

and the Elimination of Crime is an abstract from a German weekly, and in it is shown that in Great Britain between 1841 and 1887 the number of children at school to every 1000 of population increased from 11 to 125, while in the same period the number of criminals to each 100,000 of population decreased from 122 to 38, the number of youthful criminals decreasing from 45.8 to 21.5. The writer draws attention, however, to the fact that education is only one factor and want and temptation have become much less than formerly. Chapter seventeen covers thirty-six pages and is On Physical Training by Edward Mussey Hartwell. It contains much of interest, and the author's remarks on the spirit of athletics as shown in America (p. 153) commend themselves to the thoughtful. The above are but few of the many interesting features of this volume. In the second volume we also find much of interest, chapter twenty-nine devotes forty pages to sketches of Educational Benefactors and Lives Devoted to Education, by Hon. John Eaton, LL. D. These are brief but very interesting, and are supplemented by chapter thirty-one which is devoted to Biographical Notices. Of especial interest to medical men are chapter thirty-five on Professional Instruction, chapter forty on Schools for Nurses, and chapter forty-three on Schools for the Defective Classes (the blind, deaf, and feeble-minded), but the above by no means indicates all that appeals to those who take even a slight interest in education, and much has only an indirect relation to educational matters, for example, the chapter on the Introduction of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska.

W. R. D.

*Forty-seventh Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland.* Glasgow, 1905.

On the first of January, 1905, there were 17,241 insane persons officially known to the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, an increase of 347 during the previous year. Considerable space in the body of the report is occupied by the statistics relating to the patients admitted and discharged during the year, and Appendix A is given over to statistical tables of those admitted and discharged from 1858 to the present time. In these tables an average is made every five years which is convenient for those consulting them. The establishments for the insane are arranged in the following groups: (a) Royal and District Asylums; (b) Private Asylums; (c) Parochial Asylums; (d) Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses; (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison. As a rule the statistics of the last two groups are given separately from the others. A very interesting feature is the table giving the progressive history of 2539 patients first admitted into establishments in 1898. There were 557 readmissions of the original number making a total of admissions of 3096, and of this number 1336 were discharged recovered, 396 discharged unrecovered, 705 died, and 659 were remaining at the end of 1904. In commenting upon Changes among Attendants and Servants in Establishments, the following

seems worthy of quotation as indicating the opinion of others: "We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes, and should endeavour to remove them by offering increased inducements to good attendants to remain, and to a better class to take service. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men, a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighborhood of the asylum."

Appendix C gives the reports of those appointed to visit the insane in private dwellings. Especially interesting to the student of heredity is the report of Dr. Macpherson on Insanity in Long Island on page 174. The whole report is of great interest to those who care for the insane.

W. R. D.

*Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.* Third Series, Vol. XXVI. Philadelphia, 1904.

The latest of the volumes of transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia is fully up to the standard set by former volumes. The papers contained in this volume are devoted largely to general medical and surgical subjects, differing in this respect from the preceding volume, in which the papers were largely of neurological interest. There are two papers in Vol. XXVI relating to neurology. One is by Dr. W. S. Spiller, entitled "Points of Resemblance between Paralysis Agitans and Arthritis Deformans," which is fully up to this well-known writer's previous work. The other paper is by Dr. Charles K. Mills, on "Aphasia and the Cerebral Zone of Speech," a subject in which this writer has been interested for some time and upon which he has written much of value.

These papers have not been singled out because of their greater relative value as compared with others in the volume, but because of their greater interest to readers of this JOURNAL. The whole volume, as is commonly true of the Transactions of the College of Physicians, will well repay reading and, in the case of many of the papers, careful study.

W. R. D.

*Recherches cliniques et therapeutiques sur l'épilepsie, l'hystérie et l'idiotie, Compte-rendu du service des enfants idiots, épileptiques, arriérés et aliénés de Bicêtre, pendant l'année 1903.* Par BOURNEVILLE avec la collaboration de MM. BOYER, L. IZON, LEMAIRE, REINE MAUGERET (Mlle.), JULIEN NOIR, PAUL-BONCOUR. (Paris: Felix Alcan, 1904.)

These reports of the institution for feeble-minded at Bicêtre are always of great interest to those whose duty it is to care for the insane or feeble-minded. As usual, this report is divided into two parts, the first being an account of the admissions, changes, improvements, and other matters which pertain especially to the service during 1903; and the second being a collec-