Montrose.—Here, too, the war has caused much trouble to Dr. Shaw, who has succeeded Dr. Havelock as Medical Superintendent. He had been without medical assistance for a considerable time, and has little prospect of securing any. Among the 143 admissions no less than three had serious self-inflicted cut-throat injuries. Speaking of the essential need for fostering self-control in early years, as a means of obviating hereditary tendency, Dr. Shaw says that there seems to have been in recent years a tendency to minimise parental responsibility and authority. He hopes that the present national emergency may lead to increased self-control in the individual, and a greater regard for discipline in the community.

The Hospital has received ninety extra patients from Bangour on the latter being taken over by the military authorities.

Some Scottish District Asylums.

Govan.—Dr. Macdonald states that so far from the war helping to increase admissions, these in his case have been below the average. At the same time it has to be remembered that cases of mental disturbance occurring in the hospitals are treated in special military hospitals, and are thus drawn off from the admissions into the ordinary asylums. Though among the admissions some war ætiology could be assigned, no case owed its origin directly to this factor. He writes:

"No doubt it is amongst the soldiers and sailors in the fighting lines that the excessive mental strain will claim most victims. *It says much for the mental stability of the race that our asylums have not already been filled to overcrowding by demented warriors from our army and navy.* There is some satisfaction to be found in that reflection, especially in view of all that has been written and said in certain quarters about the mental and physical deterioration of our people. The pity of it lies in the fact that it is the fitter amongst us who have to sacrifice themselves in the struggle; and, when the war is over, the ratio of unfit to fit will be greater than before. Many will lay particular stress on this calamity. Others will seek to draw comfort from the belief, or rather the hope, that war cannot be an unmixed curse; that it must be compensated to some extent by consequent and subsequent revivifying influences—the quickening of the moral and spiritual pulse of the nation."

Inverness.—Dr. Mackenzie admitted 19 cases from the naval and military depôts and training camps in the district. All parts of the kingdom were represented. Of these, 12 were discharged recovered after an average residence of less than seven weeks, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 sent out on probation, 1 about to be discharged recovered, and 1 sent to the care of his parents. A fuller report of the nature of these active cases would be very interesting.

The Twenty-first Annual Report on the Government Hospital for the Insane at Abassia, Cairo, and the Fourth Annual Report on the Asylum at Khanka.

In drawing special attention to this Report, I feel bound to speak of it as a model one, and I have taken the liberty of adding, as an introduction to it, a letter from Dr. Warnock which appeals to

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