The author, had he chosen, might have found illustrations of the views he advocates in the daily proceedings of our divorce court. For instance, he dwells upon the injury to the children of the marriage when the wife has been found "guilty" of the one offence for which divorce is granted. No matter what reparation she tries to make, or how strictly she may live after the decree, she is deprived of the companionship of her children, and forbidden all but the scantiest intercourse with them. A few days ago a mother in this position, living in the Far East, applied to be allowed to write to her daughter, a girl of 15, who is at school in England, a monthly letter. Her counsel proposed that the letter should be sent to, and censored by, an official of the court, who should delete the address of the mother. The consent was reluctantly given, the judge remarking that it had been the rule to deny all such intercourse by a guilty mother with her child, a rule which he would prefer to follow, but the appeal court having taken a less strict view, he was compelled to modify the exercise of his discretion in order to make it conform to the judgment of the higher court. It is gratifying to know that even in the divorce court itself there is some mark of progress.

R. NEWTON CRANE.

Terman, LEWIS M. *Research in Mental Deviation among Children.* Research Laboratory of Buckel Foundation, Department of Education at Stanford University, California. Bull. 2; pp. 12; November, 1915.

THE research fellowship founded by Dr. Annette Buckel, and now established at Stanford University, has for its objects the study of the five following classes: (1) Backward and feebleminded children, (2) delinquent or potentially delinquent children, (3) nervous, morbid or psychopathic children, (4) children of superior quality, and (5) normal children.

The first year's work was mainly concerned with a study of the intelligence of delinquent boys, and a preliminary report was published as Bull. 1 of Buckel Foundation.

Data are now being collected on potential delinquents.

N. A.

Smith, E. J. *Maternity and Child Welfare.* With illustrations from the Bradford Scheme. London: P. S. King; 1915; 1s. net.; pp. 88.

THIS little book gives a clear and concise account of the excellent work being done by the Bradford Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, which was inaugurated in 1912. Its object is to promote the health of the child, and since this is affected in the pre-natal period, the scheme embraces (1) an ante-natal clinic and maternity home, the latter being the first municipal institution of its kind in the kingdom, while the after-care of the child is provided for by (2) an infants' department (consultations and hospital) and milk depôt, where doctors, nurses and a dispenser are always available; (3) a department for the feeding of expectant and nursing mothers, designed to counteract the evil of artificial feeding, so often rendered necessary only by malnutrition; (4) a pre-school clinic, which bridges over the hitherto neglected but important period when child mortality rates are so high; and (5) a post-school clinic to safeguard the health in the critical years of 14 to 16. There is also a special department established at the City Hospital for the treatment of eye, ear, throat and nose diseases, while a staff of health visitors forms a connecting link between the various departments, in each of which careful records are kept of the progress of every child passing through them.

Lastly, an effort is being made to bring industry into line with child welfare by the introduction of a Bill concerning the employment in factories of married women with children under three, the object being to provide facilities for their proper care.

N. A.