

But it is useless to begin pointing out inconsistencies in such a document. The book impresses one as a remarkable record of a paranoiac mind dominated by two obsessions, first hatred of women, and second hatred of Jews. It displays a wide acquaintance with the literature of psychology and philosophy. It is written with a heroic attempt to preserve an atmosphere of dispassionate philosophic discussion, but the serenity is frequently broken by spiteful outbursts about what all women always do, and what no man ever does, which are worthy of any old gossip of either sex. It is only fair to say that the poor young author displayed the full courage of his convictions by committing suicide at the age of twenty-four. The book was first published in Germany in 1907. The only excuse for reviewing it now in this publication is that its six German editions and its translation into English have given the impression that it constitutes a real contribution to the psychology of sex.

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*The Brain in Health and Disease.* J. S. BOLTON. New York: Longmans, 1914. Pp. xiv + 479.

This is a book of some 470 pages, profusely illustrated, and is to be regarded, in the words of the author, "as a treatise on general cerebral physiology and pathology and not as in any sense a textbook, monograph, or dissertation on mental disease." It embodies the results of his own experience in English asylums for the past eighteen years.

The portion on cerebral function in the normal brain occupies about a quarter of the volume. A quotation (pp. 51-52) may give better than any words of the reviewer an idea of the author's general line of thought concerning the functions of the brain. "I would regard the human cerebrum, not as a sensori-motor, but as an intermediate or associative ganglion, which, on the one hand, receives sensorial impressions and elaborates them, by processes of association, into the physical equivalents of psychic products of higher complexity, and which, on the other hand, to a variable extent controls, selects, and coördinates certain of these equivalents, eventually transforming them into further physical complexes, whose function is to set in action the lower motor centers. On this functional basis I would divide the cerebrum into pre- and post-Rolandic portions, the former of which possesses controlling and executive functions, and the latter receptive and elaboratory.

"I would subdivide the pre-Rolandic part, or frontal lobe, into a posterior or psychomotor area which is concerned with the evolution of such physical complexes as are necessary to give external expression to the results of cerebral association; and into an anterior or pre-frontal area which is able to control, select, and coördinate certain of the results of post-Rolandic cerebral association, and either to allow these to undergo psychomotor transformation or to inhibit this process. Both these functions I regard as proved, and I consider the outer cell- or pyramidal lamina of the cortex to be at least the chief seat of their actual performance . . . and the middle cell- or granule-lamina of the projection areas as the region concerned with the reception and immediate transformation of sensorial impressions." "The inner cell- or polymorphic lamina . . . must be regarded as subserving such organic and instinctive activities as are not acquired by education."

On the pathological side, the author divides all diseases into amentia on the one hand, and dementia on the other. Amentia is defined as "the mental condition of patients suffering from deficient neuronic development" and includes such troubles as recurrent insanity, hysteria, epilepsy, and paranoia. Dementia is defined as "the mental condition of patients who suffer from a permanent psychic disability due to neuronic degeneration following insufficient durability." The point of view throughout the pathological portion of the work is, thus, that of brain pathology and is quite innocent of any appreciative tinge of the more modern psycho-therapeutic thought. Hysteria is, for instance, divided into neuropathic and psychopathic types, the latter including "cases of psychasthenia who are fit subjects for treatment by suggestion, or, *to use the modern terminology*, psychoanalysis and psychotherapy." (*Italics the reviewer's.*)

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## DISCUSSION

### A DEFENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY AS SCIENCE OF SELVES

I am writing in reply to the paper on "Psychology as Science of Selves" which appeared in the *American Journal of Psychology* for January under the name of Josephine Nash Curtis. This paper criticizes the teachings of Miss Calkins explicitly, unfavorably