

work for or against the analytical methods. On the contrary, the hypotheses are stated with conspicuous clarity and delineated almost with the love of the faithful. One reads between the lines a note of disappointment and regret. It is enough to state here that the fundamental basis for Dr. Hart's scepticism is his distrust of the strict scientific validity of the psycho-analytic method. As he says, what can be the scientific value of a method which, applied in all good faith, leads to such fundamentally divergent results as those obtained by Freud, Jung and Adler, to say nothing of the lesser lights.

Hart agrees with Dr. T. W. Mitchell that the pessimism which is so obvious in Freud's *Beyond the Pleasure Principle* is the inevitable outcome of a belief in a mechanistic theory of life, and he feels that the criticism which will finally invalidate Freud's work will come, not from a denial of his deductions, but from a doubt as to his fundamental assumption that all the phenomena of life and mind can be interpreted in terms of the physical sciences. He points out that Jung definitely abandons science as it is incapable of dealing adequately with the problems of psychology.

Dr. Hart does not explicitly say what *he* thinks, and it is a pity that he does not do so. No doubt he finds himself in as great a quandary as most of us, yet he leaves us with the feeling that however chaotic the field may appear at present, progress is being made. Good will ultimately come, he says, if we are patient with one another, and continue to work out our own separate lines of thought. This is wise and good counsel at the moment, for argument and difference are essential to the final classification of thought. Though we may share Dr. Hart's regrets at the failure of some of our brightest hopes of the modern psychology, yet by its knowledge must and will accrue, and we shall get a few steps nearer to that understanding of the problems of life for which all intelligent beings seem instinctively to strive.

Incorporated with this volume is an essay on the "Psychology of Rumour," in which Dr. Hart treats of the value of evidence—a matter which has no little bearing on the methods of psycho-analysis. He gives us also a very clear and satisfying description of the various methods of psycho-therapy.

In our opinion this work from the pen of Dr. Hart will constitute one of the most important landmarks in psycho-pathology for many years to come.

THOMAS BEATON.

---

*Mental Handicaps in Art.* By THEO. B. HYSLOP, M.D., F.R.S.E.  
London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 1927. F'cap 8vo. Pp.  
xxxiii + 98. Price 3s. 6d.

*Mental Handicaps in Golf.* As above, but pp. xv + 112.

These two little volumes, in size adapted to the pocket, are a further proof of the versatility of their author.

They are knowledgeable little books. Dr. Hyslop is a practical exponent of both art and golf. He has suffered for and delighted

n both, and therefore, knows them with the intimacy of the "inside stance." His psychology is particularly of the common-sense variety, though he does not forget to gild his pill with a little humour.

The book on art has a foreword by Prof. Arthur Thomson, and that on golf by Dr. Rolf Creary and the great J. H. Taylor.

THOMAS BEATON.

---

*The Utilization of Music in Prisons and Mental Hospitals.* By WILLEM VAN DE WALL. New York: Published by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music. Pp. 67.

*Music in Correctional Institutions. The Musician's Contribution to Modern Mental Treatment. Music as a Means of Discipline. A Systematic Music Program for Mental Hospitals. Educational Features of an Institutional Music Program.* Six pamphlets by WILLEM VAN DE WALL.

The author is described as Director of the Committee for the Study of Music in Institutions, and is also associated with the Bureau of Mental Health of Pennsylvania. These booklets describe his experiences in organizing musical activities in institutions of varied types, including mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions, orphanages, rescue homes and prisons.

The influence of music on the mind, and that it can be utilized both to promote happiness and contentment among institution inmates and as a direct therapeutic measure, have always been recognized. Vocal therapy played its part in wartime neurological hospitals, and the great interest taken in it by the late Sir Frederick Mott and his well-known address on "The Influence of Song on Mind and Body" may here be recalled.

In many mental hospitals, however, the steps taken to promote musical activities among the patients themselves tend to be, if not perfunctory, at least unorganized. Although the patient who is already musically inclined is encouraged, there is often no inducement to others to take up music as a new interest, nor is the music provided sufficiently adapted to the needs of individual patients.

Mr. van de Wall sets out to show how these aims can be attained by a qualified musician who has also studied psychology and possesses enthusiasm and organizing capacity. In some institutions visited he was breaking virgin soil, the wards possessing no pianos or gramophones, and a small harmonium having to be carried in for each session. From small beginnings a full musical programme was developed, including the following activities: Ward sessions, with solo and group singing, dancing, recitations and acting; social parties; musical classes, including musical appreciation, community singing, choirs and instrumental teaching; musical and debating clubs; organization of concerts, revues and ballets by patients.

The value of music to individual patients is illustrated by numerous cases. The emotional as well as the occupational