whereas a philosopher searching for the right phrase to express a difficult and subtle idea may spend a good deal of psychic energy in the search, but uses very little physical energy in speaking or writing the words. Indeed, if the philosopher is alone, and is content with merely thinking the words, he may spend no physical energy at all—the whole effort is completed with the completion of the mental conation and does not pass over into motor action.” The last sentence in this quotation would seem to be quite untenable, and indicates how impossible it is to maintain consistently an essential difference between thought and action, each having its own particular form of energy. Surely, while the philosopher is thinking, his thought finds expression in a constant discharge of energy through motor channels, as evidenced in the frowns of concentrated thought, subvocal or silent speech, tension of the musculature, and nascent movements which may at any moment issue in explicit activities. Any work, physical or mental, must involve activity on the part of the whole organism and a corresponding expenditure of physical energy. There is at present a strenuous endeavour to regard the organism as a unity in approaching the problems of psychology, and to erect a psychology upon a physiological basis in terms of physical rather than psychical energy, and it may well be that some formula may be suggested which will serve to replace the unsatisfactory dualism with which Mr. Tansley finds himself unable to dispense. Professor Holt has managed to do this with some success in his work The Freudian Wish, to which reference is made in this volume, and we rather regret that Mr. Tansley has not found it possible to take a somewhat similar standpoint. We are tempted to make this general criticism of the author's book because, though he modestly conceals the fact, he happens to be a distinguished biologist, and it would, perhaps, have been of greater service to the psychologist if he had approached his subject from the strictly objective and biological attitude that he adopts in his own particular branch of science. As it is, he erects an extremely complex and rather vague hypothesis of the unconscious which differs in structure from that formulated by Freud upon grounds which do not appear to be well justified.

The author provides a comprehensive survey of his subject, and approaches it under the successive headings of The Structure of the Mind; The Energy of the Mind; By-ways of the Libido; Reason and Rationalization; and The Contents of the Mind. He does not adhere strictly to any particular school of thought, but bases his views on the teachings of McDougall, Trotter, Freud, Jung, and Hart. Altogether he has written a book which contains much of interest to the psychologist.

H. DEVINE.


When Dr. Hollander set out on his 'search' he undertook a colossal task—one which would have seemed great even to a number of collaborators.
Yet he has succeeded alone in giving a conspectus of the theories as to soul or mind from the earliest times onwards, and also a history of research into the structure and functions of the nervous system. Then, having gathered his materials together, he has attempted to elaborate them into a system—to localize the mental functions and to synthesize the attributes of mind into an ethology or scientific exposition of the bases of human conduct. Dr. Hollander would be the first to admit that no satisfactory solution of all the problems can yet be found; but it is no inconsiderable achievement to have cleared the ground for future workers.

It may be well to note in passing that though the title may be misleading to some who may infer that this book is more theological than medical, it is not "a mystical or speculative work... but a strictly scientific treatise." Religion is only introduced incidentally, as, for example, where the author deals with primitive religious systems; or when he records—quite justifiably—the manner in which scientific thinkers—or heretics, for the terms are practically synonymous—were dealt with by the particular orthodoxy which happened to be in power at the time.

The first volume is chiefly historical. The various systems of philosophy are succinctly described, and there is a running commentary of acute criticism. Not only, however, are the theories as to normal mental processes set out in clear and direct language—no easy matter in itself—but morbid psychology and the investigation of pathological changes are dealt with concurrently. It is safe to say that never before have these matters been so adequately discussed in conjunction one with the other. As a history of the treatment of the insane it is of great value. A large part of the first volume is given up to a summary of the life and work of Francis Joseph Gall, of whom Dr. Hollander is the accredited champion. It may be said that too much space is allotted to Gall and to a discussion of the various objections to his conclusions. On the other hand, the author makes it quite clear yet once again that Gall was a great man who devoted much time to patient research, and was so far ahead of his own generation that he was inevitably doomed to obloquy. Because of certain tentative theories as to the localization of mental attributes—theories exploited and given an undue proportion by less instructed and possibly less honest followers—Gall was dubbed a phrenologist and treated with scorn and disdain. In spite of this, his suggestions as to localization in cerebral function have been adopted even by people who would scorn to admit that they were followers of Gall! This is made sufficiently clear by Dr. Hollander in the résumé he gives of the work done on cerebral localization down to the present time; for example, by Broca, Dejerine, Pierre Marie, Hughlings Jackson, Ferrier, Horsley, and others.

In the second volume the author deals with the mental organization of man, ethology, or the scientific study of character—a term suggested by J. S. Mill—genius, insanity and crime, the power of suggestion, and the history and results of hypnotism. As will be seen, it is impossible to do more than refer briefly to such a variety of subjects. Dr. Hollander brings forward here, as in his former book, *The Mental Functions of the Brain*, evidence in support of the localization of such functions. Apart from any
prejudice we may have in the matter, the accumulation of clinical data is of inestimable value.

It is the fashion to depreciate Herbert Spencer; but the time may yet come when his words as to differentiation and specialization, even in the matter of the cerebral cortex, will be gratefully recalled. Whether, as the author remarks, it is yet possible to prove that "the purely intellectual functions . . . are confined to the frontal, or rather the prefrontal, region of the cortex", is a point that will probably be argued for years to come.

The contents of the second volume are more theoretical than those of the first. Yet here, too, is the record of a wealth of clinical material, and the theorizing is not, therefore, to be dismissed hastily. We live amidst a welter of words as to the 'unconscious'; and thus it is necessary to go warily when speculating about such matters. It is not all quite so clear and self-evident as some dogmatic teachers would have us believe. But Dr. Hollander, without dogmatism, has carefully endeavoured to work out the hidden springs of character, those elementary subconscious impulses which were in existence long before the efflorescence we call consciousness.

It would be easy enough, perhaps, to cavil at what is omitted and at the inconclusiveness of the 'search'. As to the first, one is more inclined to wonder at the extraordinary accumulation of material by the author in his encyclopædic work; and as to the second it is, as he admits, inherent in the nature of the subject—at least in so far as our limited knowledge allows us to see at the present time.

It is to be regretted it has been found necessary to use so small a type; but this has been entailed doubtless by the lamentably high cost of producing books in these days. There should have been three volumes of a lordly type as a fitting monument to the energy expended! However, the type is clear; and the value of the book is greatly added to by the excellent indices—of names and of subjects.

**Hubert J. Norman.**


In this work, which is described as being an introduction to the study of nervous diseases, the authors present a complete epitome of the embryology, anatomy, and physiology of the nervous system, together with chapters at the end of each division illustrating its application to clinical problems of neurology.

Thus, for instance, the pons Varolii is discussed in a series of three chapters, the first dealing with its significance, anatomy, and embryology; the second with its internal structure and histology; the last
In Search of the Soul. The Mechanism of Thought, Emotion, and Conduct

Hubert J. Norman

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