

that is used in geometry. It is *that* sort of argument that I assert to proceed from known truths,<sup>1</sup> and it is *that* sort of argument that is always called deduction. Consequently, when Dr. Mercier says that deduction proceeds from hypotheses, I suppose it is of that sort of argument he is thinking. If it is not, then it is he who has departed from the usual nomenclature. If it is, then my disagreement with him amounts to far more than a mere change of names. And it should not have taxed Dr. Mercier's powers of penetration to have noticed this. But Dr. Mercier cannot hope to understand even so simple a thing as this until he has learned a more excellent way of scientific discussion. I do not know whether invective and repartee and easy sarcasm are useful instruments either in the study or in the practice of the alienist, but I am very sure that they are alike futile weapons and dangerous playthings for the serious student of logic. JOHN BAILLIE.

---

*Psychological Medicine: A Manual of Mental Diseases for Practitioners and Students.* Second edition. By MAURICE CRAIG, M.A., M.D. Cantab., F.R.C.P.Lond. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1912. Pp. xii + 474.

We congratulate Dr. Craig on the appearance of the second edition of his *Psychological Medicine*. The first edition, which was published in 1905, has proved to be a valuable text-book for the use of students and practitioners, and has fulfilled the hopes of its author. In the present volume reference is made to the most important modern investigations and methods of treatment. The chapters on General Symptomatology, Epochal Insanities, General Paralysis of the Insane, Insanity and Physical Diseases and the Relationship of Insanity with Law are especially good; the Pathology of General Paralysis is admirably illustrated. The work exhibits evidences of careful revision throughout, and the author has aimed at meeting the requirements of examination boards in psychiatry.

---

### Part III.—Epitome.

---

#### Progress of Psychiatry in 1911.

SPAIN.

By DR. W. COROLEU.

The Commission appointed by the County Board of Barcelona to inquire into the administration of S. Bandilius Lunatic Asylum has issued its report. The sad condition of matters therein revealed is an ample justification of the demand which the public had made for an

<sup>1</sup> It is a good exercise, both in elementary geometry and elementary logic, to show that "indirect proofs" do not really form an exception.

inquiry. A medical inspector has been appointed to remedy the abuses.

The Commissioners made various recommendations, one being the establishment of an observation institution suitable for clinical teaching. The carrying out of this and other recommendations has been postponed indefinitely.

Dr. Arthur Giné has published in Barcelona a *Phrenopathical Review* on the same lines as the medical newspaper which his illustrious father, Dr. John Giné, founded in 1881. Its aims appear to be similar to those of the *Spanish Phrenopathical Review* of S. Bandilius.

The *Annals of Psychiatry and Neurology*, published in Saragossa, is a praiseworthy and efficient contribution to the improvement of the study of mental science. The other journals devoted to our speciality in Spain are the *Spanish Archives of Psychiatry and Neurology* in Madrid, and the *Therapeutical Archives for Mental and Nervous Diseases* in Barcelona.

A Society of Psychiatry and Neurology was founded in 1910 on the initiative of Dr. Galcerais, the well-known specialist. Its main objects are to encourage the study of mental and nervous diseases and to suggest reforms in the laws relating to lunacy matters and in the administration of asylums. The undertaking is an arduous one, as there are not obvious signs of interest or sympathy on the part of Parliament or the administrative officials of the country. The foundation of a chair of experimental psychology in Barcelona, to which Dr. Callya, the illustrious disciple of Dr. Cajal, was appointed, was a bright day without a to-morrow, as the course of lectures was afterwards prohibited.

A similar chair in Madrid, filled by Dr. Lemarro, the eminent neurologist, was suppressed; accordingly, there does not now exist a chair devoted to the scientific study of psychology.

Dr. Timens, of Saragossa, has written a treatise on the *Diagnosis and Treatment of Insanity*. It is admirably adapted for the use of students and for general practitioners who have not time to read the larger works.

Dr. Cantarcel, a young physician, has published a work on *Psychoneurosis and its Moral Treatment*. It is mainly on the lines which Dr. Dubois follows in his work at Berne.

Dr. Xercarin has given a series of lectures on "Social Neuroses," with the object of imparting a knowledge of psychology.

Dr. Salceran has lectured on the "Causation and Treatment of Delinquency," a subject which is always interesting to the public.

Dr. Victoria, the indefatigable alienist in the Spanish Army, has been rewarded for his work by having been appointed to the chair of psychiatry in the Medical Military Training School.

The military authorities have thus taken the lead, and it is a reproach to the Public Education Department that this latter body has not provided properly for the study of psychiatry in the medical curriculum.

---