

as by physicians. It should do much to educate the public, both medical and lay, to the importance of the mental element in all diseases.

The lack of an index is the only defect that the reviewer deems important enough to call attention to, in the hope that a subsequent edition may be corrected in that particular.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ

*An Outline of Abnormal Psychology.* J. W. BRIDGES. Columbus, O.: R. G. Adams & Co., 1919. Pp. 127.

This *Outline* presents, as remarked in the foreword, a "fairly complete list of the abnormal mental phenomena" to which is added a similar list of the phenomena as they occur in the psychoses (Kraepelinian classification) and in the psychoneuroses. To each chapter are appended references relating to the topics outlined therein. These references are not always well chosen, and in some cases older editions of books (which the author doubtless had at hand) are referred to with page references when more recent editions are more available for the general reader. For example, the edition of Church and Peterson's *Nervous and Mental Diseases* referred to is that of 1905, whereas later editions with thorough revisions and many additions have subsequently been published and are more likely to fall into the hands of the student.

Some of the topics of the *Outline* are of sufficient interest to psychologists to warrant criticism. The following have been selected to indicate the positiveness or the arbitrariness of the author, as well as some of his errors. He says that allochiria is a "sensation indefinitely localized, or localized contralaterally." The term actually and always means contralateral localization, and for an indefinite or generally wrong localization we have the perfectly good term "dyschiria." Color blindness is said to be "due to inherited *retinal* defect, occasionally acquired." The prefix *a* privitive is used by the author, following some inaccurate clinical writers, to include those defects which are not complete losses but only deficiencies, for which latter the prefix *hypo-* is both correct and distinctive, as well as instructive. Visual imperception is said to be due to "lesion or loss of function (through dissociation) in the *visuo-psychic*, the *secondary visual area* of the occipital lobe," a statement we would like to accept but for which there is no adequate proof. Narcissism and pederasty are not used in the senses described by the author except by some medical writers who use

terms in a very loose manner. Without qualifications the terms paraplegia and diplegia are given certain definitions, which will tend to lead a student to misconceptions because many medical authors use the terms in different ways, and perhaps more correctly. Although apraxia is defined as "the loss of ability to perform a skilled act in the absence of paralysis," motor apraxia is unqualifiedly said to be the condition in which "the patient knows what is to be done, but he cannot do it, although he may wish to." The hemiplegic patient also knows what is to be done but he cannot do it, and in his case also the lesion may be confined to the *motor area of cortex* to which Bridges refers the lesions producing motor aphasia. The author would not have confused matters with respect to praxia and apraxia if he had followed the teachings of Liepmann and von Monakow.

A more careful selection of definitions and authorities and the omission of the last 57 pages devoted to the catalogue of symptoms in the psychoses, would have made the book better. What is more needed than an outline is a running text dealing with the matters which constitute the present *Outline*, because the student has facilities for getting definitions from numerous medical dictionaries. The *Outline* as presented in the present work has usefulness for only two classes, the one who has had considerable first hand acquaintance with the abnormal, but who has not paid attention to much beyond the grouping of symptoms pertaining to the psychoses, the second is a class of students who are following lectures based upon the *Outline*.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ

*Les médications psychologiques. Etudes historiques, psychologiques et cliniques sur les méthodes de la psychothérapie. 1. L'action morale, utilisation de l'automatisme. PIERRE JANET. Paris: Alcan, 1919. Pp. 346.*

This volume is the first of three which will give Professor Janet's mature views on the important subject of psychotherapy in its different forms. The second of the series will deal with the psychological principles underlying psychotherapy, and the third volume will bring together a number of clinical studies bearing upon the matters dealt with in the first two volumes. Professor Janet's long experience and interest in psychotherapy has fitted him well to undertake this review of psychotherapeutic methods and results. Until the appearance of the completed work a critical review