

Very valuable collections of information are to be found in Appendixes XXIII and XXIV. The former gives particulars of the less 'limited' aids to advanced work such as postgraduate scholarships, fellowships and research grants (mostly tenable by British subjects) in Great Britain, the Dominions and foreign countries. The latter gives a short account of the purpose of the more important centres of scientific research and information within the Empire.

If one criticism and one suggestion be permitted, it is that though science is adequately covered, there is no reference whatever to archaeology, history, economics, or, in short, the social and humane sciences. There should be.

With advantage, too, the section devoted to Industrial Scientific Research (pp. 849-859) might be developed into something as big as the American National Research Council's publication on industrial research laboratories. Admittedly it would add fifty more pages to the "Yearbook", but it would be worth while. Teachers want to know where they are likely to be able to place promising students; or what firms are prepared to admit advanced students and research workers and under what conditions; and lastly, such an

amplification would have the intangible but very real effect of bringing industry and scholarship closer together.

The "Yearbook" is essentially a reference work purchased by institutions, and it is not intended for armchair reading. Price and bulk, therefore, need not cause too great anxiety to the editorial staff. Indeed the fuller the information, the greater the value and the greater the possible sales. In any event, even now, every university, every college and every British embassy and consulate ought to have a copy as a matter of course. Its uses are infinite, and abroad it would help to bring foreign students to England and into closer touch with our learning and culture, and thus make for better international understanding.

The publication of the "Yearbook" is one of the primary objects and justifications for the existence of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. Sir Frank Heath will be able to retire, not to inactivity we hope, secure in the knowledge that the "Yearbook" has grown in scope and usefulness under his care, and that his successor will have the incentive of successful achievement of high aims.

Short Reviews

- (1) *Secret Ways of the Mind: a Survey of the Psychological Principles of Freud, Adler and Jung.* By Dr. W. M. Kranefeldt. Translated from the German with a Preface by Prof. Ralph M. Eaton. Pp. xl+188. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd., 1934.) 6s. net.
- (2) *A Survey of the Science of Psychology.* By Prof. J. R. Kantor. Pp. xvii+564. (Bloomington, Ind.: The Principia Press, Inc.; London: Williams and Norgate, Ltd., 1933.) 16s. net.

WE consider these two books together, because, although they are scarcely comparable in any other sense, they both take up a definite attitude as to scientific method. Prof. Eaton, the translator of the first book, points out that the official psychology, craving for the methods of the exact sciences, and concentrating on what can be measured, has forgotten its original subject, which is human nature. This is one reason why the unofficial psychology of Freud and Jung and Adler has swept over Europe and America. Dr. Kranefeldt's monograph, with an introduction by Jung himself, may be recommended as an excellent critical survey of this movement.

Prof. Kantor also aims at a truly scientific method, but he is too wise to be content with quantitative measurement, with the statistics of

learning curves and intelligence tests, when human nature at large, with its joys and its sorrows, its loves and its ambitions, is the real subject of investigation. Also, though he admits that the behaviouristic is more scientific than the mentalistic psychology, he is no behaviourist. His 'organismic' or interactionist point of view, he claims, enables him to steer clear of the mistakes of both these other schools. We believe he justifies his claim, and we are quite sure that his conception of psychology has enabled him to present a very broad and suggestive treatment.

The Organism of the Mind: an Introduction to Analytical Psychotherapy. By Dr. G. R. Heyer. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Pp. xiii+271+37 plates. (London: Kegan Paul and Co., Ltd., 1933.) 15s. net.

MIND and body are not two distinct spheres of being. Their mutual influence is shown, among other phenomena, by neuroses which occur when the psychogenic disturbances from which a patient suffers manifest themselves chiefly as impairments of bodily functions. In elaborating the experimental foundations of this view, the author attempts to show the existence of a series of psychophysical 'cycles' or 'spheres' in which life variously and progressively discloses itself as it