

outside the court and containing ten beds, bathroom, laundry, kitchen, and attendant's room.

The north wing, the administration building, contains the chapel, physician's quarters, and the steward's and matron's apartments, the two latter each consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. In the south wing are the store rooms, engine room, with four boilers, workshops, the hospital kitchen, and a special dining-room for employees. The east and west wings contain the wards.

The farm stock of the hospital consists of four horses, pigs, and reindeer. Out of a total of 14,950 insane in Sweden only 3,435 were cared for in State asylums at the date of this report, and it is a most creditable fact that of these latter only 192 paid absolutely nothing toward their support. Where shall one look for a like showing of government thrift and individual independence?

*Mental Physiology, Especially in its Relations to Mental Disorders.* By THEO. B. HYSLOP, M. D. London: J. & A. Churchill, 1895.

Dr. Hyslop, assistant physician to Bethlem Royal Hospital, dedicates his work to Dr. George H. Savage. It is an attempt to bring together some of the more prominent phenomena of the brain and of the mind, both in their normal and morbid aspects, without entering at length upon questions of epistemology or metaphysics. This does not mean that Hyslop disregards questions of epistemology and metaphysics, but he presupposes them, and furnishes a book which differs widely from those overloaded with the ever-ready, cock-sure, pseudo-explanations of evolution. With a sober and conscientious criticism, and in clear language, he gives a fair picture of our present knowledge of mental physiology, especially from the point of view of psychiatry.

In the introduction, the author gives a short sketch of the philosophical standpoints from which the relations between psychical and physiological phenomena have been looked upon, following a review of the entire field of psychology. The first four chapters (pp. 24-148) deal with fundamental facts of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, as far as it can be of importance for the general problem. Chapter V is devoted to the methods of study of the mind, and to a discussion of the various theories of the mind and of "unconscious cerebration." Chapter VI (pp. 170-204) treats the sensations. Chapter VII (pp. 205-224), perception. Chapters VIII and IX, sensory perversions and hallucinations (pp. 225-290). Chapters X-XIII take up the mental processes, attention, memory, feelings, and the will; and the last part of the work (pp. 455-528) goes over to the factors of insanity. An appendix on hypnotism and one on psycho-physics make up the closing pages of the book. In every portion the pathological features are treated along with the normal ones.

Probably the difficulties arising in an attempt to give a review of such a vast field are now more than ever serious. Long cherished views and methods of thought in psychology have been pushed away by the great prevalence of biological study. The comfort in idealistic solutions of the great tasks has vanished, while a broad basis has not been created by the

new science. To give everything that is known on psychology can not be intended; generalizations are few and not yet well enough founded. Thus the author is forced to give a more or less personal and arbitrary selection of factors which seem to him important. On the whole, he has chosen wisely; yet we must admit that in pure neurology (chapters I-IV) many points are brought forth which are not complete descriptions and yet more detailed than is needed for the final verdict that all these data may help us to understand neurology, but not the more fundamental problems of psychology. I refer to the data on chemistry, to the mentioning of a number of little founded and unimportant anatomical data while other essential points are left out or hardly discussed. With all this we must, nevertheless, admit that even these parts are suggestive and manifest a wholesome spirit of criticism.

The book deserves a hearty recommendation. It can not help filling a good purpose, both among alienists and others interested in normal and abnormal psychology.

A. M.

*Kritische Psychiatrie, Kantian Studies on the Disorders and Misuse of the Pure Speculative Reason.* By DR. MAX HERZ, Docent at the University of Vienna. 1895. Wien: Verlag der K. U. K. Hofbuchhandlung Karl Prochaska.

This little work will hardly find many readers among American alienists. It is an attempt at representing the disorders in insanity from the point of view of Kant's philosophy of the pure reason. The disorder called insanity lies, according to the writer, in the mechanism of thought, in the pure reason in Kant's sense, while there are no materials of concepts which could not originate in our own senses. Herz compares Meynert's position with that of Locke; with the introduction of Kant, the critical period must begin. Hence his intention to utilize the more advanced Kantian point of view as a basis for the study of the philosophy of insanity. He takes up:

1. Disorders of the general logic. Appendix: On the weakness and errors of judgment.
2. The pathological experience.
3. The formation of the concepts.
4. The pathological illusion.
5. The pathological ideation.

Our generation is ready to sneer at everything that has any claim to the name of philosophy. Since this attitude is very general, and therefore not often criticised, it is a convenient way to avoid the difficulties inherent in philosophical studies. Who will dare to blame the one who follows the great mass of practical workers in ignoring it? Still, we must confess that the widely spread phobia of metaphysical training and the disregard for strict methods of thought is, to a great extent, responsible for the great laxity and inconsistency of the views of many medico-psychological studies of to-day.

Since a knowledge of Kant is absolutely indispensable for anyone who wishes to have a grasp on the philosophical development of our times, the little work can not be denied a *raison d'être*. It may be considered as a valuable stepping-stone for an introduction of modern philosophy into the