

Other sections are devoted to activity and intelligence in relation to delusional equivalents in normal people, from which point the author goes on to the minor paranoiacs and to an elaboration of the mechanism of paranoia. A good deal of attention is given to the pre-psychotic period.

He concludes by making certain generalizations. He states that the formation of permanent delusions comes only *pari passu* with the destruction of the higher intellectual faculties. The delusions will tend to be systematized or not according as their evolution is slow or rapid. The conditions which create delusions will have effect more rapidly upon the handicapped individual, but that type of handicap described by the French as "*débilité mentale*" (which might roughly be translated by "psychopathy") is not enough to explain the appearance of delusions. The patient's attitude to the delusion is in the same terms as his attitude to other circumstances, and is an expression of his intellectual level.

W. McC. HARROWES.

*What Becomes of the Insane after Discharge?* (*Gaz. des Hôp.*, July, 1931.) Rodiet, M. A.

This article deals with the problem of after-care.

The author points out that few psychiatrists working in mental hospitals attempt to follow closely the patient who has been discharged more or less recovered. The importance of social service in better after-care is mentioned under the specific heading, "An Investigation into the Home Conditions of the Patient." It is probably true to say that in all psychoses, major and minor, which appear to be frankly dynamic, the difficulty is much more commonly discovered in the home circle than in the work life of the patient. The author points out that the social service worker discussing with the discharged patient his impressions of mental hospital life often discovers that the patient, while praising the care, treatment and staff, reproaches the administrative side of mental hospitals, which at present frequently makes it necessary for the recoverable case to be associated with what the author calls "*des malades grossiers, malpropres, obscènes et pervers.*"

The author ends up with a plea for more careful and more thorough work with discharged patients and a greater realization of the psychiatrist's obligations in this direction.

W. McC. HARROWES.

*Unmotivated Murder.* (*Les Échos de la Médecine*, August 1, 1931.) Giraud, Dr.

The author states that amongst murders committed by the insane there appear a certain number which seem to be clearly motivated by the delusions of the murderer. There is, however, another category of murders where no motive of any kind appears.

From the point of view of Freud, the author calls these two types crimes of the ego and of the id respectively, and he goes on to