

the production of insanity was the unreformed Poor-law system. None of the recommendations by the Royal Commission upon the Feeble-minded could be carried out without Poor-law reform. The workhouses of Ireland continued to receive a number of defective and feeble-minded women, who gave birth there to numbers of illegitimate children who were defective, and thus a steady stream of degenerates was yearly poured into the general population. The married habitual pauper's children were reared in workhouse atmospheres, and developed into criminals or degenerates of one kind or another. Medical men did not preach eugenical ideas, and people entered into marriages without due consideration of the matter from a eugenical standpoint. People considered eugenics a very admirable science, but it had no bearing whatsoever upon their own individual lives.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society was held on Jan. 19th, Mr. H. Littlewood, the President, being in the chair.—Dr. E. F. Bashford, director of the Imperial Cancer Research, gave an address on "Some Aspects of the Cancer Problem."—There was a clinical demonstration of cases of malignant disease which had remained free from recurrence for seven years or longer after operation.—Dr. A. Hawkyard showed a patient in whom the right half of the tongue, with glands, had been removed by Mr. Lawford Knaggs over nine years ago.—Dr. H. H. Greenwood showed a case of Duct Cancer of the Breast successfully operated upon in 1897, and a second case of scirrhus cancer operated on in 1899. In both cases Halstead's operation was performed.—Dr. A. Christy Wilson showed: (1) A patient who was operated upon by Mr. Pridgin Teale in 1881 for carcinoma of the breast; and (2) a man from whom he had removed a sarcoma of the upper jaw in 1898, the growth being of the size of a Tangerine orange and small-celled. The whole of the left upper jaw, including the orbital plate, left tonsil, pillars of the fauces, &c., was removed.—The President gave a demonstration of patients whom he had operated on for malignant disease at the Leeds Infirmary during the period from 1896 to 1905. The number was 190. These were written to by Mr. E. T. Willans, Mr. Littlewood's house surgeon. Only 69 replies were received. Of these 23 patients are now alive and well. Six patients lived more than seven years and died without any recurrence, 23 died within two years from recurrence, and 17 died from recurrence at longer intervals. So that out of 190 cases, 29 are known to have lived for seven years after the operation without any recurrence—i.e., about 15 per cent. The cases shown were: Sarcoma of clavicle, 1; sarcoma of testis, 2; sarcoma of upper jaw, 3; sarcoma of breast, 1; carcinoma of breast, 5; carcinoma of colon, 5; and carcinoma in other parts, 6.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON.—A meeting of this society was held at Paddington Green Children's Hospital on Feb. 1st, Dr. H. J. Macevoy, the President, being in the chair.—The following cases were shown:—Dr. Leonard G. Guthrie: (1) Transposition of Viscera and Dextrocardia; (2) Right Cerebellar Tumour; and (3) Chronic Jaundice with Splenomegaly.—Dr. G. A. Sutherland: (1) Achondroplasia; (2) Congenital Heart Disease; (3) Acute Poliomyelitis; (4) Cardiac Disease with Rheumatic Nodules; and (5) Tuberculous Peritonitis.—Dr. R. Miller: (1) Infantilism with Renal Disease; and (2) Acute Poliomyelitis.—Mr. A. Edmunds: Congenital Absence of Femur.—Mr. M. S. Mayou: (1) Sympathetic Paralysis of Right Eye; and (2) Congenital Word Blindness.—The cases were discussed by various members.—Some interesting microscopical slides were also shown in the new pathological department by Dr. H. W. Perkins.

A CORRECTION.—Professor W. D. Halliburton writes to say that Dr. J. Burdon-Cooper's statement at the Ophthalmological Society meeting, reported in our last issue on p. 297, is not quite correct. Professor Halliburton did not confirm the presence of tyrosin in the aqueous. The crystals examined by Professor Halliburton in 1906 looked something like tyrosin, but the amount present was insufficient for analysis. The subsequent account of the investigation of the lens of a pig's eye was given, of course, by Dr. Burdon-Cooper, and referred to his own work.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

