inhibition; and he outlines the technique and contra-indications. He makes unduly light of the dangers, though in a footnote he says that one of his patients, a hypertensive, died "au cours d'une cure". The treatment has been applied in neurotic and psychotic disorders, arterial hypertension, peptic ulcer, asthma, eczema, psoriasis, neurodermatitis, post-operative shock, head injury, and a variety of other conditions. Evidently in France it is a running mate for artificial "hibernation" produced by chlorpromazine, which is likewise supposed by Follin to have an inhibiting effect on the cerebral cortex: Dr. Angel evidently favours a combination of the two methods.


This book describes the mosaic test of personality devised and used by the author, and includes a description of the responses to the material by individuals of different age, culture-pattern, and mental stability.

To a certain group of psychologists its chief interest will probably lie in the possibility it offers of distinguishing between normal and abnormal mental states; to anthropologists it may prove a useful tool for comparing the art-forms of different cultures; to artists the 144 coloured plates may have a certain fascination.

The author herself is at pains to point out the value of this test compared with others of personality and intellect, and in so doing unconsciously draws attention to a defect in most mental tests, her own included—they are not really tests at all. This one, like others in the repertoire of the clinical psychologist, aims to test no particular hypothesis, and although each mosaic designed by an individual obviously reflects his attitudes and abilities, its interpretations, as the author points out, depend on a wide experience of human behaviour.


This well-written monograph is specially relevant to social psychiatry. It is primarily an account of psychiatric follow-up studies of 479 women, upon whom legally authorized abortions were carried out in Stockholm. It includes a concise account of the medico-legal history of this procedure in Sweden, and statistics about it from 1939 to 1952.

BOOKS RECEIVED

(Review in a later issue is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.)


We welcome the appearance of Neuro-Chirurgie, a new journal designed to report the transactions of the French-speaking Neurosurgical Society. The first issue appeared in February, 1955.