times, especially an excess of urbanization, and a decrease in the fertility of the human species.

The book makes interesting reading; whether solid or not is a question that can not be argued in brief compass.

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The Instinct of Workmanship. THORSTEIN VEBLEN. N. Y.: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 355.

This work will be of interest to those concerned with the relation of the individual to industry, culture and social institutions. The author begins with a defense of the traditional use of the term "instinct" as a convenient designation of certain large groups of specific reaction tendencies related to each other from the point of view of their teleology. The instincts, as thus described, assign the ends of life and determine the direction of rational endeavor and expedient. The parental bent, idle curiosity, and the sense of workmanship, among these proclivities, are of special importance in determining the development of technical, cultural, industrial and institutional structures. The manifold inter-relations and "contaminations" of these tendencies are presented, their characteristics and behavior described, and their useful and retarding influences elaborated. "The instinct of workmanship brought the life of mankind from the brute to the human plane, and in all later growth of culture it has never ceased to pervade the works of man." Instinctive propensities not directly related to this sense may nevertheless be seen to count materially in shaping the technological equipment of ideas and may even deflect the sense of workmanship from the pursuit of material efficiency. The latter propensity, in turn, reacts on strivings of a different sort and determines in various and often in hindering ways "the texture of the technological system." Thus the instinct of workmanship, through the sentimental propensity to attribute workmanlike qualities to material and implements, impedes the progress of the mechanic arts through the medium of anthropomorphic magic.

The major portion of the book deals with social rather than with individual themes,—the savage state of industrial arts, the technology of the predatory culture, ownership and the competitive system, the era of handicraft, machine industry, etc. But the whole discussion is intended to hinge on the leading proposition that for the individual human being "efficient use of the means at hand and

adequate management of the resources available for the purposes of life is itself an end of endeavor, and accomplishment of this kind is a source of gratification." In fact, habitual attention to technique is often seen to put the original motive in the background and the implements of labor become in themselves the end of endeavor. As is common in sociological exposition, there is throughout the book a tendency to mistake convenient historical description for adequate psychological explanation, and to confuse the conceptualized forms of behavior with its causal mechanisms.

H. L. HOLLINGWORTH

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Outline of a Study of the Self. R. M. YERKES and D. W. LARUE. (Rev. ed.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1914. Pp. 24.

The authors have revised the edition printed in 1913 (reviewed in the BULLETIN in January, 1914), but the changes are unimportant, consisting chiefly in the omission of a few redundancies and the addition of a few references. The *Outline* should stimulate and aid the systematic study by many a psychological reader and student of his own individual psychology. M. W. CALKINS

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ROBINSON, L. *Marching Men, or Facing Problems of Childhood, Pulpit, and Pew.* Boston: Sherman, French, 1914. Pp. 243. \$1.25.

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HOLLINGWORTH, H. L. *Outlines for Applied and Abnormal Psychology.* New York: Seiler, 1914. Pp. 20. 25 cents.

SHEPARD, J. F. *The Circulation and Sleep. Experimental Investigations Accompanied by an Atlas.* (63 plates.) (Univ. of Mich. Studies, Scientific Series, Vol. 1.) New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. ix + 83.

MÜNSTERBERG, H. *Psychology and Social Sanity.* New York: Doubleday, Page, 1914. Pp. ix + 320. \$1.25.