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
interested in the evolution of the human mind. The scope of this work may be indicated by a summary of its contents. In the first part a survey is given of the development of the mental hygiene movement in various countries. The second part is devoted to an account of the various methods of psychological examination (mental tests, etc.). The principles of mental prophylaxis are outlined in the third part. In the fourth the various directions in which the principles of mental hygiene can be applied are indicated: psychic education, professional orientation and adaptation, and eugenics. The fifth part is concerned with an account of the application of the principles of mental hygiene to predisposed and abnormal individuals with special reference to the question of open clinics for early mental cases, backward and abnormal children, drug-addicts, and delinquents. A full bibliography is appended to each chapter. The book, which may be recommended to psychiatrists as a useful work of reference, includes a short introduction by Dr. Toulouse.

H. D.


This book, the first edition of which appeared in 1919, is designed "to serve as a guide for students of abnormal psychology in the absence of a comprehensive textbook." It is essentially a classified list of abnormal phenomena, and of the chief theories which are held with regard to them. Each chapter concludes with a bibliography. As a work of reference, and as an indicator of the directions in which fuller information can be obtained concerning the various departments of psychopathology, the book should prove of considerable value.


The third edition of Dr. Monrad-Krohn's guide to the examination of the nervous system has been slightly enlarged by the addition of accounts of the pharmacological tests of the vegetative nervous system, the pilomotor and postural reflexes, the technique of cisterna magna puncture, and the use of lipiodol injections in conjunction with X-ray examination. The addition of a number of original illustrations enhances the value of the book, which may be recommended to the student with the utmost confidence.


An excellent brief summary of the history of mental healing. Five general periods are dealt with—the stages of miracles and mysticism preceding the 18th century; the animal magnetism of Mesmer in the 18th century; the beginning