in a particular case. Thirdly, while general mental symptoms (amnesia, hebetude, irritability) have been seen as a late development in some instances, they are sometimes an early manifestation; further, they may be noted both in localisable and in unlocalisable tumours. Fourthly, the association of special mental symptom-complexes with neoplasms occupying particular cerebral sites is always subject to considerable numbers of exceptions. Once more, the actual pathogenesis of mental symptoms is shrouded in some obscurity: rise of intracranial tension, mechanical effects at a distance, local ischaemias and oedemas, and invasion of so-called associational fields, are some only of the possible factors in this connexion. Besides, we may ask whether such mental changes as arise follow solely from the presence of the tumour or take their form from the particular terrain in which it is growing; and, as if to complicate the problem more than ever, we may inquire what constitutes a mental symptom and what are to be our definitions in this respect.

All these and cognate questions are admirably handled by Dr. Henri Baruk, whose Thèse de Paris we have read through with much appreciation. His studies are based on some 55 cases of intracranial tumour, and he reaches his conclusions with caution and with a true scientific tendency to suspend judgment that enhances their value. We invite the neurologist and the psychopathologist to familiarise themselves with the contents of this well documented work, which also contains an excellent bibliography.

S. A. K. W.


A translation of Janet's "Les Medications Psychologiques." This work is essentially a history and criticism of the various methods of psychotherapy, and constitutes a veritable mine of information. The sections of which it is composed are of very unequal value, however, a circumstance partly ascribable to the fact that the book is largely made up of reproductions of lectures and addresses delivered at various periods, some of them being more than twenty years old.

The earlier chapters give a historical account of the development of hypnotism and suggestion from the doctrines of the magnetisers, a description of the persuasionist schools, whose tenets are termed by Janet "medical moralisation," and of the "philosophical" methods of treatment lying outside the walls of orthodox medicine, including Christian Science. In the following section treatment by "psychological economies" is considered, comprised in which are the rest and isolation methods developed from Weir Mitchell. All this is extraordinarily well done, and provides a comprehensive and fascinating account which has not been excelled.
The final chapter of the first volume deals with "Treatment by Mental Liquidation," in which Freud's theory and practice are critically reviewed. This chapter is on a very different level of achievement. The facts are incorrectly stated, the criticisms clearly prejudiced, and a failure to grasp the essentials of the Freudian position is apparent throughout.

The second volume comprises treatment by education and re-education, and other methods of a less precise kind, and concludes with a bibliography.

The translators have done their work exceedingly well, and have succeeded in preserving the charm and clarity which attaches to all Janet's writings.


This volume consists of twelve lectures written in popular style and evidently addressed to a lay audience. Those who feel that Dr. Watson has made real and permanent additions to psychological knowledge may read this work with a sense of disappointment. Too much is claimed for behaviorism: it is here represented almost as a new message to mankind, and the author appears to feel that if the behaviorist were entrusted with the education of the young (without parental interference), the improved outlook of the coming generation would in time "make the world a fit place for human habitation." There is, of course, no reason why Dr. Watson should not visualize a millennium and work for its consummation, but it may reasonably be objected that his suggestions for the upbringing of children, though important, are not derived from behaviorism as such, but from the clinical studies of maladjusted personalities by psychopathologists such as Freud, Jung and Adler. Briefly, they are scarcely original and are such as increasingly recognised as important by parents and teachers.

These criticisms are made, not because the author's views on life in general are lacking in interest and importance, but because they may tend to deflect the attention of the reader from the objective researches on young children for which Dr. Watson is himself responsible, and which have a definite interest for the psychologist. It is hoped that his most recent investigations along these lines, an account of which is included in this volume, will be embodied in future editions of his earlier book on "Psychology from the Standpoint of the Behaviorist"—a work which the student of psychology will find more helpful as an introductory textbook than the one with which this notice is concerned.

H. D.


The aim of this comprehensive volume is to supply psychiatrists with an exposé of the numerous publications relating to the manifold aspects of mental hygiene. It is addressed to those commencing the study of psychiatry, medical practitioners, educationists, sociologists, lawyers and, indeed, to all those who are
Reviews and Notices of Books

H. D.

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