

American behaviourist school—is indicative of the underlying aim of the author in writing this volume. It is much more than a textbook; it is both a statement and a defence of the psychological position reached by the author after thirty years of strenuous study. It is unfortunate (especially for the beginner) that the psychologist should still be so much preoccupied with disputations, but it must inevitably be so as long as there is no agreement in regard to fundamental assumptions, categories or methods. Professor McDougall describes his book as largely a polemic against the mechanical psychologies which preponderate at the present time and on behalf of purposive psychology. Briefly, he advocates the *hormic theory*, or the view that all animal and human behaviour is purposive in however vague and lowly a degree, and that purposive action is fundamentally different from mechanical process. He takes a more decisive antideterministic attitude than in his former works, and his views, which are here maintained with much vigour, will, no doubt, provoke considerable discussion.

The author does not consider abnormal psychology in this volume, and he proposes to deal with this subject in another book. Psychopathologists will await with much interest the application of the principles outlined in this volume by Professor McDougall to the problems of abnormal mental life.

H. DEVINE.

Our Fear Complexes. By EDWARD H. WILLIAMS and ERNEST B. HOAG. Pp. 306. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1924. Price 7s. 6d. net.

WITHIN these pages we have a medley of discourse about everyday fears, special fears, dreams, Coué, Freud, and the ductless glands. We cannot feel that 'nervous' patients would derive any adequate benefit from its perusal though they might glean some useful points. Not a few chapters contain inaccuracies and misleading statements. It is instructive to learn that "in a way, the Freudian psychologist has simply glorified and somewhat mysticized a bit of popular knowledge." As one would here expect, the endocrine glands are familiarly dealt with as the "glands of courage, fear, health and personality." Any neurotic sufferer would do well to seek more authoritative literature.

C. S. R.

Patologia dei sistemi della vita di relazione. By PROFESSOR OTTORINO ROSSI, Director of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases, Royal University of Sassari. (Part IX. of *General Pathology*, edited by Sen. Professor A. Lustig and Professor G. Galcotti.) Milan, 1924. Società Editrice Libreria. Pp. 137. Price not stated.

WE suppose every neuropathologist at one time or another evinces discontent with published works on his subject; he never finds exactly what he wants, but has no time to write a textbook for himself. Into some 140 pages Professor Rossi condenses neuropathology of a general sort, the physiopathology of the nervous system, and the pathology of the voluntary muscular system, and while the critical reader will find something to complain of, as