thought and critique of no mean order. The volume is interestingly and Lucidly compiled, and it is certain that not only will the intellectual laity find much therein that is instructive, but that psychologists themselves will read it with advantage.

C. STANFORD READ.


We can hardly agree that this volume supplies a long-felt want, or that its perusal will in any way enable the reader to follow and understand the recent developments of psychoanalysis, though such statements herald its publication. The main bulk of the contents is devoted to a description of the history, theory and practice of suggestion and hypnosis, but nothing original is given us. For the explanation of hypnotic phenomena we have to be content with an old physiological theory akin to that put forward by Heidenhain in 1880; no modern views on suggestion are found, and we are asked to accept the statement that "by continual repetition all the functions of the brain are reduced to automatism" as the key to its understanding. Chapters follow upon mass suggestion, psychical epidemics, and the applications of suggestion to monarchy, militarism and war. The writer sees in suggestion an influence which has been the basis of all that is harmful in civilization, and makes deductions which are far from scientific. For some unknown reason a glossary is appended mainly composed of psychoanalytic terms, concerning which nothing is found in the book. Any one desirous of gaining knowledge about hypnotism and suggestion would do well to seek the aid of more authoritative sources.

C. S. R.


This small volume is evidently intended for the reader who has previously interested himself in the author's late works on cognate subjects, and must be regarded as an attempt to apply his views towards a general adaptation to life. The exposition is more popular than scientific. Seven chapters deal with such themes as: thought as an agent; the physical bases; personality and free development; the inner life and individualism; concentration; emotional forces; effort and courage; personal ascendancy. It need hardly be said that autosuggestion is looked upon as an important dynamic force, and much credit placed at the door of the so-called 'New Nancy School.' The style is diffuse and by no means lucid, and though the book may be appreciated by some who are content with a loose presentation of the subject, to the earnest student of psychology its pages will in no way appeal. A short bibliography is appended.

C. S. R.


Many of us doubtless would greatly differ in our opinion as to what 'the