

tion, and which are no doubt capable of remedy. An example of this is to be found in the case of one asylum whose cost for provisions, *viz.*, £11 13s. 7d., is the highest among district asylums, and the energy value of whose diet is the second highest, being 445 calories above standard, and yet the average working male patient's weight is found to be below standard to the extent of 4 lbs. It is not without significance that this asylum's meat bill, like that of one of its neighbours, reveals the fact that practically a quarter of the meat in the dietary is of the sort called tinned.

Such a thing as uniformity in dietary in asylums is for obvious reasons impossible and undesirable, but it may be confidently affirmed that the committees of asylums and other authorities are anxious and desirous to deal in a spirit of reasonableness with the dependent insane committed to their care. It can hardly admit of doubt that, broadly speaking, the inmates of those institutions in England and Ireland which correspond to the district asylums of Scotland are dieted in no less parsimonious fashion. The close approximation of the item in the maintenance account which comes under the heading of provisions in the three divisions of the United Kingdom affords proof of this. Still, anomalies will be found to exist, just as is displayed in this inquiry, and it is in the adjusting of such that this report will prove of inestimable practical utility. It will, of course, be of greatest value to the Scottish institutions, each of whose dietaries is criticised individually, but, making allowance for differences in the matter of local habit, the suggestions for the proper and sufficient dieting of pauper lunatics offered by Dr. Dunlop will be a very real help towards the framing of diet scales which will meet all reasonable requirements. All authorities, and their dependent charges everywhere, are under a deep debt of obligation to the Scottish Commissioners, who once more have proved by their energy that in their consideration for the well-being of the insane poor they are second to none.

---

*Recherches Cliniques et Thérapeutiques sur l'Épilepsie, l'Hystérie, et l'Idiotie.* Par BOURNEVILLE, avec la collaboration de MM. Ambard, J. Boyer, Crouzon, L. Morel, Paul-Boncour, Philippe et Oberthur. [*Clinical and Therapeutical Researches on Epilepsy, Hysteria, and Idiocy.*] By BOURNEVILLE. Vol. xxii. Paris: *aux Bureaux du Progrès Médical*, and Félix Alcan. Large 8vo, pp. 236; 16 plates and 14 illustrations in text.

This instructive report (for the year 1901) of the Children's Department of the Bicêtre and of the Fondation Vallée (in connection with it) gives the usual information as to the classification of inmates and their "medico-pedagogic" treatment. It would seem that of 166 pupils frequenting the senior school, 13 have been able to gain the "certificat d'études" or leaving certificate required in the case of ordinary elementary school children. Stress is rightly placed upon the improvement of speech and pronunciation—often very imperfect with imbeciles,—and no less than twenty of the teaching staff have had the advantage of training in

the methods used at the National Institution for Deaf Mutes. Much attention is given to the cultivation of music and singing, and some observations of the instructor (M. Sutter) are quoted to show that the teaching of music is not thrown away even upon those who are partially deaf, one of whom became a fair pianist, the vibrations being conducted by means of a rod from the instrument to the frontal bone of the performer! Gymnastics and dancing are also held in high esteem. Cases of marked educational improvement are cited in detail, and Dr. Bourneville judiciously remarks that he impresses constantly on his school staff that their pupils are also *patients*, and as such require to be treated with long-suffering consideration.

The manual and industrial training of the more capable inmates continues to be carried on with much vigour, and it is claimed that the labour of the 124 working patients (including probably also that of the instructors) is worth for the year nearly 30,000 francs. The printing office would seem to be the most profitable department, bringing in 7223 francs with only eight workers; and next to that brush-making, bringing in over 5000. Dr. Bourneville contends that a larger share of the profits should be spent in improvements, and in this view we fully sympathise.

