Outlines some cases of psychoneurosis in children treated at the Children's Clinic for the Treatment and Study of Nervous and Delicate Children. She gives a sketch of the methods by which they are treated, and concludes: "I have a profound belief in the neurotic child; well handled, I believe he is excellent material for the well-being of the next generation."

W.M. McWilliam.


In this paper the author defines his attitude and ideas on the subject of psycho-analysis, recognizing that the term "is used even by psycho-analysts themselves in several different but more or less closely allied senses." He takes the word in "just one of its uses, that is to say, as the name of a particular form of psycho-therapy," and describes to what sort of process it is applied. He reviews and discusses the various aspects of the subject at some length, but invariably in interesting fashion.

W.M. McWilliam.


This article is of especial interest in that it gives verbatim account of the analysis of a dream. The outlook of the writer is tolerant, and he upholds no particular school, but he gives his own personal views and procedure in this analysis.

W.M. McWilliam.


The normal adolescents studied were 80 children, aged about 14 years, in a junior high school; the subnormals were 85 children, aged 14 years, in the ungraded classes of New York City. The normals had a higher number of individual reactions than children under 16 years taken as a group; this indicates the presence of some emotional instability during adolescence. The subnormals had a much greater number of individual reactions than the normals; this may indicate either that subnormals are more emotionally unstable during adolescence, or that subnormals should be measured by the standard for children of a lower age, at which a larger number of individual reactions is to be expected.

M. Hamblin Smith.

Internationale Zeitschrift für Individual-Psychologie, November, 1931. Adler, A.

In this article Adler discusses the idea that much achievement in human activities, in art and science, etc., is due to a form of mental guess-work—to an immediate, irrational grasp, one might say, of relations. While this intuitive "trick" may often have the happiest results, if, indeed, it does not prove the sole method of