

psychological = the conscious, to the modern views of the action of the unconscious. We are told the transition is well if whimsically expressed in a note of Prof. Woodworth: "First Psychology lost its soul, then it lost its mind, then it lost consciousness; it still has behaviour of a kind." It is pointed out that there is a closer relation between educational psychology and the newer psychology derived from a study of the neuroses than has commonly been noted. The threshold of consciousness is a well-known Herbartian term, and the former "apperception mass" is only "complex" writ large without any sinister meaning. The iceberg metaphor as to the relation of the actually conscious to the hidden is as familiar to the Herbartian as to the Freudian. The chief difference in the author's opinion is that the educationist can take a joyous view, looking on the child as an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven with a wholesome urge or will-to-live, while some of the modern school of abnormal psychology stress the gloomy views of original sin and a peccant libido which would trace apparently reasoned actions to conditions scarcely compatible with man's zoological title of *homo sapiens*.

It is also shown that the teacher recognises the field of the medical practitioner in dealing with abnormal cases, which he himself is glad to hand over; that it is not their *métier* to resolve complexes, and that it is enough if they have such an acquaintance with psychology as may prevent them setting up unnecessary complexes by overstimulated emulation or thoughtless sarcasm. The true teachers carry on their work in school by dealing with the pupils on a wholesome human footing.

F. C. S.

Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Psychology and Psycho-Pathology.

The Psychology of Exploration. (*Psyche*, July, 1921.) Priestly, R. E.

A unique account of the character reactions observed and experienced during Antarctic exploration. The writer deals with the reactions of (1) the party as a whole, and (2) of sections isolated on special duties, or by misfortune. The life shows well-defined phases. The journey south and the approach to the initial goal is a time of high resolve, anticipation, and exhilaration. Quickly there follow periods of intense labour in which physique is searched to the utmost, but these are followed by times of untrammelled relaxation; these contrasts persist throughout, and produce the fascination so characteristic of polar journeys.

The winter is a dominant environment, normally exhibiting blizzards, frigid temperatures, auroral scintillations in a night jet-black, the sighing and sobbing of the ice-pack, and gurglings, snortings, and blowings (of seals or inexplicable), which all react on the individual, at times inducing fear and refusal to work. Summer means sledging expeditions, and in the selection of teams of three or six compatibility is shown to be an absolute essential. The hardships which weigh on

conscious life are hunger and thirst; lack of sleep due to intense cold; monotony of colour, work, companionship; gruelling work; inseparability from companions; and physical dangers. Hunger produces a craving almost unbearable. The party talks food, thinks food, and dreams food. Lack of sleep is lowering physically, and the temperament suffers. Unvaried monotony induces a monotone of mood, taciturnity, intolerance of waggishness, and ready irritation. Conversation becomes taboo, raillery unsafe. With prolongation of stress illusions become frequent and affect the whole party uniformly. The gruelling work leads to the obsession that companions are all "slacking in the trace." This occurs in the noblest characters, and among friends of tested worth. Companionship is perpetual—the opposite of loneliness; in fact, homesickness is absent almost always. Temporary loneliness at any cost is desired, and it is impossible, for all tasks must be done in pairs.

The predominant effects on mind and temperament seemed to be most revealed in dreams. Most prominent were dreams of food, relief, and disaster to companies. Food dreams were undoubtedly first, and among them some in great detail in which it was suddenly realised that a shop or restaurant lay just round the hill, where all these creature needs could be supplied—arrival there proved it closing day, and too late. To smokers the shop would be a tobacconist's; in all cases, however, the shop was closed. Relating of one's dreams to one's fellows became a relaxation. Two of the party were of lethargic temperament; these dreamed of feasts and always achieved satisfaction. The other four always awoke from the dream when the food was laid and did not taste of it. The two could describe with gusto the menus they went through. This became a grievance to the rest, who had to reason themselves out of the idea that an unfair advantage had been taken, as the feeling developed that to equalise matters the rations of the two should be reduced.

Men mentally unfitted for polar work are liable to temporary mental aberration during or immediately after an expedition, but most readily in real hardship. The patient is irresponsible, and has the most extraordinary hallucinations. One most important conclusion appears to emerge, *viz.*, that the inelastic mind and temperament succumbs, whereas the more highly-strung and sensitive type better understands unprecedented strain. JOHN GIFFORD.

2. Neurology.

A Review of Recent Literature on Neurosyphilis. (*Archiv Neur. and Psychiat.*, February, 1922.) Solomon, H. C.

The author singles out the new edition of Nonne's *Syphilis und Nervensystem*, and a new book by Wilhelm Gennerich, *Die Syphilis des Zentralnervensystems*, which he regards as the most important work on neuro-syphilis published to date.

Are there strains of spirochætes with predilection for the nervous system? Marie and Levaditi, in 1920, reviewed the various theories in favour thereof. They note the infrequency with which active