necessary condition for the appearance of the atavism." A philogenetic record, he goes on to remark, has precisely the same value when it appears on the surface of the cerebral mantle as when it appears on any other organ, so that when we are judging of the normal or abnormal character of an organism we must seek for atavistic characters everywhere. The presence in man of a supernumerary vertebra or rib, of muscles peculiar to other vertebrates, of an enormous vermiform appendix, an external ear resembling that in the macaques or the cynocephali, a caudal appendage or a supernumerary finger are all signs of the same value as a lacking convolution or a superficial cuneus. There is no such thing as a normal person, and one or two such signs of abnormality or of degeneration—if we prefer to call them so—have little significance. But as we proceed to the insane, the epileptic, idiots, and criminals, we find such stigmata increase, and Mingazzini agrees with Näcke that "a man who presents numerous signs of degeneration must always be suspected as regards his mental, nervous, or moral state." After finally insisting that we are not entitled to go further and assert the existence of a "criminal type" of man, the author brings to a conclusion his interesting and judicious survey of this large field.

The Medical Annual and Practitioners' Index, 1895.

This book of reference has entered upon its thirteenth year, a fact which sufficiently indicates that it is supplying a want, and that it will need no formal introduction.

Among articles specially worthy of notice is a valuable contribution by Mr. Snell on Eye-sight as influenced by School Life; Dr. W. Ramsay Smith deals with the subject of Angio-Neurosis, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton with many of the disorders comprehended under the heading of Neurology; Dr. Shuttleworth comments upon Thyroid Treatment in Sporadic Cretinism, Craniotomy in Microcephalus, and other forms of Idiocy, and the Relation of post-nasal Adenoids to Mental Dulness; and Dr. James Shaw deals with the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute Mania, Climacteric Insanity and Paranoia.

The third section, a miscellaneous collection of more or less useful information, contains a review of Sanitary

https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.41.174.525 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Science in 1894 by Dr. Priestley, and an alphabetical list of the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums and Homes for Inebriates in the United Kingdom.

Altogether the present maintains the standard of former medical annuals, and, as is usual with this publication, it is well printed and generously illustrated.

An Introduction to Comparative Psychology. By C. Lloyd Morgan, Principal of University College, Bristol. London: Walter Scott, Limited. 1894.

Though modestly styled an "Introduction," this book covers much ground in the field of psychology, and is well worth careful and painstaking study. Prior to embarking upon his voyage of discovery into practically unknown countries, the author makes his confession of faith; he is a Monist and an ardent Evolutionist. For the proper elucidation of the difficult problems of mind many assumptions are made, many definitions must be assumed, but the salient feature of the work is the fair and critical spirit which pervades it, and the absence of anything approaching dogmatic conclusions. His great aim is to endeavour to teach by legitimate process of scientific induction the most probable interpretation of zoological psychology, and, by comparing this with the psychology of man, to ascertain by what steps the lower faculties of animals may have passed by natural process of development into the higher faculties of man. The keynote of modern biology being evolution, we are logically bound, says the author, to regard psychological evolution as strictly co-ordinate with biological evolution. In the case of higher vertebrates with brains somewhat similar to our own, we are justified in considering their psychical states in association with the functional activity of their cerebral hemispheres, and we find corresponding degrees of complexity in them. Mr. Lloyd Morgan is well advised in excluding the consideration of insects and invertebrate animals generally from his present purpose, for the nature of the sense-experience of insects, for instance, is apparently so different to ours from the difference in tactual, visual fields, etc., that we cannot pretend to know anything but the vaguest generalities concerning their psychology.

https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.41.174.525 Published online by Cambridge University Press