The fundamental principle of integrative psychology is to emphasise the 'You' instead of the 'I', and has many claims in its favour. For example, 'I' cannot observe himself without becoming a different 'I' from that which he set out to observe; and this change is likely to affect the truth and value of his observations. On the other hand, the study of an objective element such as 'You' allows for a more accurate application of scientific method to the various problems of psychology. Integrative psychology, however, does not imply contact of the organs by environment, and thus offers a more adequate analysis of personality than behaviourism, although it does not repudiate altogether the idea of being, in a sense, mechanical. Yet it regards the integrative mechanism of human beings as a spontaneously operating device whereby the human organism may be completely freed from environment or materialistic control.

On these fundamental principles the authors of the book under review build up a very comprehensive and attractive system of psychology, in which the biological background of that science helps to explain drives, sensation, emotion, consciousness, reasoning, and personality. It would be difficult to admit, however, that integrative psychology offers a complete and self-contained alternative to the older schools of psychology.

T. G.

Tales told in Togoland. By A. W. Cardinall. To which is added the Mythical and Traditional History of Dagomba, by E. F. Tamakloe. (Published for the International Institute of African Languages and Culture.) Pp. vi + 290. (London: Oxford University Press, 1931.) 16*s.* net.

IN "Tales told in Togoland", Mr. Cardinall has made a valuable addition to the literature both of the folk-tale and of ethnography. His stories are drawn from the peoples of that part of the former German colony which has been attached to the Gold Coast for administrative purposes. In the belt of it with which he deals more particularly are peoples who are entirely unknown to anthropological science, some of them retaining traces of their ancient customs which are untouched by outside contact.

The tribes differ considerably one from another in culture. Among the more advanced the influence of Ashanti has been considerable. Notwithstanding these differences, the lore of the people and their fairy tales are very similar throughout the area and often identical. Mr. Cardinall has drawn his information from the people, peasants, hunters, and farmers, and not from the chiefs and priests. He offers some interesting comments on the stories, which range from "Just So" stories to native history. He suggests an origin for Brer Rabbit—not the chevrotain as usually held, but actually the hare—and puts forward an explanation of the transformation of the hero of the folk-tale into Ananci, the spider, which is more than probable. While thanking Mr. Cardinall for his diverting, but none the less highly instructive collection of tales and the accompanying commentary, we join with him in deploring the probability that these interesting tribes will have lost much of their primitive habit of mind and custom before they have been studied by a trained anthropologist.

Elementary Hyperbolics: for Technical and other Students; specially adapted to the Requirements of Beginners. By M. E. J. Gheury de Bray. In 2 vols. Vol. 1: *Hyperbolic Functions of Real and Unreal Angles.* Pp. xi + 351. Vol. 2: *The Applications of Hyperbolic Functions.* Pp. xii + 209. (London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, 1931.) 7*s.* 6*d.* each vol.

THIS work is by the author of "Exponentials Made Easy" and is in the same colloquial and humorous style, with chapter headings like "Where We meet again an Old Acquaintance, and with its Help, venture into a Maze and discover a Treasure Buried therein". On p. 294 we are told that "Infinity is a mysterious region: there things happen which do not happen anywhere else. There, for example, parallel straight lines meet, a thing which no properly brought-up parallel straight lines will ever do elsewhere (in Euclidean geometry). . . ." The first volume gives the ordinary mathematics of complex numbers, exponentials, hyperbolic functions, and the easier parts of analytical trigonometry, but in much more detail than usual, as the author is writing for engineers of limited mathematical powers. The proofs on pp. 64-66 are given without any mention of their weak points. The second volume, dealing with the application of hyperbolic functions, appears to be much more valuable. Most of it is concerned with electrical engineering; the rest deals with geography, navigation, strength of materials, suspension bridges, and cables.

H. T. H. P.

Der Smekal-Raman-Effekt. Von Prof. Dr. K. W. F. Kohlrausch. (Struktur der Materie in Einzeldarstellungen, herausgegeben von M. Born und J. Franck, Band 12.) Pp. viii + 392. (Berlin: Julius Springer, 1931.) 33·80 gold marks.

THIS book gives a summary of work on the Raman effect up to the middle of this year. It is necessarily largely a catalogue of numerical data, but does also contain both a good general elementary account of the subject and the essential parts of its rather complicated mathematical basis. The arrangement of the material—and it is remarkable how much has been accumulated in three years—is excellent and the author's comments authoritative and critical, so that there can be little doubt that the book will come to be the standard reference for early investigations in this still young subject. At the moment the most valuable parts for the research worker will probably be a table of Raman spectra for 482 substances, classified according to their chemical composition, and a list of 417 original papers. Incidentally, is it not time either that the phenomenon came to be described simply as the Raman effect, or that some generally acceptable designation were devised expressing its physical content?

K. G. E.