author presents the respective cases for protection and free trade, and explains why Great Britain's policy changed after 1918.

Not all of the book is orthodox economics. In particular, the theory of the unproductive surplus, which plays a prominent part in the author's arguments, is not generally accepted. On this theory, Mr. Harrod sounds a note of caution in a short but valuable epilogue.

J. B. MARSHALL

Mr. Carlyle my Patient. A Psychosomatic Biography. By JAMES L. HALLIDAY. 1949. Wm. Heinemann, London. Pp. xiii+227. 15s. 6d.

Thomas Carlyle was an intellectual who, by his writings and conversation, shaped the thoughts of many of the "Eminent Victorians" who were his contemporaries. He thought deeply and wrote much about the social problems of his age and the history and development of society. Because fashion has decreed that his books are difficult to read, his influence has declined greatly, and Dr. Halliday has performed a real service in writing a new account of his life and thought.

Carlyle has written much about the needs of society and the organization of mankind which is of interest and importance to a generation who live and work in a welfare state, and this book can be recommended as a short introduction to a great man. Unfortunately Dr. Halliday is only too willing to slip into the jargon of psycho-analysis. Carlyle was a chronic sufferer from constipation and we are told that "his faeces were good objects in that they symbolized valuable productive powers as well as phallic powers . . .". A daily evacuation would thus tend to reassure him that he was not only good but "productive and potent". If you have the patience to skip many paragraphs of this sort of nonsense, you will find an interesting and important book.

R. PASSMORE