Pathologische Anatomie. Ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Aerzte. Bearbeitet von L. ASCHOFF, Freiburg i. Br.; M. ASKANAZY, Genf; H. BEITZKE, Lausanne; C. BENDA, Berlin; M. BORST, München; A. DIETRICH, Charlottenburg; P. ERNST, Heidelberg; E. v. GIERKE, Karlsruhe; L. JORES, Köln; R. KRETZ, Würzburg; O. LUBARSCHE, Düsseldorf; O. NAEGELI-NAEFF, Zürich; R. RÖSSLE, Jena; M. B. SCHMIDT, Marburg; H. SCHRIDDE, Freiburg i. Br.; E. SCHWALBE, Rostock i. M.; M. SIMMONDS, Hamburg; C. STERNBERG, Brunn. Herausgegeben von L. ASCHOFF, Freiburg i. Br. Zweite Auflage. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. Erster Band: Allgemeine Aetiologie, Allgemeine Pathologische Anatomie. Pp. 778. Price, paper, M.14; bound, M.15.75. Zweiter Band: Spezielle Pathologische Anatomie. Pp. 997. Price, paper, M.16; bound, M.17.75.

To the editor it appeared impossible for one person to write a text-book on general and special pathology without devoting his whole time to it, and hence he summoned to his aid trusty and well-equipped collaborators.

Volume I. deals with general pathology, and it begins with an article by R. Rössle on General Aetiology and the Causes of Internal Diseases. M. Askanazy then deals with the Causes of External Diseases, and Rössle contributes a chapter on the General Pathology of the Cell. The rest of the volume is devoted to general pathological anatomy, and is divided into chapters in which are treated successively the following subjects: Malformations, by E. Schwalbe; Disturbances of Metabolism, by E. v. Gierke; Diseases of the Circulatory System, by A. Dietrich; Immunity and Allied Phenomena, by R. Kretz; Inflammation, by O. Lubarsch; and Pathological Growths and True Tumours, by M. Borst.

It is impossible to do more than single out a few of the salient features in a work which is so admirable throughout. The part devoted to heredity is particularly well done and well illustrated, and we commend its perusal to pathologists. The causes of external diseases, such as the effects of heat, cold, electricity, light, X rays, atmospheric pressure, traumas, infections, chemical toxins, poisons, and auto-intoxications, are all skilfully and compactly handled. Parasites—first the vegetable forms—as the cause of disease are next considered. The coloured illustrations are particularly fine, both as regards sharpness of definition and truthful reproduction of the staining—good examples are those of pneumococci, gonococci, sarcina; of the bacillus of anthrax, tetanus, influenza, typhoid, tubercle, and leprosy; of treponema pallidum of Schaudinn in syphilis blackened by silver nitrate by the Levaditi colouration. Animal parasites belonging to the protozoa, vermes, and arthropoda are next considered, and are equally lavishly and successfully illustrated. There are also life-like illustrations of trypanosomes and the malarial parasites. The general pathology of the cell is well illustrated in colour, including Negri's corpuscles in nerve cells, giant cells, and degenerations in general.

A section of their studies not much pursued by students is that of general teratology, which in this volume is treated in a most attractive manner by E. Schwalbe. It includes comparative teratology as well as human abnormalities. The figures are excellent—e.g., those of cephalothoracopagus of various kinds, of holoacardius as seen by the X rays, and such strange forms as diprosopus, craniopagus, abnormalities which find their explanation in the facts of embryology. The chapter on disturbances of metabolism is illustrated by 31 figures. Such outstanding subjects as death (general and local), necrosis, atrophy, degenerations are concisely set forth. The derangements of fatty and of

mineral metabolism are equally well discussed and illustrated—e.g., siderosis, argyrosis, anthrakosis, and rickets. There are excellent figures to illustrate the text on the circulatory organs. One is very striking—viz., that of an embolism of the pulmonary artery resulting from thrombosis of the femoral vein.

Under the head of "Protective Inoculation and Immunity" there is a full account of serum therapeutics, agglutinins, precipitins, anaphylaxis, cytotoxins, and allied subjects, and particularly well set forth and illustrated is the theory of immunity. The chapter on Inflammation and the illustrations are good, and the same may be said of the chapters devoted to Pathological Growths and True Tumours.

