

education so universal among the lower classes in Russia makes our methods of training nurses impossible.

The clinics and special laboratories attached to the University of Moscow were a wonder, a revelation, and a reproof to many of the visitors who had deemed Russia behind the age. In the possession and in the most complete equipment of these clinics and institutes, in all departments of medical science, and numbering at least a score, Russia is far ahead of ourselves; though it may well be doubted whether our patients would agree to the methods and arrangements which obtain there. All these clinics are associated with the University, and the teachers are on the University staff. The patients reside in the clinics only while the University is in session and requires clinical material for teaching: they are sent away at the close of the session either to their homes or to some other hospital or asylum.

The Psychiatric Clinique is a complete cure-asylum for fifty patients—thirty men, twenty women—standing in its own ample and well-wooded grounds, and equipped in the most complete manner with all the newest and best instruments and appliances for the investigation and treatment of brain diseases. It is the kind of cure-asylum which should be possessed by the large cities of our own land (except that ours should be three or four times larger), where recent cases could be received and every possible means used for their recovery before passing them on to larger home-asylums; in these, recovery, if attained, would be more tedious, and due more to occupation and moral discipline than to direct medical treatment.

It must be regretfully confessed that the general impression left by the work of the section was that much progress was being made in the investigation and knowledge of disease and very, very little in its treatment. This must be true in all departments of applied medicine until we gain a more perfect knowledge which shall give us, if not the power of curing disease, the power to avert its occurrence or to modify its course. The knowledge which brings depression to day will grow greater soon and bring blessing to men.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

Sir William Turner's address to the Anthropological Section was of great general interest and of special interest to ourselves.

On cranial capacity, he arrived at the conclusions that this was greater in the European than in the savage, that the range of variation was also greater, that few male savage crania reached the European mean (1,500 c.c.), and that there is less difference between male and female crania in savages than in Europeans.

Flechsig's recent observations and conclusions were very carefully summarised and commented on. Sir William points out that the problems they suggest are "the proportion which the *association centres* bear to the other centres, both in mammals and in man; the period of the development of the *association fibres*, in comparison with that of the motor and sensory fibres in different animals; and, if possible, to obtain a comparison in these respects between the brains of savages and those of men of higher order of intelligence."

Flechsig's observations are described in this number of our Journal, and their importance is testified by the expectation of progress of which these problems give promise.

THE MORISON LECTURES.

Dr. Alexander Morison delivered the Morison Lectures for the present year in the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, during the