

with the preceding chapter by Dumas and treats a great part of the same subjects from a different angle, as, for example, the alimentary instincts, the sexual instinct, the parental instinct, the social instinct, the appropriative instinct, and a few others. The last book on "Images" by I. Meyerson is very good, and covers the ground very well. The bibliography is large and representative.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

---

**Psicología.** By Drs. HONORIO DELGADO and MARIANO IBERICO. Lima, Peru: 1933. Pp. 288. Price not stated.

This is a text-book on psychology, designed for the use of students. The dominating idea is that, in psychological as in organic life, the whole rather than the parts should be studied, the "form" rather than the matter. Psychology can be studied from two opposite points of view, the phenomenistic and the integral. The authors maintain that these two aspects are not mutually exclusive, although it is difficult to envisage them conjointly.

After an introduction, in which the connexions between psychology and other sciences are defined, the authors take up the usual topics of instinct, memory, attention, association, and the like. The exposition is clear and precise, and the examples are happily selected. Each chapter contains an ample bibliography relating to its subject-matter. We are glad to observe that some books published in this country are referred to; Latin-American authors are usually inclined to ignore British contributions to psychology. With regard to psycho-analysis, the authors say that the work of Freud has enabled our knowledge of the human mind to escape from the "Procrustean bed of physiological and experimental psychology", and that, without necessarily accepting all the details of his theory, he may be looked upon as having given us a new, "three-dimensional" psychology.

We have, on a previous occasion, commented upon the ability which Dr. Delgado shows in compressing a large amount of information into a comparatively small space. He and his colleague exhibit this desirable characteristic in the present volume. Peruvian students are to be congratulated upon the advantages which the authors have presented to them. We cannot recall any British book which covers the same ground in so condensed and yet so readable a form.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

---

**Religion and History.** By JAMES CLARK MCKERROW, M.B. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1934. Demy 8vo. Pp. 193. Price 6s. net.

This book contains two essays: the first, entitled "Principles of Sociology", and the second, "Evolution in the Light of Religion". The author's avowed purpose is, as in his previous publications (*Novius Organum*, 1931, and *An Introduction to Pneumatology*, 1932, both reviewed in this journal, the former in No. 320, January, 1932, p. 218, and the latter in No. 325, April, 1933, p. 385), to attempt a reconciliation of science and religion. How these two essays may help in achieving this end is difficult to see. In the essay on Sociology the author discusses the evolution of the social body, evolution of social minds, economic evolution, world and national economics, etc., all in his own peculiar way, and all quite interesting, but of no particular importance to psychologists or psychiatrists. ". . . democracy, we are told, will offer a guarantee against the tyranny of tradition only in so far as it remembers the religious

LXXX.

29