Volume II. concerns itself with special pathological anatomy. The editor, Professor Aschoff, deals with the heart, female reproductive organs, the digestive and urinary organs. C. Benda is responsible for the blood-vessels and the lymph-vessels. O. Naegeli treats of the blood and Schridde of the blood-preparing organs. H. Beitzke gives an account of the respiratory organs, and P. Ernst of the nervous system. The male reproductive organs are allotted to M. Simmonds; the liver and pancreas to C. Sternberg; glands with internal secretions to E. v. Gierke; the skin to L. Jores; and the motor apparatus M. B. Schmidt.

In dealing with the special organs, in every case there is a preliminary chapter on the development, and the anatomy of the normal organ under consideration is briefly and tersely described. As in Volume I., the illustrations are excellent. In the chapters on the heart we may refer to the *a.v.* bundle, brown and fatty degeneration of the heart fibres, and those of stenosis of the aorta and myocarditis. The figure of fatty degeneration of the aorta is particularly life-like. The description of the blood-preparing organs is good, and the illustrations are equally so. There are a number of figures in the chapter dealing with bones which we think are not usually found in textbooks. They should commend themselves particularly to the surgeons. Some of the illustrations of the nervous system appear to be rather small and crowded with detail, while there are relatively fewer coloured illustrations than in the other sections. The pathology of the urinary organ is very well set forth, and the same may be said of the treatment of the digestive tract—a rather lengthy series of chapters.

We have said enough to show how excellent, comprehensive, and well illustrated this text-book is. We feel sure that it will be welcomed by all pathologists, both in the land of its birth as well as in foreign parts. Text, type, paper, and illustrations are all alike beyond cavil, and we congratulate the editor and his co-workers on the successful result of their combined efforts.

The Life of John Ruskin. By E. T. COOK. In two volumes. London: George Allen and Co., Limited. 1911. Vol. I., pp. xxv. and 540; Vol. II., pp. 615. Price 21s. net.

To few men has it been given to have their thoughts and writings so criticised as have been those of John Ruskin. Almost every man of letters in this country for fifty years has had his say about the master, and we wonder that there is anything fresh to tell. Mr. Cook, we remember to have heard, used to tear the wrappers from the early numbers of "Fors" on his way from chapel to breakfast when a boy at school, and ever since those early days he has been in constant contact with Ruskin's mind and works. But to those elders who have almost forgotten the enthusiasms universally displayed with regard to Ruskin's earlier work, these volumes will come with pleasing freshness, and more modern students will find both cause and effect of Ruskin's work displayed intelligibly.

Much of the fascination and influence of Ruskin lay outside

of his didactic criticisms and his more formal oratorical essays. He would have rested immortal upon the formulations of "Modern Painters" and "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" alone, but he was much more than an art critic, and perhaps the subject in which he attained the greatest accuracy of thought was geology. His latest biographer is free to touch upon personal matters with less reserve than Mr. Collingwood was able to do in 1893, and we are afforded pathetic glimpses of the failures and misfortunes of Ruskin's life. Details interesting to the psychologist of his repeated mental attacks are given with discretion and taste, and reference is made to the explanation given by Ruskin himself to a writer who communicated this account to the columns of the *British Medical Journal* of Jan. 27th, 1900. One notable feature in the attacks of mental storms was the vivid character of the visions and the exacerbation of the beauties and hideousness of things beautiful and hideous respectively. The writer of the article asked Ruskin if he did not think that this might be due to his (Ruskin's) highly developed artistic sense, to which Ruskin replied in the negative, but he also referred to the extremely vivid manner in which children could see what grown-up persons could not—e.g., resemblances in natural objects to something else which had no connexion with them. And herein may lie the explanation of Ruskin's vivid vision in illness. He had the mind of a child, with all its powers of imagination and ability to make real that which an adult would call unreal. His mental quality was always of that kind described by Thomas Treherne in writing of his childhood:—

Then did I dwell within a world of light
Distinct and separate from all men's sight,
Where I did feel strange thoughts and such things see
That were, or seemed, only revealed to me.

And this internal vision was sharpened in illness. But how human Ruskin could be when the bow unbent; what a charmingly naïve picture he gives of himself in Venice (Vol. II., p. 301): "I strike work at two or a little after—go home, read letters, and dine at three; lie on sofa and read any vicious book I can find to amuse me—to prevent St. Ursula having it all her own way. Am greatly amused with the life of Casanova at present." There is nothing of the prig here.

