tions of the author’s meaning, we welcome the opportunity of recommending to the psychiatrist and student an English version of Professor Bleuler’s textbook, in which are combined rare clinical acumen and a philosophic breadth of view that is all too seldom met with.

**Crime and Insanity.** By W. C. Sullivan, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. Pp. 256. 1924. London: Edward Arnold & Co. Price 12s. 6d.

This book is an interesting and important contribution to medicopsychological literature. It is written by a physician with unique experience of patients with criminal conduct.

The author deals with the different clinical forms of mental disorder, and examines the types of criminal conduct that are apt to occur in connection with each of them. Each of the chief forms of disorder has a chapter. On the whole, the crimes committed appear to be largely what the clinician would expect. Thus the foolish crimes that appear in general analysis are characteristic of the dementia in that disease. Most of them appear to be silly thefts. Dementia praecox exhibits a collection of more bizarre crimes. Many practitioners will be surprised to learn of the considerable number of crimes of violence that occur in senile dementia. The chapter on crimes associated with paranoia is one of the most interesting in the book. It is of importance to read that in nearly all Dr. Sullivan’s cases the paranoid has given warning of his intention to commit violence, either by writing to the police or by asking for protection from his supposed persecutors. This fact has been generally observed, but its importance is nearly always overlooked. It is not easy to criticize a book which is so obviously the result of careful clinical work and observation. We hope, however, that another edition may contain a fuller and more accurate psychopathology. This defect is perhaps especially noticeable in the chapter on alcoholism.

The author has not overloaded his work with figures and statistical diagrams. Such figures as do appear are clear and illustrative. *Crime and Insanity* is a book that should be carefully read by every alienist, and may well be perused with interest and profit by the general practitioner, the lawyer and the social worker.

G. W. B. James.


It is true, as the writer says, that such a problem as he here deals with cannot be approached purely from a psychopathological standpoint, and that due importance must be given to results obtained in related fields of study, such as ethnology, genetic psychology, and religion. Though the value of the work of Freud, Jung, and Bleuler is recognized, Storch differs from them in more than one way. He regards schizophrenic thinking as a process carried along by an emotional undercurrent, and this can only be understood by entering...
deeply and in unbiased and unprejudiced manner into the life of the schizophrenic, on the one hand, and into the ethnological material on the other.” In the first section we find discussed, at some length, the archaic-primitive motivation of thought and of motor tendencies in schizophrenics; the schizophrenic’s consciousness of self: his thinking in concrete complex images; his ego-fusion with the objective world. In the second section, the archaic-primitive emotional attitudes and directions of mental experience, the magic-taboo attitude, and the magic primitive transformations of the personality are dealt with. Whether or no we agree with the author’s deductions, he has here set forth a mass of highly interesting material which any student of psychiatry can only read with interest and profit.

C. S. R.


This readable little volume is largely written round a case of idiopathic epilepsy which has been followed for thirty years or more, and which has from the outset presented somewhat unusual features. On analysis, Dr. Fraser rejects the possibility of any psychogenesis for his case, and inclines to the view of morbid action in the cortex, “the result of a toxin whose presence in the blood or cerebrospinal fluid causes constriction of arterioles, with dilatation of capillaries.” The author happens to be himself a subject of migraine, and he has furnished the reader with interesting comments on his own symptoms which he considers throw a definite light on the problem of epilepsy; others have thought the same of migraine before him. He supports his thesis, for which he claims no novelty, by a closely-reasoned argument buttressed by clinical instances, and, above all, by references to the magistral work of Dr. Hughlings Jackson, for whom it is evident he has a profound admiration.


The second part of the first volume of this encyclopædia maintains the promise of the first. It contains an article from the pen of Professor Alexander on the pathological anatomy of the neural mechanisms of the ear, and one by Professor Marburg, of a more general kind, on neuropathology. The former contains astonishingly few references to the work of investigators outside Austria and Germany; the reviewer found no indication of appreciation of the labours of Fraser and others in this country. The latter provides a short sketch of the chief pathological processes of the central nervous system.