

ignorant people, who came to believe his assertion that he was Christ and invulnerable.

The reader will find at page 242 a defence of the author's views in regard to certain interpretations of hypnotic experience, and their bearing on unconscious cerebration, of which the author is an opponent.

Fresh cases are added in several of the chapters, notably in chap. 10, p. 271-2, cases of micropsia, and at page 326 a case illustrating the effect of shock on the memory.

We conclude by commending this new edition of a work as happily executed as it is happily christened.

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*Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences: A Yearly Report of the Progress of the General Sanitary Sciences throughout the World.* Edited by CHARLES E. SAJOUS, M.D. London: F. J. Rebman, Adam Street, Strand. 1893.

The section on "Mental Diseases" is contributed by Dr. George H. Rohé, Catonsville, M.D. It contains a retrospect of a considerable number of works which have appeared in the journals during 1892. Notice is taken of Dr. Turner's article in the "Journal of Mental Science" on facial asymmetry. The plate accompanying the article is copied, but so coarsely executed that it is a caricature of the original. Such inartistic reproduction in a first-class work defaces the volume. We have no wish, in regard to the retrospect itself, to be hypercritical, but we can hardly award the praise to it which we have felt pleasure in giving to the corresponding section in the previous issues of the "Annual." We agree, however, with the author when he observes in his comment on Kiernan's "Art in the Insane," that "the theory that genius is a psychosis closely allied to insanity, if not insanity itself, is a great comfort to us commonplaces, who suit our actions to the conventionalities of society, and who are as far beyond the suspicion of genius as of insanity."

We congratulate the Editor on his laborious, and, as a general rule, ably conducted "Annual," which must remain a most valuable work of reference.