

There appear to be a number of bad spirits who often use bad language and give misleading information (through the usual planchette and other channels), and even personate other spirits, with intent to deceive. It is interesting to learn that one such bad spirit, by communication with a spiritualistic lady, had become quite a reformed character. This is most satisfactory, since from the police and law reports many have formed the opinion that the spirits had rather a pernicious effect on the characters of those who were in frequent communication with them, and were not generally likely to benefit by their friends in the flesh.

This reformed spirit, as a reward, asked the lady to bestow on him a "spirit dog," one of several of whose existence she had been unaware. Of course, if there are spirit dogs there must be spirit cats; and if they are not reformed! And if spirit dogs and cats, why not pigs and sheep? Imagine the spiritual property of a Chicago pork-butcher, or an Australian mutton millionaire!

This amusing publication has yet its pathetic side, when we deduce from its considerable circulation the large amount of potential lunacy that it connotes.

Licensing (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill.

This Bill, now before Parliament, is practically a repetition of the last English Act. In approaching the subject, however, the authors of the Bill have had to make certain alterations to bring it into conformity with the law of Scotland as already existing. The clauses relative to separation of married people who have become habitual drunkards have been omitted in the Scottish Bill; but the constitution of licensing courts and of licensing law is generally amended. Additional penalties are imposed for offences involving drunkenness, and the black list will be extended north of the Tweed. Much-needed reforms in regard to the registration of clubs are introduced, and it is to be hoped that these will pass into law without delay. There are other matters to which we have repeatedly referred as requiring amendment in connection with drunkards and their doings; and it is to be hoped that amend-

ments will be made in the course of the Parliamentary discussions to render this Act still more effective.

The Derby Dinner.

The dinner held after the quarterly meeting was well attended, and a very happy evening was passed. Colonel Gascoyne's speech was duly appreciated after the visit to the County Asylum. He said that the Committee had great confidence in Dr. Legge, who had done so much to bring the old institution up to date; but their unhappy experience was that the County Council were always backward in granting large sums of money. Still, they had to consider that they were providing for a small town—a town which brought nothing back to the ratepayers in hard cash. No doubt that is the average unenlightened view of the County Councillor who does not serve on the Asylum Committee, but our recollection of Mickleover is that much money has been judiciously spent, and that, irrespective of humanitarian considerations, there is a recovery rate which shows that many patients are annually restored to usefulness and thereby rendered self-supporting.

The hospitality extended to the Association by Dr. Legge and his Committee was very pleasing to those interested in the welfare of the Association and desirous of promoting its aims.

Part II.—Reviews.

Sinnesgenüsse und Kunstgenuss [*The Pleasures of the Senses and of Art*].
By CARL LANGE. Wiesbaden: Bergmann, 1903. Pp. 100,
large 8vo.

PROFESSOR LANGE has left a reputation that will not soon be forgotten, not only in the medical annals of Denmark, but as one of the founders of the much-discussed James-Lange theory of the emotions. The possibility of applying such a theory to the explanation of the æsthetic emotions was fairly obvious, and in 1894 Professor Sergi, in