

character defects in children, deserve careful study. One realizes as one reads them the strength of Dr. Hollander's claim that in the education of children the co-operation of the medical psychologist is an absolute necessity. And more: how large-hearted is the sympathy of one who understands what is at the root of many of the defects and failings often dealt with unnecessarily harshly by those who do not understand their origin. Thus we read:—"To cure these character defects by moral education we must first remove all that cramps the soul of childhood. We must realize that some children need hard work and will be saved by it, while others need rest and leisure; some are spoiling for lack of kindness, and some for lack of severity."

The direct opposite of the imbecile and feeble-minded children are the precocious ones. Our illustration shows a healthy precocious infant. Such infants as they grow up are bright, quick, intelligent, apt to learn and the pride of their teachers, but precocity is a morbid psychic condition, and those manifesting it often lack vitality and resisting power.

Lastly, we have an illustration of a clever, well-behaved, affectionate boy.

In regard to a choice of pursuits, the author points out that "the earlier we are able to recognise the innate dispositions, the sooner we can aid their right use and educate the child according to the pursuit for which he is best adapted, on the right choice whereof his future success and happiness depend. Many a little boy and girl have been made to toil in mathematics when there was no corresponding quality in the brain; in music, when they could never sing a true note; in language, when they had no linguistic power whatever; and on the other hand, many great mathematicians, musicians, painters, and sculptors have been prevented, or at least delayed, from obtaining the position for which nature designed them.

"If every boy or girl were directed thus early to the subjects to which he or she is best suited, it would double the prosperity and material good of future generations, and greatly enhance the happiness of the race, besides diminishing poverty and crime."

The chapter on the moral education of children can hardly receive too close attention. Many mistakes would be avoided if it were assimilated by those who are responsible for their upbringing. Dr. Hollander holds that a child should be left free to feel and act according to its own inspirations, so long as its feelings and conduct are physically harmless and morally proper. When it is checked it should be made to feel that the denial, being dictated by love, is unalterable by entreaty.

THE PREVENTION, SYMPTOMS, AND TREATMENT OF TETRYL DERMATITIS.

Miss Enid Smith, M.B., B.S.Lond., who has for the past nine months acted as medical officer to munition works employing about 250 women, where tetryl (tetra-nitro-methyl-anilin) is used, writes in the *British Medical Journal* on the above subject as follows:—

I.—SELECTION OF WORKERS.

Experience showed that women with obvious eye or skin diseases should be excluded, and all workers should be taken on probation. It is quite impossible to foresee who will prove susceptible.

II.—PROPHYLAXIS.

On entering the factory the workers remove their outdoor clothes, put on special overalls and slippers, and pass through a toilet room, where a responsible person sees that each worker hardens her hands in spirit lotion (filtered methylated spirit 20 per cent., water 80 per cent.), and dusts her face freely with powder (zinc oxide 1, starch 3).

In the rooms the workers are warned against touching their faces with their hands. The trays and tables are regularly wiped, and the floors swept and scrubbed, so that the quantity of tetryl is limited. Tetryl-laden dust, or finely divided tetryl, seems to be more injurious than tetryl in bulk. Some workers use veils or muslin across the mouth to avoid inhaling the dust. The rooms should be airy and cool, but not draughty. Hot, close weather increases the trouble, so that provision must be made for keeping the rooms cool in summer.

On leaving the works, the workers should wash their hands, using olive-oil soap or bran. Each worker should have her own towel. The face is wiped free of powder, and a simple greasy preparation may be used at the end of the day.

Washing of Clothes.—It should be noted that those living with workers get affected, especially if they wash the workers' clothes. All clothes should be soaked in cold water and paraffin and rinsed before being boiled, or the steam from the boiling clothes will be very irritating.

III.—SYMPTOMS.

The hands of all workers are stained yellow, and in most of them the faces and hair. They are known in the town as the "canaries." The conjunctivæ are never stained, nor the covered portions of the body, but the feet may get "yellow as duck's."

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