

only have a deteriorating effect on their character. It is to be hoped that with time saner counsels will prevail, and that a mutual feeling of conciliation, leavened with an unselfish desire to give of their best for the good of the community and the welfare of their patients, will be the animating principle of their lives and work.

The Inspectors report favourably on the condition of private asylums generally. That of patients in workhouses does not seem to be altogether satisfactory, especially as regards facilities for bathing and sanitary accommodation, which in many instances are far below the standard which we have reason to expect in these enlightened days. The query suggests itself: Is there proper and adequate supervision in these institutions by the management, both lay and medical? And if not, why not?

Mental Diseases. By R. H. COLE, M.D., F.R.C.P. Second edition. London: University of London Press, Ltd.

The publication of the second edition of *A Text-book of Psychiatry for Medical Students and Practitioners* is an indication of the deserved popularity of this work. This edition, which is well illustrated, has been carefully revised and brought thoroughly up-to-date.

Four chapters are devoted to psychology and neurology, a knowledge of which, as the author contends, is essential to the understanding and treatment of psychiatry. These subjects are dealt with in such a manner that the student should have little difficulty in understanding them.

Dr. Cole's classification of mental diseases is a useful one, and is to be commended.

Special reference is made to the psychoneuroses arising from the war, to treatment by psycho-analysis and other methods, and to the necessity for amendment of the existing legislation to meet the present defects.

This book, in short, will be found most useful to those for whom it is intended.

Studies in Forensic Psychiatry. By BERNARD GLUECK, M.D. London: William Heinemann, fol. 266.

This volume is one of a series of monograph supplements to the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. It is of interest to the lawyer as well as to the psychiatrist, and it should do much to make clear to the layman the modern view-point of the psycho-pathologist in regard to one aspect of criminology. The whole subject of crime and punishment is extremely complex and difficult, but the sentence which the author quotes from Franz Joseph Gall as long ago as 1810 aptly sums up the attitude of the criminologist of to-day: "The measure of culpability and the measure of punishment cannot be determined by a study of the illegal act, but only by a study of the individual committing it." Perhaps the truth of this is only now beginning to be realised, and, as Dr. Glueck says, "The suppression of crime is not primarily a legal question, but is rather a problem for the physician, sociologist, and economist. . . . The slogan of the modern criminologist is "intensive