

of having seen an interesting picture or heard a good description, as of having become intimate with a new circle of friends, and, in a measure, more intimate with one's own self.

There are times when the narrative seems too long drawn out, and here and there, especially in the earlier part, there are needless repetitions, but as a whole the work is admirably done, and a great deal of its value lies in the authority with which the author acquires the right to speak, as the result of an amount of labor which is rarely devoted to one case. It is by detailed and careful labor such as this that the student of morbid psychology can learn to accomplish, in his field, results analogous to those obtained by the patient worker in anatomy. It is a sort of work that the community should recognize and support.

PUTNAM.

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*A Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease.* By C. B. Burr, M.D. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1906, pp. 183.

This admirable little primer has deservedly entered upon its third edition. It differs from the two preceding editions in that the section on psychology has been revised and in the adoption of Kraepelin's classification for the descriptions of the various forms of mental disease. The book is truly a *multum in parvo*, and no other work of the kind which has come to our notice contains so much useful material. It is admirably arranged and delightfully written and is neither too elementary for the general practitioner nor too technical for the nurse. The first portion gives a general review of psychology and contains only those facts which are necessary for a clear understanding of the clinical section. The second part discusses the various causes of insanity followed by brief and clear descriptions of the different forms of mental disease, with the treatment of each in detail. The psychologic analysis affixed to the individual descriptions affords a ready means for a rapid review of the chief features of each disease. In Parts 3 and 4, on the management of cases of insanity from a medical and nursing standpoint, the author is at his best. We are glad to see the stress laid upon the personal influence and relation of the nurse to the patient, as most nurses seem to lack this sympathetic attitude. From our experience in training schools of insane hospitals, we have no hesitation in recommending this book

not only to practitioners but to all nurses who are about to take up the care of the insane as a specialty.

CORIAT.

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*Pathological Aspects of Religions.* By Josiah Moses, Ph.D. Clark University Press, Worcester, Mass., 1906, pp. vii + 264.

This volume forms the first monograph supplement of the "American Journal of Religious Psychology and Education." It is designated as a dissertation submitted to the faculty of Clark University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The work is another proof of the recent tendency in America for the study of normal and abnormal religious experience, of which the recently established "Journal of Religious Psychology" and the treatises of James, Leuba, Starbuck, and Stanley Hall are notable examples. Dr. Moses's book deals with all varieties of pathological religious experiences of the mass and the individual, rather than with those isolated individual experiences in which the religious emotion is an episodic or developmental feature of some mental disease. Therefore there is lacking any particular reference to religious motives in the absolute domain of psychiatry and abnormal psychology, a religiosity which is a result rather than a cause, a subconscious or supernormal phenomenon rather than an episode in the course of an otherwise healthy-minded development. I refer to many of the interesting narratives in Professor James's book, — to the startling conversion as the result of a subconscious ecstatic state in Dr. Prince's case of multiple personality, and finally to those episodic religious phenomena of an exalted nature which are found in various psychoses, particularly katatonia, melancholia, and in some types of alcoholic and epileptic delirium. These offer interesting problems in comparative psychiatry, a feature which I previously pointed out in my review of Kraepelin's "Vergleichende Psychiatrie" in the "American Journal of Psychology" for October, 1904. Dr. Moses' book, in the novel field which it occupies, is interesting and scholarly, it possesses that breadth of view which is so essential in the psychological interpretation of religious phenomena, and that earnestness of purpose which could only emanate from an enthusiast. It is timely because of the present reaction from sordid materialism on the one hand and a