

different cases to be susceptible of investigation by other than clinical and individual methods. Sir Bryan Donkin has rendered a signal service to criminological science by insisting on these fundamental points, and he will certainly carry with him the judgment of everyone practically experienced in the matter when he asserts that "the proper and fruitful understanding of criminals depends mainly on the careful study of the individual offender."

W. C. SULLIVAN.

*Psyche: A Quarterly Review of Psychology.* Vol. 2, No. 1 (New Series). London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., July, 1921. Price 5s. net.

The new volume opens with an editorial in which the aims of this journal are outlined. Attention is drawn to the wide-spread interest in psychological topics which is so manifest at the present time, and emphasis is laid on the importance of directing this interest towards the proper aims, and of basing it upon reliable data. It is intended that *Psyche* should provide a conspectus of all the most reliable views, while not ignoring more advanced and tentative developments on which opinion is divided. The papers cover a wide range of subjects and are concerned with a number of interesting psychological topics.

The article of more immediate interest to the psychiatrist is that by Dr. Prideaux on "Criminal Responsibility and Insanity." The view expressed is that the law of 1843 is based on a faulty psychology, and that its strict interpretation must involve a miscarriage of justice if justice is to be based on morality. Dr. E. Prideaux feels that as medicine is not yet in a position to advise as to any positive criterion which might be formulated in law, moral responsibility in each case must be decided practically as an individual problem. Dr. J. P. Lowson has an article on "The Interpretation of Dreams"; Major R. E. Priestly writes on the "Psychology of Exploration"; E. J. Dingwell on "Scientists and Psychical Research"; Col. E. H. Richardson on "The Homing Instinct in Dogs"; Dr. H. Hartridge and W. Whatley Smith on "Sleep"; and Dr. G. H. Miles on "The National Institute of Industrial Psychology."

---

*The Clinical Examination of the Nervous System.* By G. H. MONRAD-KROHN, M.D.Christiania, M.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.Eng.; With a Foreword by T. GRAINGER STEWART, M.D., F.R.C.P. London: H. K. Lewis & Co., Ltd., 1921. Crown 8vo. Pp. xv+135. 12 Illustrations. Price 6s.

This work, though of small size, is very complete and comprehensive in outlook. Emphasis is laid upon the interdependence of neurology and psychiatry in the elucidation of problems of the nervous system. Dr. Grainger Stewart in his Foreword bemoans the tendency in the past to separate neurology from psychiatry, and regards as a welcome sign of the times the present tendency to bring them closer together. Our author is equally emphatic, and holds the view that a neurological examination is incomplete without an investigation of the patient's mental condition and *vice versa*. He gives practical effect to this by placing cerebation as the first matter to be closely examined after ascertaining the general facts in connection with the illness, such