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 representations 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 kinesthetic 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.


Herein are presented certain ideas of the conceptual life which it is hoped will appeal more particularly to teachers, ministers of religion, and educationalists. 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.


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.