

not prevent acquisition of a residential settlement. The second point was one of considerable general interest, and it had not been in terms decided by this Court. There was undoubtedly some hardship in a parish, within which benevolent persons had set up a charitable institution, being thereby saddled with liability for imported paupers. Possibly such a case might be a fit subject for Parliamentary consideration. ' But he had to deal with statutes and decisions as they stood, and it seemed to him that the words in Section 1 of the Act of 1898, requiring that the pauper "shall have maintained himself without having recourse to common begging and without having received or applied for parochial relief," did not mean that he should have maintained himself by his own industry or out of his own proper funds, but were satisfied if he received from charitable people the means of maintaining himself without begging and without recourse to the parochial funds. That his Lordship thought was the result of the cases of Thompson, Hay v. Cumming; Forbes v. Marshall, and Hay v. Ferguson. He was therefore of opinion that the pauper had acquired a settlement in Kirkintilloch and he assoilzied the defenders, with expenses. — Glasgow Herald.

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## EDITORIAL.

The Question of Classification is always a difficult one since nature shows no fixed boundaries, but each group shades over into the next. This is most strikingly true of mental diseases; and while the dissatisfaction with the old groupings has been wide-spread and of long duration, as has been shown by the many suggested changes, yet none of these have met with marked favor. But more extended and thorough clinical studies have led to new endeavors in this direction as is shown by the fork of the Heidelberg school under the leadership of Kraepelin. One of the most interesting groups that he has made is that of Dementia Praecox which he describes under three forms; that of hebephrenia, first described by Hecker; the katatonia of Kahlbaum, and paranoia which includes most of the cases usually classified under this name. This disease shows a great variety of symptoms, but is characterized by ending in a peculiar and frequently low grade dementia.

In this number we offer an article on "A Case of Special Precocity with Early Degeneration," which is interesting in this connection; and it would no doubt be classified by Kraepelin as the hebephreniac form of Dementia Praecox. It shows the precocity which Christian finds as characteristic of the disease and also the exaggeration in the drawings which is mentioned by Kraepelin. This class of cases forms a very interesting chapter to those interested in feeble-mindedness, since it shows mental degeneration appearing at a later stage in the mental development. It appears most frequently at puberty or during adolescence and seems to be intimately connected in some way with the evolution of the sex life. Forming, apparently, a connecting link between imbecility and the later insanities, a study of these cases will no doubt throw light on the early stages of mental degeneration.

## BOOK REVIEW.

"A PRIMER OF PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL DISEASE," by C. B. Burr, M. D., Published by F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia—The applicants for positions as nurses and attendants in hospitals for insane are, as a rule, possessed of a very limited education, usually equivalent to less than the course of the village graded schools. Any text book, therefore, to be generally serviceable for training classes in these Institutions, must be very wisely prepared with reference to (a) selection of material, and (6) its manner of presentation. Lack of mental discipline, rather than any deficiency in natural mental ability is found in the pupils. While the subjects must be scientifically presented, they must be couched in simple language and re-inforced by suitable illustrations. To have some sort of a text book is also imperative, because it is very difficult for many of these pupils to follow lectures closely and be obliged to depend upon them solely.

Dr. Burr's Primer is a very good work for this purpose, and the glossary and use of explanatory phrases or words, parenthetically following technical words, are excellent features of the book.

The subject is treated under the heads:—

Part I—Psychology.

Part II—Insanity.

Part III—Management of Cases of Insanity.

The first two parts are intended to present the outlines of the subjects indicated by the title, and the author has succeeded in reducing the subjects to their simplest terms.

Part III is full of good points and the teaching here inculcated should be thoroughly impressed upon every person who undertakes the care of insane patients.

—A. C. R.

## JOURNAL OF PSYCHO-ASTHENICS.

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## ORIGINAL ARTICLE.

### IDIOCY WITH PACHYDERMICAL CACHEXIA

BY BOURNEVILLE, PHYSICIAN AT BICETRE.

Translated by Clarence A. Perry and Julia St. J. Wygant, M. D.,  
Medical Assistant, Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse, N. Y.

#### CASE VIII.

**F**ATHER, intermittent fever, general paralysis.—Paternal great-grandfather, apoplectic—Paternal uncle, migrainous; mother, nervous.—Paternal grandfather died of tuberculosis.—Maternal grandmother, paralyzed.—Maternal great-grandfather, insane.—Maternal uncle, migrainous.—Mother, nervous, a little microcephalic.—Maternal grandfather died from tuberculosis.—Maternal grandmother, haemiplegic.—Maternal great-grandfather insane.

Father in the first stage of general paralysis at time of conception.—First convulsions at eight months.—Bronchitis.—Regular symptoms of myxoedema.—Died at the age of seven years.

Autopsy:—Persistence of anterior fontanelle. — Complete absence of the thyroid gland. —Persistence of thymus.

Cab—Marie Pauline, born at Sedan, July 29th, 1882, entered the asylum at Villejuif under the treatment of Dr. Briand, April 29th, 1889, (Mar. 24, 1889). (The description which we gave in our communication to l Association francaise was incomplete. Since then we have found the mother and have personally obtained from her accurate information.)

Information furnished by the mother:—Father, 44 years old, policeman, has been for three months at the asylum for insane at Ville-Evrard under treatment for general paralysis. During the last seven years he has been subject to fits of anger and beating his wife; for a long time, but more so within the last year, he has given himself up to drink. Since his marriage and up to the present time he has been subject to monthly attacks of well-defined intermittent fever. [Father, sober, died from an attack of apoplexy in one week.—Mother, very nervous, healthy, not addicted to drink.—No particulars of paternal or