exposition of the theory and practice of psycho-analysis as it applies to criminology, and later the various classes of offenders are superficially discussed. Finally, he states the conclusions which must necessarily follow upon his previous arguments, shows where society has gone astray in its dealings with the criminal, and draws attention to the possibilities of the prevention of delinquency and the factors which would aid reformation. The study of the individual offender is the great plea herein, and it is truly seen that society's reaction to its victims also has much to answer for. That every society has the criminal it deserves, and that crime is a social disease, are scientific and sane conceptions. Though some of the hopes herein expressed may be regarded by many as rather Utopian, it is certain that Dr. Hamblin Smith has given expression to views which will be more and more widely accepted by future generations. He in no way excuses crime, but insists on the application of modern psychological knowledge for the prophylaxis and treatment of criminal delinquency. Nothing but good can accrue from the reading of these pages, where the author's views are so clearly presented to all classes of intelligent readers.

C. STANFORD READ.

The Psychology of Misconduct, Vice, and Crime. By BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D. Pp. 220. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Most books on vice and crime have been written by persons connected with courts and prisons. This volume claims to be the outcome of twenty-five years' private practice, during which time "a large number of people suffering from character defects leading to moral failings" have come under the author's observation and treatment. It contains a description of human instincts and an analysis of human motives, but the treatment of these subjects is far too superficial to be of real value.

The author puts much stress upon cranial injuries as causative factors of crime. He lays down a system of cranial topography in connection with crimes of various kinds, and on this subject he makes most sweeping assertions, which equal those made by the more fanatical followers of Lombroso, and would not be accepted to-day by any criminologist of experience.

The book contains a discussion of the problem of 'criminal responsibility'. The author would appear to be in favour of the 'self-control' test. If this were made the official criterion we should have just as many acrimonious disputes as is the case with the present legal dicta. The author's views upon the absolutely fundamental question of determinism are not clear. Dealing with the subject of 'moral imbecility', the author would appear to accept the existence of a 'moral sense', as apart from the intellect. We are surprised to learn that he does not admit a particular cerebral location for this supposed sense. He speaks of immorality and crime as "departures from what the universal consent of mankind admits that conduct ought to be". There is, of course, no such universal consent. The author states that "moral weakmindedness" (we presume he refers to moral imbecility) "is legally recognized up to the age of sixteen under the

Mental Deficiency Act". The Act contains no such limitation. It would be possible to certify a moral imbecile at any age.

The volume cannot be regarded as a satisfying contribution to the problem of misconduct and crime. G. AUDEN.

Psychology: a Study of Mental Life. By ROBERT S. WOODWORTH, Ph.D., Professor of Psychology in Columbia University. Pp. 580 + x. 1922. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd. 8s. 6d. net.

The Foundations of Psychology. By JARED SPARKS MOORE, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Philosophy in Western Reserve University. Pp. 239 + xix. 1921. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. net.

At the moment Professor Woodworth's new book is probably the best introductory manual upon psychology. It is based upon a mimeographed edition which was for two years in use in the University classes conducted by the author and his colleagues, and the revision of that earlier version appears to have been the result of a co-operative enterprise in which both students and teachers have shared. The resulting volume demonstrates that this is an excellent way to compile a clear and compressed text-book for the beginner. The only blemishes are the frequent lapses into colloquial phrases, which must sometimes irritate the English student, though they may delight and stimulate the American freshman. Seeing that, when Professor Woodworth was an English lecturer, he spoke and wrote in a style which was never undignified, we may perhaps attribute these incongruities to the more youthful of his collaborators.

The earlier portions of the book deal mainly with what used to be termed physiological psychology and experimental psychology respectively; but the student is speedily introduced to the concept of behaviour; and, significantly enough, instincts, emotions, and feelings are discussed before the several senses are analysed. Brief sections are inserted upon psycho-analytic mechanisms and upon Freud's theory of dreams and unconscious wishes—"not", however (as the writer quaintly and correctly remarks), "that Freud would altogether O.K. our account of dreams".

Professor Moore's volume on *The Foundations of Psychology* is designed to serve a double purpose: first, as a manual for advanced courses in general psychology, and, secondly, as a book for the general reader interested in the nature and methods of mental science. It is divided into three main sections, which deal successively with the definition, the field, and the postulates of psychology.

To the student the concluding chapter, upon theories of the subconscious, is of special interest. Professor Moore here follows the view put forward by Bernard Hart, describing the latter's contribution to the subject (Hart's chapter in the joint volume on *Subconscious Phenomena*) as being "probably the best essay on the subconscious that has ever been written".

In an interesting scheme, Professor Moore proceeds to reconcile the views of Freud and Morton Prince both with each other and with his own