

before, a new departure on new lines of investigation, and a new stimulus through the fresh fields of discovery that are opened up. The perusal of such a work is especially profitable to the medico-psychologist. It helps to definitise his ideas, to encourage him in his studies as to the co-relations of disordered mental manifestations and brain lesions, teaches him to look for new facts and opens up before his mind a vista of possible discoveries that cannot but incite to good work.

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*Darwinism tested by Language.* By FREDERIC BATEMAN, M.D.  
With a Preface by EDWARD MEYRICK GOULBUEN, D.D.,  
Dean of Norwich. Rivingtons, London, 1877.

This is a small volume of about 250 pages so widely printed that one can read it over in an evening. We do not make this a ground of complaint, for the book might have been even shorter if the author had steadily refrained from unnecessary remarks, and struck out a few pages about the opposition of science and Scripture, and how this is only apparent. Dr. Bateman repeats many arguments against Darwin's theory, but these we pass by, for it does not seem advisable in this Journal to discuss the whole question of the origin of human beings. The gist of the book seems to amount to this—that the author believes that he has an argument to bring forward which is fatal to Darwin's theory of the descent of man. Human beings alone possess the faculty of articulate speech, and this faculty is of such a peculiar and distinctive character as to render futile all efforts to find anything in common between the human intelligence and that of the brutes. Dr. Bateman argues that the gift of language is of an immaterial nature, and distinguishes between the faculty of articulate speech and the general faculty of language without showing that the difference is essential.

The writer of this review is disposed to take the same side in regard to Darwinism as Dr. Bateman; he does not think that Darwin's theory has been made sufficiently probable to outweigh the powerful objections which have been urged against it. At the same time he does not see any irresistible force in Dr. Bateman's argument. It is quite true that all men speak, and no brutes do so; but very likely the Darwinians may reply "We never said that an orang-outang could be made to talk, as the gift of speech implies a greater intelligence than any anthropoid ape possesses. We believe man to be descended from a series of ancestors whose fossil remains are not yet in our museums, and who were

less intelligent than man, though more intelligent than anthropoid apes, and with one of these speech commenced." We do not see that Dr. Bateman has made out that language is a separate faculty at all. It may be resolved into the principle of association, coupled with the desire innate in man of communicating our feelings and thoughts. Moreover we find the rudiments of language in the higher animals. Dogs undoubtedly understand words. It is true the best educated collie only understands a few; but multiply his intelligence in degree without altering it in kind, and he will understand more. Dogs even make attempts to communicate feelings and occurrences which move them deeply. Here we have the germ of language. Dr. Bateman is consulting physician to the Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, and he is no doubt aware that the lower class of idiots neither speak nor understand speech, that as they become more intelligent they understand words without being able to speak, and that as a rule those who are most intelligent both understand speech and speak. Lunatics as they descend in the scale of dementia first cease to speak and then to understand what is said to them.

Observations like these ought to make one hesitate to affirm that there is any impassable line between a mute intelligence and one possessed of speech as Max Müller and some other philologists believe.

Dr. Bateman acknowledges somewhat incautiously that if it could be proved that the power of language was dependent upon the lower end of the third frontal convolution, the deficiency of this portion of the brain in animals and in microcephalic mutes would be a strong argument in favour of Darwinism. He cites a number of interesting cases to show that speech may remain unaffected with the destruction of that portion of this convolution, or even of both frontal lobes.

It certainly seems, although in a large number of cases of aphasia there are lesions implicating the region about the operculum or the Island of Reil, that it is impossible to prove that one particular spot of grey matter is essential to the integrity of speech, but all this leaves the question of Darwinism unaffected. Broca himself, whose localisation Dr. Bateman opposes, is one of the ablest opponents of the Darwinian theory. The evolutionist might fairly hold that the superior intelligence of man along with the gift of speech was owing not to the presence of one convolution, but to the greater number and complexity of many convolutions.

Dr. Bateman's work shows a great deal of research and much

reading. The book is of an interesting character, and not too difficult for the general reader. The preface by the Dean of Norwich is a vigorous piece of writing. Dr. Bateman shows a warm earnestness in proclaiming that science confirms Scripture, which apparently has led to the impression that he wishes to make them support one another, instead of each resting as it must necessarily do upon a distinct foundation. He is at some pains to deny the accusation of using Scripture to refute Darwin. "I use science," he writes, "to show that language is the difference of *kind* between man and animals, which Mr. Darwin seems to stand in need of; and having, however imperfectly, combated his views from a linguistic point of view, I incidentally call attention to the fact that science corroborates Holy Writ."

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*On the Use of Education and Training in the Treatment of the Insane in Public Lunatic Asylums.* By JOSEPH LALOR, M.D., Resident Medical Superintendent of the Richmond District Lunatic Asylum, Dublin. 1878.

This is a Paper read before the Section of Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its meeting in 1878. Those familiar with the work in which Dr. Lalor has been engaged for many years, in the Richmond Asylum, will be prepared to find the author maintaining that education and training form the basis of the moral treatment of all classes of the insane. The readers of this Journal are in possession of the principal facts and figures connected with the schools in this institution, and are aware of the favourable impression produced upon the writer of the account\* as to their condition, when visited by members of the Medico-Psychological Association during their meeting in Dublin, in 1876. More attention was directed to, and fresh interest was excited in Dr. Lalor's labours, in consequence of their becoming more generally known, and a stimulus was given to several small schools in operation in our County Asylums. There are those, indeed, who regard the Superintendent of the Richmond Asylum as an enthusiast. If, by this epithet, it is meant that he is inspired by a love† of his work, which will overcome all obstacles, and will triumph over

\* "The Richmond Asylum Schools." By D. Hack Tuke, M.D., "Journ. of Mental Science," Oct., 1876.

† "If you would do any good to the lunatic, you must first love him."  
—Esquirol.