standing of the problems involved has now been reached. Unfortunately the facts have never before been brought together, and much of the material is still inaccessible to the English-speaking public. It is therefore a great satisfaction to find that both these disadvantages have now been removed, thanks to the labours of Mr. Flügel.

The preparation of a book of this kind entails a vast amount of work—collecting the material, sorting it, criticizing and explaining it, and adding original applications to complete the whole. Mr. Flügel has done all this thoroughly and well. His nineteen chapters comprise roughly three main divisions: first, the influence of the family on the child personality; next, the consequences of this in adult love-life; and lastly, the ethical and practical applications of the foregoing. Throughout, the various topics are discussed fully, concisely, and clearly, with ample references to original sources of information.

It will be seen that the author set himself a task of considerable magnitude and of a particular kind in which he had no example to follow in any language. It must be said that he has carried it through in a manner which commands nothing but praise. *The Psycho-analytic Study of the Family* is a complete and authoritative exposition of the subject, and is likely to hold the field against all comers for many years. D. F.

Disguises of Love (Psycho-analytical Sketches). By DR. WILHELM STEKEL, Vienna. Translated by ROSALIE GABLER. Crown 8vo. Pp. 171. 1921. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. Ltd. 6s. 6d. net.

THIS volume is the third of a series by the same author; the other two, *The Beloved Ego* and *The Depths of the Soul*, were reviewed in a former number of this Journal. In the nineteen chapters comprising the book, we have everyday psychopathological material dealt with in the same attractive style. The themes discoursed upon are as varied as ever, and in them all Dr. Stekel is happy, instructive, and entertaining. If we wished to be very critical, some of the author's statements might be doubted; but it would seem out of place for us to say anything which would in any way needlessly belittle a book which is so artistic and engaging. As an aid to self-knowledge it can be warmly advocated, and it is just the form of literature which could be safely placed in the hands of intelligent neurotic individuals and only benefit would accrue. The field of circulation should be very wide, for it should appeal to both lay and medical readers alike, and can only tend to render psycho-analytical principles more popular.

C. STANFORD READ.

The Technique of Psycho-analysis. By DAVID FORSYTH, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.). Crown 8vo. Pp. 133. 1922. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. Ltd. 5s. net.

NOTWITHSTANDING the profuse literature dealing with psycho-analysis which has been in evidence of late years, with the exception of a monograph

on technique by the American neuropsychiatrist, Smith Ely Jelliffe, this is the sole work in English to deal with such an important branch of the subject. Though it may truthfully be said that practical experience will finally be the safe guide, it is essential that at the outset some authoritative pronouncement of the principles involved should be available in order to avoid as far as possible the many pitfalls which must beset the path of the unexperienced analyst. As we find in all realms of medicine, at the start of applying our theoretical knowledge and dealing with human values, difficulties arise which were undreamt of. When the human mind is being investigated, and the special factors in the relationship between physician and neurotic patient are encountered, the need for practical advice becomes all the more indispensable. Since there is reason for believing that the ranks of analysts are swelling in numbers, this handy volume is exceedingly welcome. It comprises three topics: (1) The analyst; (2) The prerequisites of the treatment; (3) The analysis proper. In the first chapter it is well pointed out how different the mental attitude of the physician must be from that adopted in general practice, how essential it is that he should always remain passive and exercise an emotional detachment which is a well-nigh impossible task unless he is freed from his own complexes, preferably by a course of psycho-analysis. How narcissism and other factors on the analyst's part may interfere with the course of progress is adequately dealt with. In the prerequisites of treatment such points as length of time taken, prospect of cure, cost, hours of attendance, punctuality, position of patient, direct analysis of symptoms, note-taking, etc., are discussed *seriatim*. In the later pages the analysis proper is considered, and the technique involved in the problems of transference and resistance is presented lucidly. The final chapter is concerned with termination of the analysis, a subject which not infrequently affords much difficulty to the tyro. Though, when circumstances render a restricted analysis necessary, much benefit may be gained, in other cases the criterion to be adopted is the fitness of the patient to meet the demands of everyday life, and it should not be hard to form such a judgement. Care must be taken how sublimation is guided, and warning and advice are given concerning those exceptional cases where either positive or negative transference requires special handling at the termination.

Within so small a scope it is by no means easy to deal with such a subject as the technique of psycho-analysis, but Dr. Forsyth has succeeded admirably in giving us all the essentials without any irrelevant material. Only those theoretical points needed for an adequate grasp of the rationale of practice are introduced, while clarity of exposition is marked. The book fulfils a distinct want and can be cordially recommended to all psycho-analysts in need of help in this direction.

C. STANFORD READ.