view, is originally a primitive function of the nature of a tropism and is
developed in relation especially to the increasing complexity of the sensory
functions of the nervous system, and is influenced by the activities of the
sensory cortex. The sentiments are the logical development of the emotions
in relation to the intellectual progress which permits of those cortical re presenta tions and reconstructions, experiential and imaginative, which are the
basis of abstract thinking. He brings forward evidence from his experiments
on monkeys to show that the emotions are a function of the kinaesthetic zones
of the cortex, and the sentiments of the frontal lobes.

The final chapter on consciousness is perhaps the most interesting of
the whole book. While the value of Freud's work is in no wise belittled, the
author concludes that the content of the unconscious mind is in the main
controlled by the conscious mental activities, and that the explanation of
mental disorders is to be sought rather in disturbance of the higher functions
than abnormalities at a lower level.

Especially at a time when the cellars of psychological medicine are filled
with immature and flashy stuff is it a delight to find a sound, ripe vintage
such as this.

C. P. S.

The Psychology of Self-consciousness. By Julia Turner, B.A. (Lond.).
Pp. xii + 243. 1923. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 6s. 6d. net.

Herein are presented certain ideas of the conceptual life which it is hoped
will appeal more particularly to teachers, ministers of religion, and educa tionalists. Evidently great enthusiasm has inspired the writer into highly
speculative realms where scientific thought has little place. The title to many
will be somewhat misleading. Psychopathologists, we fear, will find little
of value to them in this volume.

C. S. R.

London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

This volume is intended as a practical exposition of the subject for the
layman, so that technical language has been employed as little as possible.
We can hardly consider, however, that the author's treatment of his subject
would lead to an intelligent understanding of it by an unversed reader,
though many useful psychological conceptions are dealt with. The chapter
on the endocrine glands is unscientific in that highly speculative ideas of the
relation between them and mental phenomena are here taken as accepted
facts, whereas our real knowledge on this point is but scanty. Great belief,
too, is expressed in auto-suggestion, of the scientific validity of which we
are becoming increasingly doubtful. The latter half of the book is devoted
to the application of the principles discussed to everyday life. Thinking
that among many of his readers there may be some interested in the utilization
of the 'new psychology' to business advertising and selling, this theme is
somewhat singularly handled in a final chapter. A short bibliography is
appended.

C. S. R.