text is of course authoritative, so that we have no hesitation in stating that this work constitutes an ideal introduction to the study of psychoanalysis. In the latter part of the contents, more especially in dealing with the problems of narcissism, Freud has expressed some of his more recent ideas, so that those who are to some extent conversant with psychoanalysis will learn much, not only from the wonderful lucidity of the general exposition, but also from the fresh subject matter. The book, therefore, cannot be too highly recommended.

C. STANFORD READ.


The authoress deals humanistically with criminal offenders, and from her official experience gives her views on the present prison system. She sees in this system a social curiosity and much retaliation on the part of society which has no deterrent effect, but only conduces to further anti-social conduct through penal discipline. A plea is made for the application of the findings of science in which the criminal shall be dealt with more as an individual and from a more rational standpoint. It is evident that the writer’s enthusiasm has been stimulated by modern psychological study, and, in her dissection of the types of offenders she speaks of, the various factors making for maladaptation are pointed out. In the chapter on “Psychical Considerations” she superficially deals with the emotional effects of penal discipline, how phantasy life is enhanced, and the abnormal mental results of a hysterical or psychotic nature which may thereby ensue. In conclusion the bases of reform are sketched out. The book is written rationally, without any sentimental exaggerations, and can be commended as a simple exposition of an important social problem concerning which stimulation to action is certainly needed.

C. STANFORD READ.


The third edition of this well-known work, which originally appeared in 1912, has been thoroughly revised. Certain chapters have been amplified by the addition of further illustrative material, and a new chapter has been added entitled “Studies in Paraphrenia”. The cases described therein are mild psychotic disturbances which, although by no means typical examples of Kraepelin’s dementia praecox or paraphrenia, are clearly allied thereto. The diagnosis of these conditions from the psychoneuroses is discussed, and its importance emphasized in view of the fact that ‘mentally sclerotic’ patients of this type cannot be benefited by psycho-analytic treatment.
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