

when he entitled his work *The Criminal Responsibility of Lunatics*. We have long endeavoured to eliminate that term from parliamentary and legal practice. However, it is a great gain to have a full study of the law at the hands of one who is versed in the lore of both professions. It is from this standpoint that the author proceeds to develop his most important contribution to a difficult subject, and we commend the result to our readers. Dr. Oppenheimer recognises the differences which have so long subsisted between lawyers and doctors, and the many endeavours which have been made to compose their contentions. It is only when doctors are face to face with the difficulty of proposing amendments in the law that cannot be seriously attacked by lawyers conversant with the practice of the Courts that they recoil from the task.

The author quotes with approval the saying of Chief Justice Parker, of New Hampshire, to the effect that they might as well hang a beast for homicide as condemn a human being who is deprived of reason. On the other hand Dr. Oppenheimer concludes that an independent and more concrete test than the subsumption of a criminal under the loose term of "*insane*" is indispensable to sound jurisprudence. He regards it as sufficient for the expert to show that the accused did not possess sufficient intelligence to understand what he was doing, not sufficient self-control to restrain his impulses, not that freedom of will to enable him to regulate his conduct in a rational manner; it is then for the Court to draw therefrom the inference in relation to the deed as charged.

In his acute and comprehensive study of the subject comparative law enlightens the discussion, and it is most important for us to study the French penal code and German opinion as presented by Dr. Oppenheimer. He has not omitted to give a long list of the principal works consulted, but we much regret that no index is appended to the book. A synopsis of contents would have been acceptable, but in such a far-reaching production as this the want of a full index is deeply felt. It is eminently a book for reference and consultation, and we hope that this omission will be made good in a new edition. The wide and exact reading demanded by work of this kind also would be greatly enhanced in value by references to the authors and authorities quoted so that they could be easily traced.

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- (1) *The Psychology of Dementia Praecox*. By Dr. C. G. JUNG, translated by F. PETERSON and A. A. BRILL. New York, 1909. Pp. 153, 8vo.
- (2) *Selected Papers on Hysteria and other Psycho-neuroses*. By Professor S. FREUD, translated by A. A. BRILL. New York, 1909. Pp. 200, 8vo.

These two works form Nos. 3 and 4 of the Nervous and Mental Disease Monograph Series, now being published in America under the editorship of Dr. Jelliffe. Both are designed to introduce the English reader to the school of psychology founded by Professor Freud, of Vienna.

The psychological work of Freud commenced with the now classical

*Ueber den psychischen Mechanismus hysterischer Phänomene*, published in 1893 in collaboration with Breuer. Since that day a vast amount of research has been carried out both by Freud himself, and by his followers in Vienna, Zürich, and Berlin, and some knowledge of the results obtained is absolutely necessary to every modern student of psychiatry.

A review of the original German edition of Dr. Jung's *Ueber die Psychologie der Dementia Præcox* appeared in the *Journal of Mental Science* for July, 1908. But little, therefore, need here be added concerning the subject-matter of the book. Its keynote is the extension of Freud's psychology to the sphere of dementia præcox. Dr. Jung's work has become a classic, and will always remain one of the most considerable landmarks in the progress of modern psychiatry. The present translation will be cordially welcomed by all English readers.

*Selected Papers on Hysteria* contains a translation of various articles which have been published by Freud from 1893 to 1908. Dr. Brill has endeavoured to select those papers which enable the reader to form a comprehensive and connected idea of Freud's theories. He has probably succeeded as well as it is possible to succeed, but there can be no question that the task is one of extreme difficulty. This difficulty depends on two factors. Firstly, Freud has never published any single treatise containing a complete presentation of his psychology; the student is forced to make himself acquainted with a considerable number of isolated works, each dealing with some subdivision of the subject. Of these works the most important are the *Traumdeutung* and the *Drei Abhandlungen zur Sexualtheorie*. Without some knowledge of these two books an adequate understanding of Freud's scattered papers is probably almost impossible. This criticism could only be met by the compilation of a Freud text-book, containing a co-ordinated account of the entire subject. The construction of such a work would certainly be far from easy, but its value would be incontestable. The need for a general treatise of this type is becoming more evident every day. Secondly, Freud's views on certain details of his subject have undergone a very considerable change during the years 1893 to 1908. He has now definitely abandoned many of the hypotheses which he sought to establish in his earlier works. It is therefore inevitable in a selection of papers extending over almost the whole period of Freud's psychological career, that the later articles should contain statements and theories which are incompatible with those appearing earlier in the book. We may cite, for example, Freud's change of theory regarding the specific ætiology of hysteria and the obsession neuroses, and the differentiation of hysteria into retention, hypnoid, and defence varieties—and his change of practice leading to the abandonment of hypnotism and the development of his modern method of psycho-analysis. Chapter IX of Dr. Brill's work includes Freud's own statement concerning the alterations and developments which his theory has undergone, but we could have wished that the book contained a more lengthy and complete introduction in which these various alterations were presented in their proper perspective. The method which has been selected will undoubtedly tend to cause confusion in the mind of the beginner. For those already acquainted with Freud's work, on the

other hand, the present translation will provide an excellent and convenient summary of the whole historical development of the subject.

BERNARD HART.

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### Part III.—Epitome.

#### Progress of Psychiatry in 1909.

##### AMERICA.

By Dr. WILLIAM McDONALD, Jun.

It has not always been an easy task—this preparation of the American section of the epitome on psychiatric work. Year after year the writer has paused before that word "*Progress*" with a big "*P*," obsessed by the limitations which it places on the subject-matter, perplexed at his inability to sift the wheat from the chaff, and to delineate clearly in all the activity called psychiatric only those features which surely made for progress.

This year, however, no such doubts assail, for there is evident in this country, as probably in all civilised parts, a reawakening to the needs of the mentally afflicted, while a broad and powerful current of earnest endeavour is bending toward the bettering of the insane and the prevention of insanity.

While there is still the same interest in the scientific problems of abnormal mental action, psycho-analysis, diagnosis and classification, there is a distinct departure from excessive meddling with the more fanciful and finical of pure theoretical considerations, and a corresponding setting out upon work of a practical nature.

Clinics, institutions, reception wards, out-patient work, laws for commitment and protection of the insane, interest in juveniles, alcohol and immorality as causes of insanity, after-care, means of preventing insanity—these and many others are matters which are now occupying the attention of psychiatric workers, and, better still, of a vast army of philanthropic laymen.

The public is awakening to its dangers from, and duties toward, the ever-increasing body of the aberrant.

Strangely enough, the greatest apathy has been met with among the general medical practitioners, whose lack of interest has not only proved a decided hindrance to advancement, but whose unpardonable ignorance of mental diseases has at times led to out-and-out active obstruction to the strivings of those who are alive to the campaign. Many physicians still look upon hospitals for the insane as they were regarded fifty years ago, and, unconscious of their backwardness, consider the commitment of the insane as a matter of abstract justice rather than as concrete opportunities for the application of modern mental healing. And so, in a recent attempt in Rhode Island to divorce the commitment of the insane from the police court, we were astonished to find some of our own brother practitioners loudly proclaiming the sacredness of human