Ruskin's great charm lay in the vast range and versatility of his knowledge. No one, for instance, has written on the Psalms for ordinary lay British readers with the illuminating insight, that page after page of "Modern Painters" demonstrate. And "what a mirror of the author's mind is 'Fors' in its discursiveness! It ranges from Monmouth to Macedon, from China to Peru, from Giotto to goose-pie" (Vol. II., p. 319).

Without undue insistence and without apparent effort Mr. Cook has given us a loving and lifelike portrait of a most learned man, who owed most of his mental training to his own steadfastness, and to whom, although his views were at times Quixotic, his country owes a debt for his burning words in defence of truth, beauty, and that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The British Pharmaceutical Codex, 1911: an Imperial Dispensatory for the Use of Medical Practitioners and Pharmacists. By direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. London: The Pharmaceutical Press. 1911. Pp. xiii.—1568. Price 10s. 6d. net.

THE progress that has been made in pharmacy during the past four years is well reflected in the new issue of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," but the difference between the new issue and that of 1907 is by no means wholly due to the improved pharmaceutical methods that have been devised during the period intervening between the publication of the two issues. There is abundant evidence that information furnished as a result of pharmaceutical research

has been utilised fully in the new book, and the faults of the first issue—faults which it is almost impossible to avoid in the first edition of a technical book of this magnitude—have been corrected.

The arrangement of the new issue has the advantage of convenience. The 1907 issue traversed the long journey from Abri Semina to Zizyphus without a break, but in the new work the matter is divided into two parts, one containing the *materia medica* and the other consisting of the formulary. To the former 1100 pages are devoted and to the latter 334, the book containing 150 pages more than the previous issue. In the *materia medica* section the useful plan has been adopted of indicating by means of heavy type the important properties of the drugs described, and the same type has been used in other ways to facilitate reference. A further improvement is the addition of brief descriptive notes on the preparations of each drug and chemical, at the end of the respective monographs. Where drugs, chemicals, and galenical preparations described in the *Codex* are official in the British Pharmacopœia or the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America the fact is indicated, an indication which was lacking in the first issue. Reference is also made to the source of non-official preparations mentioned, and of some which were formerly official. By adding to the book a pharmacological and therapeutic index, the *Codex* Committee have rendered the work the most useful of the kind published in this country; to medical practitioners it will be most valuable.

Collected Papers by the Staff of St. Mary's Hospital (Mayo Clinic), Rochester, Minnesota. London and Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company. 1911. Pp. 633. Price 24s. net.

WE had the pleasure of noticing in THE LANCET of August 19th, 1911, the first volume of reprinted papers by the members of the staff of the Mayo Clinic, and we are pleased to see that it has been thought well to issue in one volume all the papers which have been published during the year 1910 or thereabout. It is a good plan that might well be followed by other institutions, for a volume such as this gives a very good idea of the activity of the staff, and the reader is able to estimate the amount of work that has been done, and to compare it with the output of other similar bodies. It is not until all these papers have been collected that it is recognised how much has been done. In this volume the contents have been classified according to the organ concerned, and, as might have been expected, a large portion of the book, about half in fact, deals with the surgery of the abdomen. Our space will only permit a notice of the more striking papers.

Dr. H. S. Plummer contributes a paper on the Technic of the Examination of Œsophageal Lesions; it is illustrated by a large number of skiagrams showing the appearances presented by the different classes of lesions; the position, the shape, the size, and the relations of diverticula and dilations when filled with bismuth mixture are shown clearly in skiagrams. Dr. Plummer speaks highly of Mixter's method of employing a silk thread as a guide: the patient swallows six yards of silk thread; this passes far enough down into the intestine to prevent its withdrawal when it is pulled taut, and if a hollow sound is slipped over its upper end it will be guided into the true channel of the Œsophagus and will avoid pouches. Dr. Charles H. Mayo has also written a paper on the Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Œsophageal Diverticula, in which he discusses the technique of the recognition of these pouches, and he reports eight cases of this condition, six of which have been treated successfully at the Mayo Clinic; the two others have not had

any operation performed on them. Dr. William J. Mayo has supplied a paper on the very important subject of Gastro-jejunal Ulcers, or, as they have been called, "pseudo-jejunal ulcers"—that is to say, ulcers forming at the gastro-jejunal opening. Three cases occurred, but not one case of true jejunal ulcer was met with after 1141 gastro-jejuno-stomies. Dr. Donald C. Balfour has reported 15 cases of Meckel's Diverticulum; these were found in 10,000 cases of abdominal section. In 5 of the 15 cases the diverticulum caused symptoms for which the patient sought relief, while in the 10 others the patients' symptoms were not due to the diverticulum, yet in a few of these active pathological changes were present in it.

