

other things the relative increase of crime to the population in different countries, and the amount of education, etc., which are important. The author admits that "as far as statistics are concerned, the exact relation between education and crime is unknown." It is true that "a majority of countries show an increase both in education and crime, yet not a few, and some of the most developed nations, show an increase of education and a decrease in crime."

We must, however, content ourselves with referring the reader to the more striking facts and conclusions contained in Dr. Macdonald's essays.

A very elaborate and useful bibliography of works on abnormal man, classified under various heads, is given. This alone would render this book of great value to medical psychologists.

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*Hypnotisme et Suggestion ; étude Critique.* Par W. WUNDT, Professeur à l'Université de Leipzig. Traduit de l'allemand, par A. KELLER. Felix Alcan, 108, Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris. 1893.

We have in a former number of the Journal (January, 1892) given an abstract of Wundt's researches in hypnotism. The little book before us is a French translation of Wundt's article. It is an advantage to have it in this form. It is needless to say that the learned professor carefully guards himself against being supposed to give credence to any of the alleged facts of occultism. Having thus cleared the ground, he observes: "Certainly, hypnotism is to be regarded quite differently. Here we are concerned with phenomena, the interpretation of which doubtless remains somewhat uncertain, but the reality of which, with the exception of certain details, can no more be disputed than the existence of dreaming or sleep-walking." Again, "If our present knowledge of hypnotism still presents some *lacunæ*, these have less to do with the fundamental phenomena than their psychological and physiological explanation." He regards it as proved that "Suggestion, whether practised by words or by acts calculated to suggest ideas, is the principal, if not the only cause of hypnotic conditions. Other influences, such as fixing the attention upon a certain object, facilitate the action of suggestion by increasing the aptitude to receive it, or are themselves a practical suggestion of sleep."

It is unnecessary to do more on the present occasion than to refer the reader to the former review in this Journal. Wundt's thoughtful and philosophic study contrasts strongly with the superficial and ignorant observations with which the subject is even still so often treated.

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*The Law of Psychic Phenomena.* By THOMSON JAY HUDSON.  
G. P. Putnam's Sons, London. 1893.

The author is honest, and has laboured hard to put the reader in possession of facts, real or alleged, in regard to the range of subjects included under hypnotism and that which has no real connection with it, so-called spiritualism. We cannot commend the book as a scientific production, and in fact the larger part of it falls under occultism. We might say of the 400 pages of the work, that what is true is not new, and that what is new is not true.

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*Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.* By DIXON MANN, M.D.,  
F.R.C.P. Charles Griffin and Company, London. 1893.

The only chapter in Dr. Dixon Mann's exhaustive work which falls to our lot to notice is that on the "Types and Medico-Legal Bearings of Insanity," covering about 60 pages. It is a very fair sketch, necessarily brief, of mental disorders. To expect a detailed description of insanity would be unreasonable. The section on "Criminal Responsibility" is good, but would have been better had the author studied the article on the subject by Dr. Orange in the "Dictionary of Psychological Medicine," which appeared some time before Dr. Mann's publication.

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*Joan of Arc.* By Lord RONALD GOWER, F.S.A. London:  
John C. Nimmo. 1893.

Though there is no lack of original documents, some facts in the life of Joan of Arc are often incorrectly stated by historians. They have long been content to follow one another, and errors are slowly eliminated. Nevertheless, the change in the attitude of English writers, from Hall and Holingshed to Lord Ronald Gower, amounts to a complete turn of face. The coarse abuse of the old English chroniclers is changed into enthusiastic admiration. Not only has Lord