

notice of the objections of the patient's friends who may allege that it causes excitement, nor of the opposition of the patient who may allege that it causes headache; "persevere, the headache and the excitement are the first fruits of weakness, which the alcohol will enable you to combat, and if the first dose does not calm the patient, give more." We cannot help thinking that Dr. Dickson is more happy in his advice to students concerning what they should not do with sedatives than he is in his advice to them concerning what they should do with alcohol. Probably there are some experienced physicians who would say that he has told them to do those things which they ought not to do and to leave undone those things which they ought to do; and that were they faithfully to follow his counsel they would have no health of mind in their patients.

We may conclude this short notice with a recommendation of the book to perusal; for there is a certain originality about it, arising from the fact that the author brings a knowledge of disease generally to bear upon his observation of mental disease. So far he justifies his title. Moreover, he expresses in a decided manner the opinions which his own experience and reflections have led him to form: he is not the mere retailer of second-hand information. The book is enriched with some well-executed coloured plates from the author's drawings of the microscopical appearances in the brains of the insane; and there are some often-used photographs of the insane, by Dr. Diamond, which might as well have been omitted.

Contemporary English Psychology. Translated from the French of Th. Ribot.—Hartley, James Mill, Herbert Spencer, A. Bain, G. H. Lewes, Samuel Bailey, John Stuart Mill. London: Henry S. King and Co. 1873.

Recognising that, since the time of Hobbes and Locke, England has been the country which has done the most for psychology, M. Ribot has undertaken to make known to his countrymen the doctrines of those adherents of the *à posteriori* school of psychology whose names are mentioned above. These doctrines have, he says, been hitherto unknown or very nearly unknown in France. His work is not a work of criticism, but of pure exposition, its aim having been to set forth as concisely and lucidly as possible the doctrines which

have been advocated by each of these philosophers, and to show how they stand related to one another. This aim he has accomplished very successfully. He has thoroughly entered into the spirit of the writer whose views he expounds, and has, we think, sometimes displayed them in a more clear and consistent form than the writer himself. We can cordially recommend the volume, both on account of the excellence of its matter and the directness of its style, which does not appear to have suffered much in the hands of his translator. The book will be found to be a useful introduction to the works of these philosophers for those who intend to study them; and those who have studied them will find it of excellent use in recalling to mind the principles of their systems and the arguments by which they are supported.

Manual of Lunacy: a Handbook relating to the Legal Care and Treatment of the Insane in the Public and Private Asylums of Great Britain, Ireland, United States, and the Continent.
By LYTTLETON S. WINSLOW, M.B., Cant., D.C.L. Oxon.

This is a carefully compiled manual of its kind, at any rate so far as it is concerned with the provisions for the care and treatment of the insane in this country. It contains an analysis of the enactments and regulations which are to be found in the Acts of Parliament relating to lunatics, and gives all the information which is likely to be needed by those who have to do with them, either in the way of placing them under care or of taking care of them when they have been placed under restraint. Moreover, the legal provisions relating to commissions of inquiry into the state of mind of alleged lunatics, and to their subsequent care as Chancery patients, when found insane, will be found duly recorded.

The portion of the book which relates to the legal enactments with regard to the insane in other countries seems to us scanty and defective; and we doubt much whether such information as is given adds much to the value of the book. Another portion which should have been done with more fullness and exactness, or would perhaps have been better omitted, is the chapter devoted to a brief description of the various forms of insanity. Dr. L. Winslow would do well, we feel sure, to adopt a more sober, exact, and scientific strain, abandoning in future hackneyed quotations from Burton