SLEEP WALKING AND MOON WALKING: A MEDICO-LITERARY STUDY. By Dr. J. Sadger, Vienna. Translated by Louise Brink, New York and Washington. Nervous and Mental Diseases Publishing Co., 1920. Pp. x, 140. Price \$2.00.

This volume is number 31 of the Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series, and there are few treatises on the subject. There are a brief translator's preface; an introduction by the author; two parts, respectively "Medical" and "Literary Section"; a conclusion and résumé; and an index; the original's title is "Über Nachtwandeln und Mondsucht," and it is the seventh volume of "Schriften zur angewandten Seelenkunde," edited by Freud in 1914. Other German sources of this psychologic material are Krafft-Ebing, P. Jessen, Spitta, and Löwenfeld. The average reader of the JOURNAL will find here all of it he is apt to need in his business, and this of great interest.

Part I consists of the exposition and the analysis of five of the author's cases, and three autobiographic reports from general literature by Burdach (the famous neurologist), L. Ganghofer, and L. Tieck.

Part II, nearly two-thirds of the book, quotes from (and criticizes Freudially) Sophus Michaelis's "Aebelö," Gustav Frenssen's "Jörn Uhl," Otto Ludwig's "Maria," and "Buschnovelle," T. Mundt's "Lebensmagie, Wirklichkeit, und Traum," H. von Kleist's "Der Prinz vom Homburg," L. Anzengruber's "Das Sündkind," and from "Macbeth" by the Master-Poet across the North Sea.

As readily may be imagined, the Teuton author thinks, or would have his readers think, that Shakespeare had wished his father dead, that he was a sleep-walker, etc., in a form and a substance that well might be foretold before Sadger's opinion was read. Here he goes out of his way to be Teutonic when his previous quotations and animadversions already have adequately emphasized his thesis.

The "conclusion and résumé" of this interesting discussion is adequately represented by the following paraphrases of its eight sections, in part, however, quotations:

1. "Sleep walking under or without the influence of the moon, represents a motor outbreak of the unconscious and serves, like the dream, the fulfilment of secret, forbidden wishes, first of the present, behind which however infantile wishes regularly hide. Both prove themselves in all the cases analyzed more or less completely as of a sexual erotic nature."

2. The leading wish of the sleep-walker is to "climb" into bed with the beloved "object," as in early childhood.

3. The sleep-walker often identifies himself with the beloved by putting on her clothes, imitating her, etc.

4. Children sometimes can satisfy themselves by pretending to be asleep on sundry occasions without being blamed, and sleep-walkers in like manner strive to escape censure.

5. "All sleep-walkers exhibit a heightened muscular irritability and muscle erotic, the endogenous excitement of which can compensate for the giving up of the rest in bed," — surely a bit of esoteric Freudism that might mean something if proven real. "Muscle erotic," especially pure Freudism, is about the limit of analytic asymptotes!

6. "Sleepwalking and moon walking are in themselves as little symptoms of hysteria as of epilepsy. Yet they are found frequently in conjunction with the former."

7. "The influence of the moon in this moon-affectivity [sic] is very little known, especially in its psychic overdetermination. Yet there is little doubt that the moon's light is reminiscent of the light in the hand of a beloved parent who every night came in loving solicitude to assure himself or herself of the child's sleep." [Etc., even with gas and electricity? But why not include some mythology?]

8. "It seems possible that sleep walking and moon-walking may be permanently cured through Freud's psychoanalytic method."

All this, says Dr. Sadger, is only "the first beginning of an understanding." For it let us render all thanks that may be due. The book undoubtedly will sell.

GEORGE V. N. DEARBORN.

THE BEHAVIOR OF CROWDS. By Everett Dean Martin, Lecturer in Social Philosophy and Director of the Cooper Union Forum of the People's Institute of New York. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1920. Pp. 303.

THE author of "The Behavior of Crowds" has presented us with a work replete with picturesque and interesting illustrations of crowd phenomena, and being a keen observer of people and events he has gathered together in this volume the fruit of a versatile experience as lecturer and reader.

The first chapter points out the complicated play of social forces in our civilization today, with an increasing necessity to be able to understand and interpret this flux of ideas and events. Individual materialistic psychology cannot account for the facts; and the attempts