

The Psychology of Medicine. By T. W. MITCHELL, M.D. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1921. Crown 8vo. Pp. 187. Price 6s.

Dr. Mitchell is peculiarly well fitted for the task he has undertaken in this little volume, as he was first interested in psychotherapy at a time when the subject was scarcely recognised by the medical profession. Most of the pioneer work was done by the Psycho-Medical Society and the Society for Psychical Research in this country, and interest was then mainly directed to hypnotic states and hysterical dissociations along the lines of Janet's researches, first published in *Automatisme Psychologique*, and followed up by the studies of Morton Prince and Boris Sidis. Since these days much progress has been made, and Dr. Mitchell has followed closely the transformations in psychopathology during the last twenty years. The development of his own attitude enables him to give an excellent historical account of his subject, and he here traces the trend of thought from the time of Mesmer to the work of Braid, Charcot, Lieubault, Bernheim and Pierre Janet, up to the more modern conceptions of Freud and Jung. As the book is definitely didactic and elementary in its aims its contents do not call for special comment. It includes an even and well-balanced account of opposing schools of thought, and may be safely recommended as a useful introduction to psychopathology.

H. DEVINE.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Psychology and Psycho-Pathology.

On Testing the Intelligence of Normal Persons [*Ueber Intelligenzprüfungen an Normalen*]. (Kraepelin's *Psychol. Arb.*, Bd. vii, Heft 1, 1920.) Lange, Johannes.

The main object of this investigation was to obtain a standard for use in testing the intelligence of defectives and hebephrenics at the Psychiatric Clinic at Munich. The performances of such patients to a test of their intelligence cannot be safely judged unless it is known what result a corresponding test will yield in a normal person of the same stock.

In 1905, at Kraepelin's instigation, a list of 170 questions in use at the Clinic was therefore set as an examination paper to 500 recruits in the Munich garrison. The questions were to be answered in writing, at two sittings with an interval of a week. The first part of the examination comprised 19 questions as to name, age, and simple matters of personal and family history, 28 as to orientation in time and as to simple time concepts, and 22 as to spatial orientation and spatial concepts. The second part comprised 27 very simple arithmetical questions, 64 elementary questions on natural history, religion, history, geography, military service, social life and purely practical matters, and 10 questions involving ethical concepts and judgments. The answers have come into the hands of Lange, who in this interesting paper of 153 pages gives an elaborate analysis of the results.