other instincts in being a cumulative process, and touches no limit. This conspires to make it responsible for 90 per cent of crime. Diagnostic importance is attached to the type of theft as indicating the progression of the criminal propensities.

ROBERT M. RIGGALL.

TREATMENT.


Rivers, considering that the conditions under which dreams are recorded and analyzed have a great influence upon the results obtained in the analysis, seeks a procedure whereby these factors shall be reduced to as small proportions as possible. He explains the procedure which he himself has adopted to this end, and invites criticism with a view to improving it. Rivers holds that the thoughts associated with a dream are the more likely to lead back to those by which the dream was determined, the more influences of other kinds can be excluded and the less the degree in which willing processes are allowed to intervene. On the assumption that the latent thoughts which have determined the dream during sleep continue to be active in the half-waking period which follows it, this time and state are ideal for its analysis. Rivers has subjected his own dreams to self-analysis in this way, and has thus also eliminated any error which might be introduced by a foreign analyst. In spite of all his precautions, Rivers admits that his method is not of universal application or infallible, but claims that it is free from certain sources of error which must accompany the usual procedure. The matter is one of scientific rather than practical interest.

ALFRED CARVER.