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.

JOURNAL OF PSYCHO-ASTHENICS.

VOL. VI. DECEMBER, 1901: No. 2

A quarterly journal devoted to the education and care of the Feeble-Minded, and the care and treatment of Epileptics. Published under the auspices of the Association of Officers of American Institutions for Feeble-Minded.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
A. C. ROGERS, M. D., Faribault, Minn.

ASSOCIATES:
W. E. FERNALD, M. D., Waverly, Mass.
A. W. WILMARTH, M. D., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
F. M. POWELL, M. D., Glenwood, Iowa.
M. W. BARR, M. D., Elwyn, Penn.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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 Kraespen. 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 (b) 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.