, physical science has just learnt not to mix up God with its chemical formulæ, and it is time psychology learnt the same lesson. There almost certainly is an Elan Vital, Libido, God, call it what you will, who is the author and director of the universe; but with this psychology has nothing to do; her part is to elucidate the laws of nature in the psychic plane as physics elucidates the laws of nature in the physical plane.

R. G. Gordon.


The emphasis given to biological conceptions in this volume differentiates it from the ordinary text-book of insanity. Dr. Buckley indicates his psychiatric outlook in the preface, where he writes: "We have come to consider the group of mental disorders which belong to the class of recoverable psychoses not primarily as mental diseases, but as reflections of some bodily disorder, which, through its effect upon the organ of adjustment—the nervous mechanism and its lower and higher (psychic) reflexes—prevents the patient from making appropriate adaptions to environmental conditions, and therefore constitutes a thoroughly biological problem."

In Part I, which is devoted to general considerations, the author discusses the fundamental vital characteristics included under the term 'reaction': the development of the nervous system; heredity; cerebral development and receptive apparatus; mental development; psychological processes; etiologic factors in mental disorder; classification; symptomatology; and methods of examination.

Part II is concerned with the descriptions of the various forms of mental disorder. A good account is given of the psychoses, though the absence of clinical descriptions of actual cases makes it somewhat difficult reading for the student.

For such a large text-book it is to be regretted that the author has