possibilities of development, and granted them artistic expression, instead of suppressing them with conscious critique. No doubt this explanation is applicable to all productions having not merely technical but artistic merit. Perhaps this is why *Gradiva* differs from a number of modern novels which give the impression that their authors have learnt the rules of the New Psychology and then made characters to fit them.

Freud's analysis is attractively written in an almost conversational style, and the whole book makes pleasant reading. It would serve as an introduction to psycho-analysis, as it describes very clearly, and on the whole convincingly, the influence of repressed erotic trends in the production of dreams, delusions, and oddities of conduct.

H. DEVINE.

Treatment by Hypnotism and Suggestion or Psychotherapeutics.

By C. LLOYD TUCKEY, M.D. Seventh edition. Demy 8vo. Pp. 406. 1921. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 21s.

It may be thought at first sight that a book of this nature is no longer necessary. It is not a compliment to the medical profession that it should be so; but a little thought calls to mind the large amount of prejudice that must still be admitted in the medical profession against psychotherapy in general. This book should therefore still serve a useful purpose in putting clearly before the sceptic the actual results achieved through hypnotism in particular; for he must be the most rigid of sceptics who fails to be convinced by the long list of cures set forth; so long, indeed, is this list that it becomes somewhat tedious, and it seems likely that in spite of the author's warning the impression may be given that hypnotism is a panacea for all ills.

Arguing from Herbert Spencer's theory quoted by the author in Chapter IV, critics might attack the claims made, on the grounds that as a general rule it is the weaker personalities that can be hypnotized; but Dr. Tuckey shows conclusively to what an extent hypnotism can be used in the relief of suffering, and more than justifies its claim to a position in the front rank of those instruments available to the physician for his work of healing.

D. L. TUCKER.

Psycho-analysis and the War Neuroses. By Drs. S. FERENCZI, KARL ABRAHAM, ERNST SIMMEL, and ERNEST JONES. Introduction by Professor FREUD. Royal 8vo. Pp. 59. 1921. London: International Psycho-analytical Press, and George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.

EXCEPT for an introduction by Freud, dated 1919, these essays present the views of representative psycho-analysts in 1918, and take as their general theme the exposition and defence of psycho-analytical theory as applied to the war neuroses.

Dr. Ferenczi describes the supersession of the organic-mechanistic theory by the psychogenetic conception, but complains that neurologists have made familiar the ideas of psycho-analysis—abreaction, the unconscious, etc.—without using them in the neuroses of peace time.