

identical psychological consequences : and it is to the psychological factor which differentiates between the consequences that we give the name 'prestige'.

Obviously an analysis of this socio-psychological phenomenon, its genesis and influence in forming and controlling social estimates and in creating social values, would be both interesting and useful. Mr Leopold discusses its psychological conditions and manifestations at length, and his analysis of its relations to the phenomena of self-consciousness and sub-consciousness, of will and purpose, is both searching and suggestive. But he seems never to arrive at a generalised concept of its social significance, and its place in the social order—indeed he seems deliberately to avoid any generalisations from his elaborate but rather disconnected analyses. The conditionality of the possessor or the recipient of prestige,—the difference between Prestige and Authority,—these matters he handles with discrimination and judgment. But the reader's reflection is not directed into a consistent and connected train of thought, for his attention is not held to a single and definite line of argument.

While the psychologist may find the book a mine of ideas capable of inspiring profitable investigation, the sociologist will be disappointed if he expects a connected account of Prestige as a social factor. In Part III.,—"Prestige as a Regulator of Social Conduct,"—Mr. Leopold aims, to use his own words, only at illustrating some of its manifestations in the various phases of social life and action, without proving any law. This renunciation of any attempt to generalise conclusions which would colligate the vast mass of phenomena which are surveyed under such headings as 'Prestige in Economic Life,' 'Prestige and Brute Force,' 'The Prestige of Intellect,' may disarm criticism : but it certainly makes the book less readable, and, we might add, less useful.

J. W.

The Algebra of Logic. L. COUTURAT. Authorised English translation by L. G. ROBINSON. Preface by P. E. B. Jourdain. Open Court Publishing Co. Pp xiv, 98.

This is a translation of Couturat's well-known *L'Algèbre de la Logique*. It is provided with some useful notes and with a preface by Mr. Jourdain. In the preface the relation between modern systems of symbolic logic and Leibniz's views is pointed out. The work of Frege, Peano, and Russell corresponds in the main to the Universal Characteristic, that of De Morgan, Boole and Schröder to the Calculus Ratiocinator. Of course the two are always combined in various degrees ; and it is a particular merit of Russell's synthesis of Frege's and Peano's notations that it produces something that provides at once symbols for the entities discovered by Frege's penetrating analysis and a method of symbolic reasoning which can be used much more easily than Frege's rather cumbrous notation. Couturat's book falls definitely on the Calculus Ratiocinator side, i.e. it does not trouble very much about a philosophic analysis to discover the ultimate logical entities, but prefers to treat symbolic reasoning as an intrinsically interesting kind of algebra.

The notation used is practically that of Schröder. The present work does not deal with the logic of relations, but may rather be regarded as the fullest development of that comparatively small part of logic which is treated (very imperfectly) in the traditional doctrine of the syllogism. In the body of the book I do not consider that the distinction between a propositional-function and a proposition is very clearly shown ; it first

appear in the propositions which Russell denotes by $(\forall x)$, ϕx and (x) , ϕx which are given in Schröder's sum and product notation. But in the preface the distinction is quite clearly pointed out by Mr Jourdain, and this gives the translation an advantage over the French original.

This work deals both with the calculus of classes and with that of the corresponding propositions. It deals with Boole's Problem, Venn's Problem, Jevons's Logical Machine, and the tedious but exhaustive method of Peirce, which bears a striking resemblance to some of the problems which Leibniz dealt with.

The translation is well done, and the work can safely be recommended as a good introduction to symbolic logic for students, and as supplying interesting occupation for those who enjoy dealing with symbols for their own sake.

C. D. BROAD.

The Psychology of Insanity By BERNARD HART, M.D. (Lond.). Cambridge: At the University Press, 1912. ("Manuals of Science Series.")

This small volume of 176 pages is in every respect an admirable introduction to the study of Insanity. The writing is exact and clear; the standpoint is perfectly definite; the selection of points for exposition is obviously informed by the latest speculations. The purpose of these "Manuals of Science" is rather to furnish an orientation to the beginner than to discuss doctrines exhaustively, and this purpose the present volume effectively fulfils. After a very short history of Insanity, Dr. Hart details the "psychological conception of Insanity,"—guarding himself carefully against the need for justifying "the ultimate relation" of mind and brain. He explains the dissociation of consciousness, the nature of "complexes," now a favourite word in morbid psychology, and he gives such an account of "conflict" and "repression" as to make the further study of the Freud school easily intelligible and interesting. He has chapters on projection, the irrationality of the lunatic, phantasy and the significance of conflict. As a presentment of the concepts now dominant in morbid psychology, this compact volume deserves the attention of every student of Insanity; all the more in that the Author is careful to distinguish between fact and speculation.

W. L. M.

St. Columba. A Study of Social Inheritance and Spiritual Development. By VICTOR BRANFORD With a frontispiece by John Duncan, A.R.S.A. Edinburgh: Patrick Geddes and Colleagues, Outlook Tower. Pp. 83.

Mr. Branford's essay is, in his own words, an attempt to reinterpret old and familiar phenomena in the phrasing of current science: and he makes the story of St. Columba a peg on which to hang some interesting elaborations of the socio-psychological theories of Le Play and Prof. Geddes. St. Columba he finds to be an admirable example of an occupational social type, the pastoral: and he traces in his missionary work the realisation of the ideals and inspirations which formed the warp and woof of his social inheritance as the scion of a pastoral people. Mr. Branford does not confine his attention to Columba alone: but analyses the whole psychology of sanctity from the sociological point of view. The essay is interesting and ingenious, if not always convincing: but it well repays perusal; while the format and typography of the booklet leave nothing to be desired. The proceeds of its sale are to be devoted to the movement for the erection in Edinburgh of a statue in commemoration of St. Columba.

J. W.