

invasion of an invisible agency into our world. In Satanology there is recognised the hostile attacks upon men through the Prince of the World and his emissaries. In occult lore, the main doctrine is the influence of the transcendental subject upon living men." As DuBrel explains in the journal called *The Sphinx*: "Man lives at once on this side as a living man and on the other side as a transcendental subject. This side and that side are not separate in space, but divided at the threshold of perception (Empfindungsschwelle). That side is this side in another aspect. In exceptional circumstances, as in somnambulism, the powers and capacities of the transcendental subject become known to us, and we can recognise the earthly and the transcendental halves objectively and examine them experimentally. The magical powers of the transcendental subject are exerted in particular directions, as in consciousness of the supersensible (the clairvoyance of the somnambulist) and the magic of the will. This shows itself as the black, harmful magic in sorcery and witchcraft and as beneficent magic in the religious mysticism of saints and prophets.

Thus the churches and the occult philosophers have some grounds on which they may agree, though the latter have wandered beyond the paths of orthodoxy. In fact, a mystic may be defined as one who has the capacity for believing what he wants to believe in spiritual matters. Dr. Behr complains that too little attention is paid to the professors of occult philosophy, who have accumulated a large number of observations, which, in default of criticism, are allowed to pass. Esquirol devoted a large chapter to demonomania, whereas in modern handbooks it is passed off with a few lines. He recommends for study the work of Jung—*Zur Psychol. m. Pathol. Okkultur Phänomene*, 1902—which contains an account of the whole literature of the subject.

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*Ten Years' Family Care of the Insane in the Province of Saxony*  
(*Allgem. Zeits. f. Psychiat., Bd. lxxiii, H. 3*). Alt.

Dr. Alt, of Uchtspringe, gave to the Psychiatric Society of Lower Saxony and Westphalia the result of his experience of the boarding out of lunatic patients in families. He recalls that ten years before he had maintained that in this province there were many hundreds of patients who would be more fitly treated in selected families than in the best regulated asylum. He considers that the boarding out can be put in use in most districts if the leading physician is willing to take an active interest in it. During the ten years trial the number of boarded out patients in the Province of Saxony has risen to 475. At first the practice was confined to families in the village of Vilhelmseich, in the neighbourhood of an asylum, and gradually spread to the surrounding districts. In February, 1900, the Land-Tag voted an extension of the permission to board out into further localities. Dr. Alt remarks that the question whether suitable patients are better treated when boarded out amongst families than in a good asylum may be answered by a visit to these family colonies. He does not specify the kind of patient cared for in them.

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