personal work is given us in these ninety disjointed papers (but not in chronological order) which have appeared since, mainly in the Zeitschrift. The contributions vary much in length—some only being a few lines long—but all are pregnant with interest and reflect the author's remarkable knowledge and intuition.

Ferenczi's special original trends have been directed to throwing analytical light derived from experience upon certain normal and pathological phenomena which have not previously been fully explained. In the field of technique, too, he has made the attempt in certain circumstances "to speed up the analytic technique by so-called 'active' measures," which, however, as is pointed out, is not a technical innovation to replace the classical Freudian technique, but only to be occasionally applied as a reinforcing adjuvant.

The contents fall under the several headings of Nosology, Technique, Sexual theory, From the Nursery, Dreams, Symbolism, Applied psychoanalysis, Medical jurisprudence and religion. A bibliography of Ferenczi's writings from 1899 to the end of 1926 concludes the volume. There is so much of value within these pages that the singling out of anything for special mention is mainly a personal reaction on the part of the reviewer. We feel, however, that the author's work on the "Disease- or patho-neuroses" is particularly important because of its direct bearing on general medicine and surgery. It seems that only by the adoption of some such conceptions will light be thrown on much that hitherto has been quite obscure. His views on tic and his correlations of them with the motor expressions of catatonia are of great interest though the hypotheses put forward are acknowledged to be constructed rather speculatively. We note that in discussing a case of hysterical hypochondria it is stated that pure hypochondria is incurable. Enlightenment is sadly needed on this ill-understood condition and even psychoanalysts deal with it only in a fragmentary way. No student of the subject can afford to neglect the contents of this volume and we must be grateful to the compiler—Dr. John Rickman—for the part he has played.

C. S. R.


With one exception these eleven essays have previously appeared in various journals but they are distinctly welcome in book form. Though some amount of psychoanalytic knowledge will be helpful to their fuller appreciation, they should appeal to all who desire to widen their mental horizon. The author presents his material in a clear and interesting way and it is evident that he has thought deeply on his subjects. Any intelligent reader must certainly be stimulated to go further afield in a study of psychoanalytic discoveries. This was the writer's aim and he seems to have amply succeeded.

C. S. R.