

the architecture of the cortex, and most interesting to psychologists because of the attempt to correlate this architecture with some fundamental features of brain activity. H. H. D.

*La Psychologie de l'Amour.* G. DANVILLE. Paris, Alcan, 1894. Pp. 169.

M. Danville (the pseudonyme by which a brother of one of our most distinguished neuro-pathologists conceals his identity), is already known in France by his stories, and by a curious article published in the *Revue Philosophique*: 'Is love a pathological state?' (March, 1893). His present book broaches a question which until now has never been scientifically treated, although the way has been cleared by previous works by Stendhal, Balzac, Schopenhauer, Mantagazza, and Bourget. M. Danville gives us nothing that can be properly called the psychology of love as founded on observation and testimony (which would be a very useful work). What he gives us is a definition of love. Love is (1) a *specific, entity-like motive*, distinct from tenderness, sympathy, pleasure, benevolence, etc.; (2) subject to exclusive systematization, with consciousness of sexual desire toward a definite person of the other sex; that is to say, in less barbarous terms, that real love is monogamous; (3) accompanied by exaltation of sexual desire. Love is not itself sexual desire, the latter is only an accompaniment or an effect; (4) it is accompanied by special mental processes. As a phenomenon of consciousness love may be described in the following way: It forms in each of us, by successive perception of those who awake the sexual instinct, a latent subconscious image which sums up all our preferences; it is for a man an ideal image of the most perfect woman; it is something like Galton's composite image, developed in connection with a particular sense. This image persists through a long time, aided by any daily attention which it may receive. Every normal adult thus possesses within him such a subconscious synthesis which is nothing else than his latent power of loving, to be brought out when any real being approximates its characteristics closely enough to call it into activity. It is a curious and, possibly, new theory; and is the only thing in the book of which as much can be said. A. B.

PARIS.