

is no use in such a case, he rubs the lesson in by self-revelations that are little short of heroic.

As between the different "schools" of psychological medicine, Dr. Ross is scrupulously fair; any resulting appearance of eclecticism is inoffensive in an exposition whose aim is practical. The scientific and philosophic facts and hypotheses which underlie all systems alike are expounded with admirable lucidity—notably in his defence of the *hypothesis* of an "unconscious" mind on heuristic grounds (p. 29). The case for psychological medicine has never been better put before the general profession. IAN D. SUTTIE.

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**Fields of Psychology: A Study of Man and His Environment.** By GLENN DEVERE HIGGINSON. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1931. Demy 8vo. Pp. 615. 15s. net.

The author reviews several of the broadest fields of psychology, in the hope that the book will introduce students to the outstanding problems and methods of this science. The text-book begins with chapters on consciousness, behaviourism and Gestalt. Part II of the book describes the doctrine of evolution, animal psychology, and the development of the human race, the group, and individuals respectively. Applied psychology is reviewed in Part III, the topics covered being those of education, industry, advertising, and law. The concluding chapters concern abnormal psychology, which, however, does not pretend to be more than an elementary introduction to psychiatry.

The author has succeeded in introducing to students an enormous amount of information. The chapters on biological trends in psychology are especially well compiled, but only very elementary consideration is given to the psychology of individual differences. The work of Köhler and Lashley is mentioned in detail, whilst Spearman, the third of the leading protagonists against associationism, receives no mention.

Detailed references are provided, but they are for the main part for American works only. British psychologists are represented only by Wm. McDougall, Wm. Brown, B. Hart and Prof. Burt. WM. STEPHENSON.

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**The House that Freud Built.** By JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph.D., LL.D. New York: Greenberg, 1932. Pp. 293. \$2.50.

It is roughly true that during the lifetime of a whole generation the many readers of Prof. Sigmund Freud's books have been divided into Freudians and anti-Freudians, into enthusiastic followers and violent or derisive opponents. Perhaps not even the Copernican theory evoked so much bitter controversy and so much emotional bias on both sides. The controversy is now entering a more sober and critical phase, and this book is a sign of these new times. Prof. Jastrow is not quite the first to write both appreciatively and critically about the Freudian psychology. Jung, Rivers, Bleuler, Bumke (the successor to Kraepelin), Prinzhorn and the writer of this notice have preceded him in