a much more definitely unfavourable view towards the opinions of Jung and Adler than in his earlier work on *The Psycho-analytic Method*.

The translation (which, we are told in the Preface, represents the joint work of Dr. C. R. Payne, Dr. F. Gschwind, and Miss B. Low), though for the most part accurate and readable, does not always succeed in concealing the fact that the book was not originally written in English; as when we read of the philosophy of "*a musician like Gounod*", of the support given to psycho-analysis by Stanley Hall, "*the celebrated psychologist of youth and religion*", or of the teacher upbraiding a pupil "*psychologically-phenomenologically rightly*" for his inattention.

J. C. FLUGEL.

Delusion and Dream: an Interpretation in the Light of Psycho-analysis of 'Gradiva', a Novel, by Wilhelm Jensen. By Dr. SIGMUND FREUD. Translated by HELEN M. DOWNEY, M.A. Introduction by Dr. C. STANLEY HALL, President of Clark University. Demy 8vo. Pp. 213. 1921. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd.

THIS book consists of two parts. The first is a translation of *Gradiva*, a brilliant and unique story as Professor Stanley Hall describes it, by Wilhelm Jensen. The novel is one of artistic merit and considerable charm, and concerns the adventures of a young archæologist who passed through a psychosis from which he gradually emerged, the cure being effected through the agency of the clever heroine when he had formerly loved and then forgotten. The story ends with the reawakening of the confused young man's love, and everything turns out very happily.

The second part consists of a translation of Freud's work, *Der Wahn und die Traume in W. Jensen's 'Gradiva'*, published in 1907 as the first number of the *Schriften zur Angewandten Seelenkunde* series. Freud here investigates by the psycho-analytic method the behaviour, character, history, dreams, and delusions of the fictitious young archæologist created by the art of Jensen as if he had been dealing with an actual case. As a result of his investigation, Freud is able to show that the story of mental illness and its treatment is an absolutely correct study in psychiatry, and that the phantasy of the novelist, expressed in the characters he has created, is subject to the same laws of psychic life as dreams have been shown to be, and that it is susceptible to the same methods of interpretation. The question naturally arises, and is here considered, as to how the author could have gained his knowledge of the laws of mental life so that he was able to write a story which served to illustrate them with such accuracy. The question is one of definite interest, because its solution may, as Freud points out, afford us a little insight into the nature of creative literary production. It is suggested that the psychologist who has formulated the laws of mental life, and the artist who has expressed them in the creatures of his imagination, have each, though with a different method, gained their knowledge from the same source. The psychologist has consciously observed the abnormal psychic processes of others, and the artist has directed his attention to the unconscious of his own psyche, listened to its

possibilities of development, and granted them artistic expression, instead of suppressing them with conscious critique. No doubt this explanation is applicable to all productions having not merely technical but artistic merit. Perhaps this is why *Gradiva* differs from a number of modern novels which give the impression that their authors have learnt the rules of the New Psychology and then made characters to fit them.

Freud's analysis is attractively written in an almost conversational style, and the whole book makes pleasant reading. It would serve as an introduction to psycho-analysis, as it describes very clearly, and on the whole convincingly, the influence of repressed erotic trends in the production of dreams, delusions, and oddities of conduct.

H. DEVINE.

Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion or Psychotherapeutics.

By C. LLOYD TUCKEY, M.D. Seventh edition. Demy 8vo. Pp. 406. 1921. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 21s.

It may be thought at first sight that a book of this nature is no longer necessary. It is not a compliment to the medical profession that it should be so; but a little thought calls to mind the large amount of prejudice that must still be admitted in the medical profession against psychotherapy in general. This book should therefore still serve a useful purpose in putting clearly before the sceptic the actual results achieved through hypnotism in particular; for he must be the most rigid of sceptics who fails to be convinced by the long list of cures set forth; so long, indeed, is this list that it becomes somewhat tedious, and it seems likely that in spite of the author's warning the impression may be given that hypnotism is a panacea for all ills.

Arguing from Herbert Spencer's theory quoted by the author in Chapter IV, critics might attack the claims made, on the grounds that as a general rule it is the weaker personalities that can be hypnotized; but Dr. Tuckey shows conclusively to what an extent hypnotism can be used in the relief of suffering, and more than justifies its claim to a position in the front rank of those instruments available to the physician for his work of healing.

D. L. TUCKER.

Psycho-analysis and the War Neuroses. By Drs. S. FERENCZI, KARL ABRAHAM, ERNST SIMMEL, and ERNEST JONES. Introduction by Professor FREUD. Royal 8vo. Pp. 59. 1921. London: International Psycho-analytical Press, and George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.

EXCEPT for an introduction by Freud, dated 1919, these essays present the views of representative psycho-analysts in 1918, and take as their general theme the exposition and defence of psycho-analytical theory as applied to the war neuroses.

Dr. Ferenczi describes the supersession of the organic-mechanistic theory by the psychogenetic conception, but complains that neurologists have made familiar the ideas of psycho-analysis—abreaction, the unconscious, etc.—without using them in the neuroses of peace time.