

*The Psychology of the Unadjusted School Child.* By Dr. John J. B. Morgan. Pp. xi + 300. (New York : The Macmillan Co., 1924.) 9s. net.

THIS is a valuable addition to the literature of the psychology of education and should be read with great profit not only by professional psychologists and teachers, but also by every one who is interested in that most artistic of the arts—character-building. The work is, in a sense, a study of individual differences that are emphasised almost to the point of being abnormalities, and an attempt to trace these to their causes.

After a section discussing the nature of mental disturbances, five sections follow in which various ways of adjustment or mal-adjustment with reality are lucidly, simply, and accurately sketched out. There is the direct struggle and compromise with reality in its various forms. This is treated in some detail, and always with practical and useful suggestions for the teacher or parent as to how the growing mind should be helped in its process of adjustment, and not hindered, as is often the case—even up to the point of fostering mal-adjustment—by the treatment it receives at their hands. Section vii. contains a chapter upon the prevention of abnormalities of character. This is not, and cannot be in the present state of our knowledge, final or exhaustive; but it is all on the right lines, and follows such principles as have already been established by psychology.

The main conclusion which is reached by Dr. Morgan is that, since education is not merely the imparting of information, but also the formation of character, it is not the technique of teaching, but an understanding of human nature which can only be obtained by studying mal-adjustments that is needed by the teacher. Conflicts begin early in life; and mal-adjustments take root and grow readily. To prevent them, or to root them out before they have had time to consolidate themselves, is really the highest privilege of the teaching profession, a privilege which the teacher should understand how to exercise.

*Fundamentals of Vocational Psychology.* By Prof. Charles H. Griffitts. Pp. xiii + 372. (New York : The Macmillan Co., 1924.) 12s. net.

THE problem of vocational guidance is that of ascertaining the special aptitudes of any individual for a given trade or profession. Accordingly its solution lies in a study of individual differences in such a way that they may be practically determined in any given case. Much attention has been given by psychologists to this matter of late, and Prof. Griffitts' book contains an excellent presentation of vocational psychology so far as it has been yet worked out. Physiognomy is discussed at great length as an indication of aptitudes; but the conclusion is reached that inferences from it are of little validity, and the interview is emphasised as the best guide in the selection of employees and, generally, in vocational advising. The psychological aspects of the interview are carefully presented, and rating scales with regard to character dealt with. As supplementary to the interview, tests are recommended as "devices which under certain conditions give results which are valuable to the interviewer."

It will be seen that the author is not one of those who expect everything from tests in the present immature state of this department of applied psychology. Indeed, he recommends great caution in their use. A number of tests are given in detail as to methods and technique; but the reader is reminded that there can be no applied psychology without a background of sound theory; and, in consequence, general psychological principles are emphasised throughout.

*Rejuvenation: the Work of Steinach, Voronoff, and Others.* By Norman Haire. Pp. 223 + 2 plates. (London : G. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1924.) 7s. 6d. net.

THE author set himself the task of writing a book that should make the subject of rejuvenation intelligible to the educated layman and yet be sufficiently technical to satisfy the medical reader in search of a general statement of the subject. He has succeeded in his attempt. The book can be recommended to those to whom it is addressed. A layman seriously seeking information will find in it a fair statement of the facts concerning the operative methods by which rejuvenation is attempted and a trustworthy analysis of the results of the work that has already been done in this particular field. Its great value to the medical man is that it gives a review of the whole subject and guides one to deeper reading.

A very complete list is given of the recorded cases, both in animals and man, and the relative merits of vasoligature, gonad implantation and irradiation are discussed. The American and Continental literature has been well searched and the records tested against the author's own case-histories. The author points out that the earlier reports emphasise specially the sexual rejuvenation, and maintains that in the human beings this is by no means the most important or most striking result of the operation.

*The Extra Pharmacopœia of Martindale and Westcott.* Revised by Dr. W. Harrison Martindale and W. Wynn Westcott. Eighteenth edition, in 2 vols. Vol. 1. Pp. xxxviii + 1163. (London : H. K. Lewis and Co., Ltd., 1924.) 27s. 6d. net.

THIS book is well known to all British pharmacists and medical men, and the frequency with which new editions have to be issued is sufficient indication of its trustworthiness as a work of reference to the enormous number of drugs, chemicals, and ingenious combinations of these now used in medicine. It is more than four years since the last edition was published. In the interval, many advances have been made in the treatment of disease, and the authors have shown their usual skill in selecting from the pharmaceutical and medical literature that accumulates during such a period those items that are likely to be of permanent value. While full attention is given in the new edition to such important subjects as the use of insulin in diabetes, the treatment of syphilis with preparations of bismuth, new synthetic remedies for trypanosomiasis, and new methods of dealing with leprosy, the numerous small advances in medicine and pharmacy by which constant progress of a less striking character is being made, are not neglected.