

centrifugal part emerges; the general point of arrival he places where Flechsig places that of the nerves of general sensibility, at the Rolandic convolutions.

Having reached the cortex, the nervous impression determines in the first place a conscious sensation, in the second place a series of intra-cortical associations. The way is thus opened to a discussion of the sexual emotions as well as of the part played by the various sensations—visual, auditory, tactile, olfactory—in the constitution of the sexual impulse, the consideration of pathological aberrations being throughout excluded. The concluding sections deal with sexual choice (briefly traced from the infusorians upwards), chastity, modesty, &c. The author writes so concisely throughout that it is impossible to summarise his discussions of the various points that arise. On the whole, this little book may be commended to those who desire a brief and readable, if perhaps somewhat superficial account of the present state of knowledge and opinion in the field of normal sexual psychology.

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*The Sexual Instinct and its Morbid Manifestations from the Double Standpoint of Jurisprudence and Psychiatry.* By B. TARNOWSKY. Translated by W. C. COSTELLO, Ph.D., and ALFRED ALLINSON, M.A. Paris: Carrington, 1898, pp. 239, price 7s. 6d.

This work, which first appeared in Russian in 1885, and immediately afterwards in German, was one of the earliest attempts to deal in a comparatively scientific manner with perversions of the sexual instinct. Inspired by the humane instincts of his race, Professor Tarnowsky was one of those who first effectively demonstrated that pederasty is not merely the result of insatiable licentiousness, nor, as Tardieu and other medico-legists had hitherto usually assumed, a mere matter for local physical investigation, but that it is frequently a condition in which congenital taint and mental disorder are important factors. Vice, he concluded, is in its most violent manifestations the symptom of a morbid state, exhibiting a certain deadening of the feelings, with an imperfect equilibrium of the nervous system, favouring the development of pronounced mental disease and weakness of intellect; and he pleaded, with Michelet, that jurisprudence must become a medical science, based on physiological facts.

But our knowledge has progressed considerably in the brief interval of fifteen years that has elapsed since Tarnowsky wrote. The larger public may remain unconvinced, but to the small circle to whom such books are alone properly addressed this work now seems somewhat vague, crude, and old-fashioned. It cannot for a moment be compared with so admirable a treatise as Moll's. We may admit that it once played an important historical part in bringing the aberrations of the sexual instinct into the sphere of medical science; we can by no means accept it as an adequate modern text-book.

The publisher and the translators have sought to do their best for

the book. It appears to be well translated, and the volume is excellently produced. The author, whose portrait forms the frontispiece, furnishes a preface for the English edition, and states that his views remain unchanged.

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*Psychiatrie: ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Aerzte (Psychiatry: a Manual for Students and Physicians).* Von Dr. EMIL KRAEPELIN, Professor an der Universität, Heidelberg. Leipzig: Barth, 1899, 2 vols. Price, vol. i, 9 marks; vol. ii, 15 marks.

When the critic notes that he has to do with the sixth edition of a book like this he feels that his work is forestalled. It is his immortal office to find faults; but what faults is he likely to find in a text-book so often trimmed and amended, and found acceptable to a learned public fond of thorough-going information? Let us therefore consider the plan of a book which has met with an appreciation so imposing. It is made up of two volumes, the first of which is given to general psychiatry. Here the author deals with the causes of insanity, first corporeal, then psychical, and then general, such as race, time of life, national character, climate, and social position. After this Dr. Kraepelin deals with the different derangements of the mind, how each of the sensory and mental faculties is affected in insanity. He omits to mention how the musical capacity is affected. The author then treats of the course, duration, and issues of insanity, its diagnosis and treatment, and finishes with a chapter of twelve pages upon the asylum for the insane. In many text-books in English we have a chapter on the laws dealing with the insane, and this is not the least useful part of the books. We should be interested in learning how lunacy legislation stands in Germany. We suppose there are different laws in the different states of the Fatherland, which would make such an exposition long and difficult. This may have deterred the Professor from attempting it. In the opening volume the author treats of general psychiatry in a learned, comprehensive, and philosophical manner. He is always open-minded, and is ready to direct our attention to points which require farther investigation.

In the second volume, which is well-nigh double the size of the other, Dr. Kraepelin describes the different clinical groups of mental disease. He begins with—

1. Insanity of infection, which he subdivides into febrile delirium, the initial delirium of smallpox, typhus, and hydrophobia; and thirdly, states of mental weakness supervening after the general symptoms of the infectious disease have gone. Such derangements are sometimes observed to follow typhus, cholera, and malarious fever. Under this section he includes the polyneuritic insanity described by Korsakow. This chapter has been re-written for the present edition.

2. Then follows insanity from constitutional exhaustion, or from overstrain of the nervous system, following severe study or other