Dr. William F. Braasch has written two papers on the Renal Pelvis in which he has discussed its deformities and the means of recognising them. A number of useful skiagrams accompany the articles. Dr. Louis B. Wilson has described 32 cases of Hypernephroma, and he has also contributed a paper, in the preparation of which he was assisted by Mr. Byrd C. Willis, on the histology of these tumours. He comes to the conclusion that hypernephromata do not arise from adrenal rests or from proliferations of the adult secreting epithelium of the convoluted tubes, as has been suggested, but are derived from "islands of nephrogenic tissues (primitive renal blastema)." The only other paper which we have space to mention is one on Pulmonary and Circulatory Complications following Surgical Operations, by Dr. E. H. Beckman. Four cases of pulmonary embolism are reported, and of these one recovered.

From the fact that many of these papers were written for reading before general medical audiences, it is not surprising that some of them are a little sketchy, but for the most part they are important contributions to surgery. There is certainly some overlapping when the same subject has been dealt with by two different writers, and even illustrations have been duplicated, but this is not of any great importance. We shall look forward with interest to future volumes of this series.

Ancient Types of Man. By ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., LL.D. Aberd., Conservator of Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England, &c. With frontispiece and 29 illustrations in the text. London and New York: Harper and Brothers. 1911. Pp. xix.-151. Price, cloth, 2s. 6d.; leather, 3s. 6d. net.

BY the publication of this little volume in "Harper's Library of Living Thought" Professor Keith has done a double service—a service to the science of anthropology and a service to the great collection of anthropological material which he has under his charge. Anthropology has benefited especially by the method which the author has chosen for presenting his subject, for he has given what is practically a catalogue of the remains of ancient man, so that material which is scattered through many museums and private collections is brought under the review of anyone who cares to spend 2s. 6d. on the volume. Yet the book is far from being a mere catalogue, for concerning each relic Professor Keith gives the circumstances of the discovery, the characters of the bones, and an able discussion of the probable type of individual represented by a few stray fragments of his skeleton. And withal the whole account is woven into one consecutive story, so that the reader may follow the succession of the early types of the human race from the late Neolithic Briton who ate blackberries in Essex back to that notorious individual who lived in Java in early Pleistocene days at latest.

The whole account is remarkably easy reading, and is given in plain language, which adds enormously to the utility of the book. This very simplicity is the key to the second service rendered by Professor Keith. In England

we have great storehouses of material wherein are kept—and all too often buried—treasures the value of which depends almost entirely upon a chain of apparently trivial details concerning their finding. These details are not infrequently within the knowledge of people ready and willing to furnish them, but unaware of their significance to the specialists who guard the treasures. The scientific gain that attends the awakening of interest in such subjects is not to be easily over-estimated, and Professor Keith has already amply demonstrated this fact in regard to the Gibraltar skull. Often some purely utilitarian work is done—a dock is dug out, a railway cutting cleared, or a gravel pit excavated; in some more fortunate places a scientist may be commissioned to watch the work. In England the observation of the chance finder of some human fragment often affords the only trustworthy data on which hinge questions of the utmost importance.

The man who places, in a form easy of mastery, the essential facts of our knowledge of the traces of early man within reach of the public has, therefore, done good service to his science, and in this case also to his office.

The Declining Birth-rate. By A. NEWSHOLME, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S. London: Cassell and Co. 1911. Pp. 64. Price 6d. net.

