

*Tuberculosis Committee Report.*

The statistical tables of this report have been subjected to very severe adverse criticism, which certainly has a basis of justification.

We cannot but wish, however, that the criticism had been addressed to this JOURNAL rather than to the pages of a contemporary.

The statistical differences thus pointed out are fortunately not of vital importance, and in no way vitiate the conclusions of the report, which is a contribution of the utmost value.

The incident emphasises the desirability, in all statistical matters of an original character, of obtaining the criticism and advice of a skilled statistician.

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*Insane Poor under Private Care.*

The contribution on the above subject by the Secretary of the Scotch Board of Lunacy, at the recent Belgian Congress, is a valuable description of this mode of treatment as at present carried out in Scotland.

Mr. Spence objects to the term "boarding out" as applied to the system, as giving the erroneous impression that "the essence of the method lies in removing patients from asylums." Private Care is certainly a non-committal and better term.

The statistics show that no fewer than 2631 persons are thus provided for, 1597 being placed singly with relatives (954) or strangers (623), while 1054 are in 477 houses licensed to contain two, three, or four patients.

Two thousand homes, therefore, are found in Scotland in which these cases can be satisfactorily placed; and this fact suggests once more the oft-repeated inquiry whether something of the same kind cannot be carried out in England.

The difficulties would be much greater, and there is little doubt that this mode of care could not be carried out to the same extent as in Scotland. That it is practically non-existent in England leads, however, to the conclusion that this is due to its never having been satisfactorily tried.

The reasons why private care of the poor cannot be carried out have been so often discussed that it is useless to repeat