

sight. Neither whole nor half-vision centre retains any clear image, and the word-visualizing centre is quite blinded. The author of this manual puts matters very clearly before us in good plain English, and the diagrams, to help out the text, are well-planned and well-selected. An anatomical introduction is followed by a section on the methods of examination, including those of the special senses—eye, ear, smell, etc.—and of special mechanisms, such as the larynx. The examination of the eye is excellently handled. Electrical examination and the interpretation of results is also well given. The special diseases are compressed into very portable compass (we refer to cranial capacity), no attempt being made to discuss moot points or to illustrate by cases. Dr. Ormerod wishes essentially to teach the better-established facts of nervous disease, and in this we think he succeeds admirably; at the same time, he does not blink exceptional records, *e.g.*, under Friedreich's disease. Whilst accentuating the fact of the absence of the deep reflexes, he does not omit to say that in some very rare cases they may be retained or even exaggerated. The writer is, of course, himself an authority, and we can take in knowledge, therefore, with a sense of security. We are confident that this manual will prove very helpful.

The concluding chapter deals with diseases of which the organic basis is not known. This list includes chorea, as well as hysteria and neurasthenia. We must confess we regret that Neurasthenia should receive official recognition; till this trouble crystallizes into something more definite than its present formlessness, we should deny its claim to a separate individuality.

---

*On Education from the Medical Standpoint.* By G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, B.A., M.D., etc. *Inaugural Address as President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch British Medical Association, June 29th, 1892.*

*Annual Reports of the Royal Albert Asylum, 1890 and 1891.*

Those who are interested in the education of the idiot will find much that will repay their perusal of the annual reports of the Royal Albert Asylum, and also of the Address on education, given by Dr. Shuttleworth. He considers the relations of heredity to it; the relation of education to development; the manual training in schools; the rôle of

technical education in school life; education in relation to sexes. Everything that the medical superintendent of the above institution writes is characterized by common sense, and implies too a vast amount of practical knowledge of weak-minded children.

Our space does not allow of our entering upon the many important subjects to which Dr. Shuttleworth alludes. Our chief object is to draw renewed attention to the case, and so far as possible the improvement of the feeble-minded. We may add that during 1890 and 1891, 137 patients were discharged, their mental condition being as follows:—Recovered, 1; much improved, 43; slightly improved, 35; not improved 12.

---

*Mental Science and Logic for Teachers.* By THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, B.A., B.Sc. (London), Principal of the Birkbeck Training Classes. London: Joseph Hughes and Co. 1892.

This is an unpretentious but useful little book. It contains a brief sketch of mental science, and of training of the senses, and of memory, etc. Some good observations are made on the cause of the misconception which arises in debate and discourse, some of it being due to employing words alike in sound but different in spelling, and words alike in spelling but different in sound, but much more from the equivocation springing out of identity in both sound and spelling.

A number of answers to questions in mental science and logic are appended.

Elementary as is this brochure, it would be well if advanced students would form as clear a conception of the meaning of the terms they employ as Mr. Cartwright's book would afford them.

---

*The Colonization of Epileptics.* By FREDERICK PETERSON, M.D., New York. Reprinted from the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," December, 1889.

The subject of the above article attracts increasing attention. In 1887 Dr. Peterson gave an account in the New York Medical Records of his visit to the Bethel Epileptic Colony at Bielefeld, near Hanover, and in this paper he gives a very interesting account of its history and condition.