

finds that the relative as well as the absolute size of the head depends upon the growth of the body. This is true of both sexes. The absolute size of the head is greater in big people; the relative size is less. Men attain the maximum size of the cranium earlier than women, men reaching the full size at 20 years, women five years later. This seems a novel result.

Height of Recruits in Sweden.

In a paper on the height of the young men fit for military service in Sweden (Heft 4), Dr. J. Vilh Hultkranz claims that the Swedes are about the same height as the Norwegians. The average height of the young men fitted for military service has increased by about five millimetres between 1887 and 1894. Similar observations have been made in Norway. From recent measurements it appears that the Bosnians rank with the Scandinavians and Scottish as the tallest peoples in Europe.

New Periodical on Education.

We have received the first number of the *Kinderfehler*, a journal for Pedagogic Pathology and Therapeutics, which is published with promises of support from many well-known writers. The acting editor is J. Trüper, Superintendent of the Training Institution at Sophienshöhe, near Jena. The number has 35 pages; the principal articles are "A Group of Children affected by Moral Degeneration," by F. Kölle, of Zurich; "On the Care of Abnormal Children in the United States," by W. S. Monroe, Stanford University, California; and "On the Matricide Coombes," by the Rev. W. D. Morrison. There are interesting reports upon the psychology of children and similar subjects from the literature of Italy, by Paola Lombroso, and from that of France by Lucien Arréat. This promises to be a useful periodical. It will come out in six numbers during the year. It is published at Langensalza, and costs 3 marks.

Progressive General Paralysis. By Professor KRAFFT-EBING.
P. 108. Price 2s. 9d. Published by Hölder, Vienna, 1894.

Any clinical treatise by Professor Krafft-Ebing is certain to be worthy of careful study, and the above is no exception to this general statement. In it he gives a clear and concise

picture of general paralysis, and while he has avoided entering on any theoretical discussion of the many interesting clinical, psychological, and pathological questions which inevitably suggest themselves to all who study this most instructive of mental diseases, he has presented the ascertained facts of the disease in a systematic and striking manner. It is thus not a work to which one can turn for much beyond what is generally assented to, and on questions where there is room for differences of opinion he refrains from expressing opinions to which he is himself inclined, though he is careful to state each view impartially, leaving to the reader to decide for himself which is most in accordance with the facts of the case. It may thus be said to be a work which does not belong to any particular school.

His discussion of the subject is most thorough and systematic, and there are few features of the disease which are not touched upon more or less fully. A short history is given of its first recognition as a definite form of mental disease, and to Bayle (1822) is assigned the credit of placing it for the first time on a secure clinical basis. The various views which have since then been entertained regarding its position as a specific disease are also touched upon. Then follows a definition, based chiefly on clinical symptoms, which does not differ essentially from that given in most treatises in this country. The co-existence of mental and motor symptoms is duly insisted on. A short description of the symptoms and course of the disease follows. The three stages which usually mark its progress are described, the features characterising the first stage being specially graphic. The description of the second stage affords an opportunity of grouping the cases clinically under three heads—simple paralytic dementia, the maniacal and the melancholic form. The author's experience of over 2,500 cases seems to be somewhat similar to that in this country, which is to the effect that in recent years a greater number than formerly belong to the first class, at the expense of the second. He does not, however, suggest any explanation of this. The next part of the subject dealt with—the pathological anatomy—is the least satisfactory of all. Only five pages are devoted to this, perhaps the most important of all the questions which arise in a consideration of this disease. It is practically certain that no secure basis of classification is possible apart from a pathological one. It may be urged on behalf of the author that the present position of our

knowledge did not justify him in laying stress on any conclusions founded on it, but, on the other hand, it may be said that the very imperfection of the data furnishes a strong reason for doing all that is possible to stimulate interest in it. The author, however, does not profess to speak on his own authority in this department of his subject, and this may account for the small amount of space he devotes to it. The atrophic and inflammatory theories of the morbid process are succinctly and impartially described, and so far as they go the description is satisfactory.

Under the heading of Etiology the various causes are divided into predisposing, individual, and accessory. Under the last the influence of syphilis on its production is discussed, and his verdict is practically one of "Not proven." Hougberg's* recent statistics are fully quoted. The special symptoms are then considered under various headings, and after a short description of the course and duration, an important chapter follows on the import of the diseased process. In it he discusses the various theories which have been advanced to explain the nature of the disease, but is unable to say that any one is wholly satisfactory. It is possible, indeed it is practically certain, that there are various forms of the morbid process, as there are in Bright's disease for example, and order will arise out of the present unsatisfactory state only when the pathological facts are placed on a rational basis, as has been done in the disease mentioned. It is to be hoped that the recent activity in pathological work in asylums may lead to some such fruitful result. A short review of the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment brings this interesting work to a close. Praise is due to the extensive and complete literary references which are appended.

Emile Zola. Par EDOUARD TOULOUSE. Paris: Société d'Éditions Scientifiques, 1896. Pp. 285. Price, fr. 3.50.

Dr. Toulouse of Sainte-Anne, whose excellent work, *Les Causes de la Folie*, we reviewed last year, has in the present volume brilliantly commenced a work of much greater originality and one beset with many difficulties. On the title page we read that this book, which contains a general introduction, as well as a detailed study of the famous

* *Allg. Zeit. f. Psych.*, Vol. 1., p. 546.