The statistics show that on the 1st of January, 1901, there were at the Bicêtre 437 male patients, and at the Fondation Vallée 213 female patients, 52 of the latter being epileptic. There were 20 deaths at the former institution and 16 at the latter during the year 1901. One case of suicide (a lad of 16) is recorded at the Bicêtre; and tuberculous disease is assigned as the cause of death in five of the twenty cases, though it probably existed in other cases returned as pulmonary disease. Two cases of general tuberculosis are amongst the assigned causes of death at Fondation Vallée, but here again there are a large number of broncho-pneumonias, etc. There does not seem to have been any prevalent epidemic at the Bicêtre, though whooping-cough and chicken-pox occurred at the Fondation Vallée; and we may remark that the death-rate appears high as compared with that now generally current in idiot institutions in this country.

Section III of the report is devoted to the advocacy of the creation of special classes in connection with the elementary schools of Paris for backward and feeble-minded children not requiring "hospitalisation." Dr. Bourneville fortifies his position by printing interesting reports of the progress of special schools established in Germany, England, Belgium, and Denmark, and again urges his views upon the educational authorities. We trust his praiseworthy insistence may lead to a speedy practical result.

In the second portion of the volume we find several well-classified schemes for use by assistants in obtaining particulars of family history and noting peculiarities and general condition of patients. We note that the morning and evening temperatures of all new admissions are taken for five days, as an aid in detecting infectious disease, actual or incubating.

Various careful studies on such subjects as the treatment of vertiginous epilepsy by bromide of camphor, moral idiocy, the osseous conditions attending infantile hemiplegia, adolescent insanity, etc., in which Dr.

Bourneville has been aided by his "internes," close a volume which fully sustains the reputation of its predecessors. It may interest some of our readers if we quote a notice which appears on the cover that M. Bourneville is at the disposal of doctors and others interested in the treatment of abnormal children, at the Bicêtre on Saturday mornings (at 9.30 *precisely*) to show them his *clinique* and demonstrate the methods of instruction in vogue. G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH.

---

*Ueber das Pathologische bei Nietzsche.* By P. J. MÖBIUS. Wiesbaden : Bergmann, 1902. Octavo, pp. 106.

*The Dawn of Day.* By F. NIETZSCHE. Translated by JOHANNA VOLZ. London : Fisher Unwin, 1903. Octavo, pp. 387. Price 8s. 6d.

In one of the latest volumes of the *Grenzfragen des Nerven- und Seelen-lebens*, Dr. Möbius has written a careful study of Nietzsche from the pathological point of view, and if taken, as the author himself would wish it to be taken, in conjunction with the study of Nietzsche's works, and with the admirable biography by his sister, it may be regarded as furnishing an almost indispensable contribution to the proper understanding of Nietzsche. A writer like Nietzsche easily leads those who discuss him into extremes : on the one hand his admirers reverentially accept all his utterances without discrimination, and are most impressed by his most extravagant sayings ; on the other hand, the alienist (or, at all events, an author like Nordau, masquerading as an alienist) is tempted to go too far in the opposite direction and to find insanity everywhere. Dr. Möbius's position—though he is not always a reliable guide—is on the present occasion critical and discriminating. He is quite aware that in dealing with Nietzsche we are concerned with a very great writer and a thinker of all but the highest order ; he points out, also, that even when his work became definitely morbid it was still not without real artistic and philosophic value. But at the same time he quite definitely realises the pathological element, and in this study, by the analysis of Nietzsche's works, and also of his life,—many of the facts being here published for the first time,—he presents us with as clear a picture of Nietzsche's mental condition as we can at present hope for. It may be said at once that the biography does not bring before us the material necessary to obtain a complete picture of Nietzsche's mental state—partly, no doubt, because it is not yet complete, and partly because the writer, being at the lay point of view, has unintentionally omitted many significant facts which would have helped to make clearer an interesting and somewhat unusual case of general paralysis. Thus it would appear that the heredity is not so absolutely sound as the present reviewer, in a detailed study of Nietzsche published some years ago, had been led by the biography to believe. The father died of a cerebral tumour, and while we cannot reasonably regard this as an unfavourable hereditary influence, it has to be added that Nietzsche's violent migraine and his extreme myopia were inherited from the father's side, and that the father's sisters are described as hysterical and eccentric. On the side of the mother, also, though she