

To the teacher with a good psychological training the book is a useful synopsis of much scattered work, but to the beginner and to the general reader, to whom the writer also wishes to appeal, it may give the entirely illusory idea that much more is known than is actually the case. There is little indication of what is hypothesis and what is theory. The interpolation of physiological details—for example, the synaptic hypothesis, to explain associated acts—does not elucidate psychological occurrences. The account of correlation is of little value to any one who already knows it and inadequate as a first introduction. If it is necessary to introduce the Freudian theories at all, then more space should have been devoted to them; casual criticism, with no indication of the data for criticism, is out of place in an elementary book. The difference between suppression and repression is not made clear.

Although somewhat stereotyped, parts of the text are interesting. Its defects are largely due to its note form.

(2) Prof. Dunlap has brought together a number of papers given by him to various societies, and, as might be expected, they are of unequal value. The first chapter, on mental measurement, is the best, being a very able review of current work on the subject. The author gives an account of the work leading up to the present-day intelligence tests; he describes the aims and methods of the tests, discusses the claims legitimate and illegitimate of workers in this field, and issues a warning against the futility of many popular expositions.

The chapters on spiritualism and on the comic are somewhat sketchy accounts of a vast field. Dr. McDougall's theory of laughter published in this journal in 1903 might help to elucidate some of the problems of the latter. The chapter on present-day schools of psychology enables the author to tilt at all the more outstanding current systems. Doubtless the most ardent Freudian would agree with the author that to "repress effectively" is the greatest asset a human individual can have: the trouble lies in the adverb attached.

As lectures they must have been very stimulating; whether they merit book form is doubtful.

Art and the Unconscious: a Psychological Approach to a Problem of Philosophy. By John M. Thorburn. Pp. xii + 242. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd., 1925.) 10s. 6d. net.

MR. THORBURN has attempted to discover how far the problems of art and the sources of its inspiration may be restated in the light of contemporary theories of the unconscious. He begins by considering a domain where we are all artists, namely, the dream life, and goes on to relate this to the problems of the nature and origin of the imagination, art and the archaic, the function of symbolism, etc. The range of subjects discussed is wide, comprising literature, architecture, painting, and music.

The author has derived much inspiration from the writings of Freud and Jung, but he does not therefore make the mistake of neglecting conscious processes in his enthusiasm for the unconscious. The book is a contribution to the interpretation of art, to philosophy, and to the psychology of the imagination. The style is not easy and in places is decidedly laboured, due obviously to the difficulty of the conceptions.

Medical Science.

Arteriosclerosis: a Summary View. By the late Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt. Pp. viii + 108. (London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1925.) 5s. net.

INTENDED for the busy practitioner, this summary of a larger work contains added material which makes the essay an admirable statement of the present state of knowledge of the subject. Sir Humphry Rolleston, who saw the little work through the press, reminds the reader of additions made by the author to the science and art of medicine. "Some of these are now so thoroughly incorporated in common knowledge and practice that our indebtedness in this respect is largely forgotten, such as the invention of the clinical thermometer now in use and the description of syphilitic disease of the cerebral arteries." His distinction between hyperpiesia, or high blood pressure of obscure origin, and the hyperpiesis of renal disease, which is in one sense the kernel of the essay, will also take its place in medicine surviving the elucidation of what is now obscure. For the light shed on the difficult problems of arterial disease and its consequences the volume will have many readers. It deserves a wider public for its amazing skill in the marshalling of hosts of facts and its delightful literary style.

Lister and his Achievement: being the First Lister Memorial Lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England on May 14, 1925. By Sir Wm. Watson Cheyne. Pp. iv + 136. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1925.) 7s. 6d. net.

THE FIRST Lister Memorial Lecture was a compression of a short history of Lister's work. Both are here printed together; the first occupies the opening thirty-eight pages of the volume and the second the remainder as an appendix. Without consideration of the necessity of such an arrangement if the lecture is to be given permanence in its original form, the plan is nevertheless not a perfect mode of presentation. At the same time no one who is genuinely interested in the development of surgery and in the life of its great English exponent would sacrifice any one of the glimpses which Sir Watson Cheyne has given of his great teacher. It may be said, however, that the earnest championship of the whole technique and nomenclature of Lord Lister's practice met with in these pages as against the newer 'improvements' is now receiving much more support than formerly from many surgeons, and we may still see a revival of *antiseptic* surgery.

Natural History.

(1) *The Monkeyfolk of South Africa.* By F. W. Fitzsimons. Second edition. Pp. xiv + 172 + 48 plates. (London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1924.) 10s. 6d. net.

(2) *Chats on British Mammals: Ungulates, Carnivores, and Insectivores.* By Dr. Jas. J. Simpson. Pp. 122 + 4 plates. (London: The Sheldon Press; New York and Toronto: The Macmillan Co., 1924.) 2s. 6d. net.

(1) IN his preface Mr. Fitzsimons says: "I am a strong advocate of books being written in simple language, because they are then easily comprehended