OF the series of "New Tracts for the Times," promoted by the National Council of Public Morals, the present is the third in order of publication. Within the compass of its 64 pages the author has accumulated a surprising amount of information, apparently up to date, the like of which in a single volume it would be difficult to find elsewhere. Inasmuch as it is issued by Dr. A. Newsholme, author of "Elementary Vital Statistics," and principal medical officer to the Local Government Board, the accuracy of the statements may be taken for granted. In most civilised countries decline of the birth-rate is undoubtedly taking place, the relation of which to "natural increase of population" is discussed in the text. In the author's judgment this decline can hardly be attributed to postponement or avoidance of marriage. When women of equal age in a given country are compared with women of the same country 20 years later, a great decline of fertility is observed in many parts of the world. But volitional limitation of families appears to be the predominant cause of decline in the birth-rate, both here and abroad. The limitation of families is known to be operative in many countries; and this, rather than an increase of sterility, of which there is no evidence, may be regarded as the governing factor in the diminishing birth-rate. From all the facts available the conclusion seems inevitable that this calamity is chiefly due to causes within human control. The same conclusion is suggested by the fact that in countries like Ireland, where "preventive measures" are forbidden on religious grounds, the corrected birth-rate continues high.

To the general reader the chief value of this pamphlet will be for reference. In the brief notice for which alone we have space it is impossible even to touch upon many of the topics handled in the text, for a fuller discussion whereof the pamphlet itself must be consulted.

LIBRARY TABLE.

Fathers of Men. A Book for Boys. By E. W. HORNUNG. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. Price 6s.—A book for boys, about a school, makes its appeal for the most part to an uncritical audience, who may be ready enough to detect small slips in detail, but who will forgive such errors in return for something gallant in heroes, dexterous in athletes, or heinous in villains. Those of us who are no longer boys are inclined, if we take up such books, to be less easy in our judgment; we do not detect

errors in slang or the improbabilities of feats on cricket ground or running path, but we are quick to compare our own recollections, possibly fading, with the printed record of young Jack Harkaway; and when we do so we generally find Jack Harkaway's experiences to be not our own, though we may not be prepared to assert that such things do not happen nowadays and in inferior places to the paramount school which had the privilege of educating ourselves.

This is, perhaps, only a long-winded way of saying that a book for boys, about a school, as a rule, is a poor book, succeeding mainly through the amiability of its readers. A poor book on these lines should be an easy one to write, and we think that this is the case, for it is written by the score. But a good and serious book upon school-life, by which we mean to imply one that is written with accurate knowledge, with the intention to create the due atmosphere, and with a sense of the part played in modern English history by the English public school, is a rare work; to write it is an exploit which so far has been accomplished only two or three times. The author has to be old as well as young, just and also enthusiastic, quite sensible but with a proper sympathy for silliness, a censor of manners and morals, and yet a hero-worshipper. Mr. Hornung has the necessary and rare qualifications thus set out, and he has written a book of this serious order about Uppingham School. It is his challenging title, "Fathers of Men," which induces us to notice it in the columns of a medical journal. That the boy is the father to the man is a thesis of medical interest wherever the perpetual question of the value of public schools is in debate, for if there is one thing we are asked more persistently to believe than another it is that the public school environment annuls individual character and turns out young persons all in one mould, knowing exactly with what conventional codes to conform and in what collars and neckties to appear by morning, noon, or night, but otherwise ill-prepared for the life that lies ahead of them. It is suggested by one of the most sympathetic creations in Mr. Hornung's book that this view is nonsensical. Mr. Hornung writes impersonally, but the teaching of his story as a whole leads us to think that he, like his excellent Heriot, believes essential character to be largely independent of surroundings. Such a belief, which we are ready to share, forms a fine testimonial to the much censored public school system, and many a medical man, asked by anxious parents to advise as to the training of their children, will be glad to find the arguments for a reassuring belief in the public school system between the covers of a thoroughly good book.

Mr. Hornung has written a minute account of Uppingham School during the "eighties" under its celebrated head, Edward Thring. Of Thring he gives a remarkable sketch, always sympathetic though now and again critical, while behind all his allusions to that forceful man we see an enthusiasm for his high ideals and aspirations. Certainly under Thring's régime boys did not tend to become all of one pattern, for while his ideas of discipline were strict his respect for individuality, even of the individuality of the fourth-form boy, was very real. The message of Mr. Hornung's book is that great good comes of such a reasonable attitude towards boys, whose "young barbarity" will be found to be much on the surface by anyone taking the trouble to scratch below it. A combination of perfectly simple writing with sound psychological thinking makes "Fathers of Men" a remarkable book, and one which the many grandfathers of men will enjoy. It goes without saying that the author of "Peccavi" has planned his story well, and that the creator of Raffles narrates its more salient episodes with spirit and humour.