ways in which things are forgotten. Firstly, they may be embodied, though they are apparently insignificant, or significant but completely congruous with the personality. Under these circumstances they fail to rise out of the general mass of past experiences. Secondly, they may be exiled or suppressed, and thirdly, they may be superseded in the course of growth from one state of existence to another. An appendix is added containing chapters on synæsthesia, muscular forms, and the respectability of muscular skill. Finally, a brief quotation from Head's work is added which suggests correlation with the physiology of the nervous system.

As a whole, the book is very readable and eminently suitable for the general reader, who will not be led away into unfounded speculations or overburdened with philosophical doctrines which he cannot understand.

R. G. GORDON.

The Omnipotent Self: A Study in Self-deception and Cure. By PAUL BOUSFIELD, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) Pp. vii. + 171. 1923. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 5s. net.

THIS small volume, addressed purely to the laity, is a simple and non-technical exposition of the psycho-analytical principles involved in narcissism, pointing out how this mental factor may warp our reactions and how through self-knowledge it may be recognized and its evils obviated or cured. In simple language some theory of the various forces shaping character is outlined so that there may be an intelligent grasp of the main thesis of the book. Hence the unconscious mind, repression, determinism, phantasy, identification, and rationalization are severally dealt with. In the second part the practical applications are expounded under the headings of self-analysis, readjustment of objectives, readjustment of thought, and auto-suggestion. We cannot help but feel that auto-suggestion (the scientific validity of which we very much doubt) had better not have been included in this practical advice, though the author, believing in such a conception and regarding it as a beneficial adjunct, has every right to advocate its use. Suggestion and analysis do not, we think, go well together in therapy, and there will always be the tendency for the narcissist to take the easy path and neglect the latter for the former. There is no need here to give any minor criticisms. Considering the prevalence of exaggerated self-love in its various harmful manifestations and the manner in which the writer has handled the subject, we think the book should prove extremely useful to a large section of the public.

C. STANFORD READ.

Einführung in die Klinik der Inneren Secretion (Introduction to the Clinical Study of the Internal Secretions). By Professor Dr. G. PERITZ, Nervenarzt in Berlin. 31 illustrations. Pp. 258. 1923. Berlin: S. Karger.

THIS monograph contains a useful description of all the clinical types of disorder referable to disturbance of the glands with internal secretion, viz., the pituitary, pineal, gonads, adrenals, pancreas, thyroid, parathyroids, and thymus respectively. Chapters are devoted to pluriglandular syndromes